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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 166--80th Congress

Chapter 211--1st Session

H. R. 3311

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 166

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1948.

Includes appropriations for various international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization; funds for U. S. obligations of the International Boundary and Water Commission, U. S. and Mexico; provides for transfers to departments assisting in special and technical investigations for the U. S. - Canada International Joint Commission; appropriates \$3,900,000 for cooperation with Latin America, including authorization for transfers from this fund for agricultural experiment and demonstration stations in Latin America; provides for the Bureau of Standards to test and develop standards for equipment and supplies in connection with Government purchases; and appropriates \$4,000,000 for a census of manufactures by the Census Bureau.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 3311

February 10, 1947	Hearings: House, H. R. 3311. Dept. of Justice.
February 12, 1947	Documents: The estimates of appropriation upon which the bill is based will be found in the Budget for fiscal year 1948 and House Documents Nos. 158, 175, 154, and 116.
February 19, 1947	Hearings: House, H. R. 3311. The Judiciary.
February 25, 1947	Hearings: House, H. R. 3311. Dept. of Commerce.
March 3, 1947	Hearings: House, H. R. 3311. Dept. of State.
May 5, 1947	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 3311. Committee Prints of the bill and report. House Report 336. Print of the bill as reported.
May 13, 1947	House began debate on H. R. 3311.
May 14, 1947	House debate continued.
May 15, 1947	Debate concluded. H. R. 3311 passed House with amendments.
May 16, 1947	H. R. 3311 referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
June 2, 1947	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 3311.
June 12, 1947	Amendment proposed by Senator Green to H. R. 3311.
June 24, 1947	Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 3311 with amendments. Senate Report 343. Print of the bill as reported. Amendments proposed by Senator Green to H. R. 3311. Prints of the amendments.
June 30, 1947	Senate began debate on H. R. 3311.
July 1, 1947	Debate concluded. H. R. 3311 passed Senate with amendments. Senate Conferees appointed. Print of H. R. 3311 with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
July 2, 1947	House Conferees appointed.
July 3, 1947	Conference Report, House Report 787, received and agreed to in both House and Senate.
July 9, 1947	Approved. Public Law 166.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE JUDICIARY, IN FORM OF AMENDMENTS TO THE
BUDGET

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1948, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,430,000, FOR THE
JUDICIARY, IN THE FORM OF AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET
FOR SAID FISCAL YEAR

FEBRUARY 12, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 11, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, in the amount of \$1,430,000, for the Judiciary, in the form of amendments to the Budget for said fiscal year.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, in the amount of \$1,430,000 for the Judiciary, in the form of amendments to the Budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

THE JUDICIARY

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

On page 35, column 1, of the Budget, immediately following the schedule of obligations for "Salaries of court reporters, United States Courts," insert two new items of appropriation, as follows:

Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946 (Public Law 464), \$755,000-----	(increase)--- \$755, 000
Miscellaneous expenses of referees: For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States Courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel expenses, and printing and binding; purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$30,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail; \$675,000-----	(increase)--- 675, 000

Under the act of June 28, 1946 (Public Law 464), referees in bankruptcy, effective July 1, 1947, will be placed on a salaried basis and expenses of their offices will be paid from appropriated funds rather than from fees collected. These appropriations are to be made from two accounts established in the Treasury of the United States into which revenues earned by the referees will be deposited. While it is expected that the system will be self-supporting when established and fees deposited in the Treasury will be adequate to provide the funds to be appropriated for the first fiscal year 1948, no collections will be immediately available and appropriations from the general fund of the Treasury will be required to initiate the new procedure. In accordance with the act, surveys were made preparatory to the establishment of the new system which were not completed and the resulting data not available sufficiently early to permit their inclusion in the Budget for 1948.

I note that the proposed appropriation for "Miscellaneous expenses of referees" includes an amount of \$30,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail. The Budget for the fiscal year 1948 contains in the estimate for "Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries)" \$84,000 for this purpose, which includes payment for the cost of penalty mail for referees. In view of the presently proposed estimate of appropriation, it appears that, if favorable action is taken thereon, an appropriate reduction should be made in the estimate for "Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries)," both in the total amount and in the limitation on the amount for cost of penalty mail expressed therein.

It may be that the Congress would prefer to establish the financial procedure contemplated by the act as of July 1, 1947, instead of July 1, 1948, as contemplated by these estimates. If so, this could be accomplished by providing appropriations on a full-year basis from the

referees' salary fund and the referees' expense fund as contemplated by the statute, and simultaneously providing for the appropriation of sufficient funds from the general fund of the Treasury to the respective funds to enable obligations to be met promptly beginning July 1, 1947, and before receipts from fees can be accumulated and made available. The act provides that any surplus arising in either of these funds shall be covered into the Treasury in sufficient amount to repay advances which may have been made. Under such a procedure, the amount to be advanced each of these funds should not exceed \$350,000, or a total of \$700,000.

The foregoing amendments to the Budget for the fiscal year 1948 are submitted at this time for the reasons set forth above. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1948 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$87,532,000 AND A DRAFT OF A
PROPOSED PROVISION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
IN THE FORM OF AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET FOR SAID
FISCAL YEAR

FEBRUARY 28, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 28, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$87,532,000 and a draft of a proposed provision for the Department of Commerce in the form of amendments to the budget for said fiscal year.

The details of these estimates and draft of proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 27, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$87,532,000 and a draft of a proposed provision for the Department of Commerce, in the form of amendments to the budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

On page 385 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Technical and scientific services, Office of Secretary of Commerce," in line 12 of the paragraph, after the words "(Public Law 600)," insert the following: "other special services, by contract with organizations, for investigations in industrial technology, without regard to sections 3709 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,".

The Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce, in the exercise of its functions, enters into contracts with institutions of learning and other private and public organizations for the cooperative development of new industrial products and processes. In order to carry on these activities in an efficient manner, it is necessary for the Office to contract with organizations on a selective rather than a competitive basis and in certain cases to make advance payments. The foregoing proposed provision would facilitate the performance of these functions.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

On page 393 of the Budget, column 2, increase the amount of the estimate for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," from "\$74,700,000" to "\$84,111,000"----- (increase)-- \$9, 411, 000

This estimate provides funds in the amount of \$6,877,000 for the maintenance and operation of additional air-navigation facilities over and above those contemplated in the regular 1948 budget. The increase in the number of facilities is based on the assumption that the Administration will be able to secure electronic equipment for use in connection with the modernization of the Federal airway system more rapidly than was anticipated when the original estimate was submitted. The sum of \$1,740,000 is required for the operation and maintenance of ground controlled approach radar aircraft landing systems on a full per annum basis in the fiscal year 1948 at the more congested airports. Funds for part-year implementation of this program were recommended for the fiscal year 1947, House Document 118 (80th Cong.), in recognition of the need for additional air-navigation aids for further expediting and safeguarding the landing of aircraft under adverse weather conditions.

There is also included \$459,000, consisting of \$55,000 for research in civil aviation medicine, \$17,000 for strengthening the legal staff engaged in the enforcement of safety regulations, and \$387,000 for business-management functions directly related to the increases recommended above.

In addition, the sum of \$335,000 is provided for the full per annum cost of operation and maintenance of air-navigation facilities required in support of international air commerce in the Pacific area. The Budget contained funds for their operation on a part-year basis since it was not contemplated at the time of submission that necessity would arise for operation until the latter portion of the fiscal year. Recently, the Navy Department found it necessary to discontinue operations at certain stations and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, in consequence, will require this additional amount to provide for full-year operation.

On page 396 of the Budget, column 2, increase the amount of the estimate for "Establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Administration," from "\$25,194,000" to "\$36,308,000" and increase the limitation on the amount which may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," for necessary administrative costs, from "\$630,000" to "\$910,000"----- (increase)-- \$11, 114, 000

The additional amount recommended under this head includes \$3,592,000 for accelerating the program for converting the radio communication system from low to very high frequency, \$1,040,000 for the installation of additional instrument landing systems, \$2,140,000 for purchase and installation of 20 sets of ground controlled approach radar aircraft landing systems, and \$4,000,000 for the purchase and installation of high intensity approach light lanes. The installation of these facilities will assist air carriers in maintaining regularity of schedules during adverse weather conditions. It is now anticipated that the rate of delivery of electronic equipment by manufacturers will increase sufficiently to permit the installation of these facilities during 1948. The amount recommended for installation of high intensity approach light lanes was not included in the regular 1948 estimate because service testing of this equipment had not been completed at the time. Since then the tests have progressed to the point where it appears that satisfactory installations can be made and that funds should be available as permit their installation at major terminals at the earliest possible date.

There is also included in the estimate \$342,000 for the installation of instrument landing systems and light lanes in Alaska which will be required in connection with the implementation of the two airports now proposed for construction, included in the 1948 Federal-aid airport program.

On page 398 of the Budget, column 2, increase the amount of the estimate for "Technical development, Civil Aeronautics Administration," from "\$1,600,000" to "\$3,500,000"----- (increase)-- \$1, 900, 000

These funds will permit the Agency to strengthen its technical development work, which is extremely important in view of the technological advances which are taking place in the field of electronics. It will permit the Agency to purchase and install, for service-testing purposes, various aircraft landing aids which have been developed by manufacturers and which may play an important part in solving air-traffic-control problems. It is increasingly apparent that sound recommendations for the procurement of air-navigation facilities require that the Civil Aeronautics Administration be provided with sufficient funds to permit proper and timely service testing of equipment being considered for installation on the Federal airways.

On page 400 of the Budget, column 1, increase the amount of the estimate for "Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport, Civil Aeronautics Administration," from "\$968,000" to "\$1,075,000" and substitute for the italicized words in the paragraph under this head, following the bracketed figures "\$750,000," the words "and not to exceed \$124,900 for the installation of runway lighting, repairs to existing paving, and to pave parking lot"----- (increase)-- \$107, 000

These funds will provide for the installation of newly developed high-intensity runway lights at the Washington National Airport. These lights will assist materially in handling aircraft operations at the airport under adverse weather conditions.

On page 401 of the Budget, column 2, under the head "Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act, Civil Aeronautics Administration," in lieu of the bracketed language insert the following:

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$65,000,000 to be available until June 30, 1953, of which \$58,000,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$3,325,000 shall be for projects in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance with section 5 (c): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,675,000 of the said \$65,000,000 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses; including personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase of thirty and hire of passenger motor vehicles; of which \$3,675,000 not to exceed \$352,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," to provide for necessary administrative expenses, including the maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$52,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce": *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby merged with this appropriation----- (increase)-- \$65, 000, 000

The 1948 Budget included a tentative estimate of appropriation for continuation of the Federal-aid airport program inasmuch as the national airport plan had not been completed. The plan has now been completed and this estimate is submitted to carry on the program during the fiscal year 1948.

The first appropriation for this purpose in the amount of \$45,000,000 was made for the fiscal year 1947. Because of limitations placed on this appropriation by the provisions of the Federal Airport Act, practically the entire amount was allocated for small airports. The appropriation recommended for the fiscal year 1948 will be used almost entirely for sponsoring the construction and improvement of the larger type airports located on scheduled air-line routes. After a careful study of all requests received for financial aid it has been determined that there are 306 locations which should receive immediate attention to provide for a safer and more dependable air-carrier operation. Taking into consideration the State apportionment formula prescribed by the act the appropriation recommended is the minimum amount required for the accomplishment of the work.

The foregoing amendments are required by reason of contingencies which have arisen since transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1948. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION AND
DECREASES IN CERTAIN ESTIMATES PERTAINING TO
APPROPRIATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$8,366,000 AND DECREASES IN CERTAIN ESTIMATES IN THE
AMOUNT OF \$164,549, TOGETHER WITH A DRAFT OF A PROPOSED
PROVISION PERTAINING TO APPROPRIATIONS OF THE DE-
PARTMENT OF STATE, ALL IN THE FORM OF AMENDMENTS TO
THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948

MARCH 3, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 1, 1947.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation in the amount of \$8,366,000 and decreases in certain estimates in the amount of \$164,549, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to appropriations of the Department of State, all in the form of amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1948.

The details of the estimates and proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington 25, D. C., February 28, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation in the amount of \$8,366,000 and decreases in certain estimates in the amount of \$164,549, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to appropriations of the Department of State, all in the form of amendments to the Budget for the fiscal year 1948, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT SERVICE

On page 751 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Salaries and expenses, Department of State," in line 31, before the semicolon, insert "the acquisition of land and interests in land (by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise), and the acquisition or construction of buildings and necessary improvements on such lands"; in column 2, line 6, increase the estimate from "\$40,878,000" to "\$47,046,000"; and in line 20, before the period, insert "Provided further, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests payments may be made in advance for the entire term not exceeding ten years"

(increase)-- \$6, 168, 000

The increased amount is required for capital expansion and relocation of certain overseas radio relay facilities in order to improve the quality and strength of broadcasts. Negotiations with other nations regarding these facilities have only recently progressed to a stage that would permit an adequate determination of requirements.

On page 756 of the Budget, column 1, under the head "Collecting and editing official papers of territories of the United States," in line 5, after the bracket and before the word "and" insert "printing and binding," and increase the estimate from "\$16,000" to "\$30,000"

(increase)-- \$14,000

The act of July 31, 1945, which authorizes expenditures for this purpose, provided that "no expenditure shall be made for printing * * * until six months after the end of hostilities in the present war." Since the President's proclamation of December 31, 1946, announced the official end of hostilities, the prohibition against printing and binding expenditures under this activity ceases to apply after June 30, 1947.

On page 756 of the Budget, column 2, increase the estimate for "Salaries and expenses, surplus property disposal, Department of State," from "\$1,200,000" to "\$2,650,000"----- (increase)-- \$1, 450, 000

The increased amount is required to support major changes in program operations which recent experience indicates will substantially increase the return to the United States from surplus property disposal abroad.

FOREIGN SERVICE

On page 761 of the Budget, column 1, increase the estimate for "Foreign service retirement and disability appropriated fund," from "\$1,351,000" to "\$2,085,000"----- (increase)-- \$734, 000

The increased amount is necessary in order to give effect to the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724), which

(1) increases salaries of Foreign Service officers, (2) provides for compulsory retirement of officers not receiving promotion within a specific time, (3) lowers the compulsory retirement age, and (4) provides for computation of annuities on the basis of the average salary for 5 rather than 10 years next preceding retirement. These funds were not included in the Budget because actuarial computations of requirements were only recently made available.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

On page 764 of the Budget, column 2, under the head "United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus," in line 5, decrease the estimate for the "Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense" from "\$72,658" to "\$25,000"; and beginning on line 30, delete "International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts (49 U. S. C. 231), \$1,210;" and accordingly decrease the total estimate under this head from "\$3,434,884" to "\$3,386,016"----- (decrease) -- \$48, 868

A review of the future status and finances of the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense indicates that a contribution will be necessary only to cover the first 6 months of fiscal 1948. The merger with the International Civil Aviation Organization of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts will be completed 6 months earlier than originally contemplated, and no United States contribution to the latter is therefore required.

On page 765 of the Budget, column 2, under the head "United States participation in United Nations", in line 11, decrease the estimate for "contribution to the United Nations" from "\$11,065,486" to "\$10,949,805"; and accordingly decrease the total estimate under this head from "\$12,841,486" to "\$12,725,805"----- (decrease) -- \$115, 681

Subsequent to the preparation of the Budget, the total amount of the United Nations budget which must be financed from members' contributions was decreased from "\$27,740,000" to "\$27,450,000." The amount due from the United States as its proportionate contribution is therefore reduced.

On page 769 of the Budget, column 2, preceding the head "American-Mexican Claims Commission," insert the following provision:

Appropriations for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, fiscal years 1947 and 1948, are hereby made available for payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946, Public Law 601.

The proposed provision will permit the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, to pay claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601). Such claims formerly were adjusted and settled under authority of 22 United States Code 277e, but according to a recent interpretation of the Comptroller General this authority is superseded by Public Law 601.

The foregoing draft of a proposed provision and supplemental estimates are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the budget for the fiscal year 1948. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



AMENDMENT TO HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 158 AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AN AMENDMENT TO HOUSE DOCUMENT 158 AND A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,625,385 FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, IN THE FORM OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948

MARCH 20, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 20, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an amendment to House Document 158 and a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$1,625,385 for the Department of State, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for the fiscal year 1948.

The details of the proposed provision and estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, submitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a draft of a proposed provision for the Department of State in the form of an amendment to my submission to you of February 28, 1947, now incorporated in House Document 158 (80th Cong.), and a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$1,625,385 in the form of an amendment to the Budget for the fiscal year 1948, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT SERVICE

On page 2 of House Document 158, in line 4 of the paragraph, immediately under the caption "Department Service", insert after the parenthesis the words "for radio broadcasting and relay facilities"; in line 8 of the paragraph after the word "interests" insert the words "(which may be for one or more years)"; and in line 9 of the paragraph delete the words "not exceeding ten years" and substitute therefor the words "or any part thereof".

Recent developments make it necessary that this proposed provision be rephrased in order to permit the long-term leasing of land in foreign countries in the event that outright purchase by a foreign power is prohibited. This procedure is desirable in order adequately to protect this Nation's investments in costly installations located on such leased land. The provision will also restrict the use of this authority to specified purposes.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

On page 766 of the Budget, column 2, under the head "United States Participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization," in line 12, increase the total estimate from "\$2,078,000" to "\$3,703,385", and increase the amount before the word "shall" from "\$1,875,000" to "\$3,500,385"; and in line 13, before the word "that", insert "and for advance to the revolving fund of" ----- (increase) \$1, 625, 385

The amount previously included for the United States contribution to United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization was based on estimates made in advance of final recommendations by the Organization's General Conference and Executive Board. Recent action of these bodies, with regard to the share of the Organization's budget to be contributed by the United States and with regard to the establishment of a revolving fund not originally contemplated, has resulted in a proposal which exceeds the original estimate by the amount herein requested.

I recommend that the foregoing draft of a proposed provision and supplemental estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

80TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. 336

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY
APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1948

MAY 5, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. STEFAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. —]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year 1948.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriation upon which the bill is based were submitted by the President in the Budget for the fiscal year 1948 and will be found in that document, as follows:

Department of State: Pages 749 to 779, inclusive, and House Documents Nos. 158 and 175.

Department of Justice: Pages 589 to 610, inclusive.

Department of Commerce: Pages 381 to 426, inclusive, and House Document No. 154.

The Judiciary: Pages 27 to 36, inclusive, and House Document No. 116.

The following table shows for each department the appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, the estimate for the fiscal year 1948, the amount recommended by the committee for 1948, the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee for 1948 as compared with the 1947 appropriations, and the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee as compared with the 1948 estimates.

Department or agency	Appropriations for 1947	Estimates for 1948	Amount recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 estimates
State.....	\$181,535,706	\$279,537,623	\$219,128,058	+\$37,592,352	-\$60,409,565
Justice.....	109,689,950	111,470,000	108,396,500	-1,293,450	-3,073,500
Commerce.....	199,717,420	286,989,000	191,057,000	-8,660,420	-95,932,000
The Judiciary.....	17,836,602	20,624,900	16,446,450	-1,390,152	-4,178,450
Total.....	508,779,678	698,621,523	535,028,008	+26,248,330	-163,593,515

Permanent annual trust-fund appropriations.—In addition to the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill, the below-tabulated permanent annual trust-fund appropriations, payable from trust-fund receipts are estimated for the respective years:

Trust funds	Appropriation, 1947	Budget estimate, 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), estimate compared with appropriation for 1947
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State.....	\$6,675,000	\$6,675,000	-----
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	1,701,000	2,085,000	+\$384,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	76,000	76,000	-----
Federal Prison System.....	2,450,000	2,450,000	-----
Bureau of the Census.....	225,000	225,000	-----
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	4,639	4,000	-639
Patent Office.....	30,000	30,000	-----
Total.....	11,161,639	11,545,000	+383,361

REDUCTIONS IN PERSONNEL

Wherever reductions in appropriations require reductions in personnel it should be stated that such reductions in personnel must be undertaken at the earliest possible date. If it is necessary to dismiss any such persons after June 30, 1947, the departments must understand that terminal leave costs will be borne by the 1948 appropriation. Dismissals prior to June 30, 1947, will require expenditures of 1947 appropriations for terminal leave. No deficiency estimate for such purpose for either 1947 or 1948 will be entertained.

EXPLANATION OF BILL

The total amount recommended in the bill for the four agencies of the Government encompassed therein is \$535,028,008, an increase of \$26,248,330 over the requirements of the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$163,593,515, or approximately 23.5 percent, under the budget estimates. The total of appropriations for the fiscal year

1947 includes the amount of \$20,132,696 appropriated or to be appropriated for statutory salary increases. The total of estimates for these deficiency requirements was considerably in excess of this amount. However, transfers between appropriations authorized by the committee made possible the appropriation of only this additional sum. Greater reductions were possible in the Departments of State and Commerce for two reasons, the first being that appropriation requests for both of these departments have been increasing tremendously during the past few years and still appear to cover certain activities created during the war period for which, it is the feeling of the committee, demand has lessened to a greater extent than has been recognized by either of these departments or has ceased to exist entirely. The second reason for the reductions effected is that in general, both of these departments operate on more or less broad statutory authority and many of the activities carried on by these agencies appear to be the outgrowth of inadequate planning and lack of proper coordination among the organizational units within these departments and between the departments themselves and other departments and agencies of the Federal Government. Not so great reductions could be effected in the Department of Justice and the Federal judiciary estimates principally for the reason that both of these agencies operate on rather clearly defined statutory requirements and both are, in great measure, what might be termed "service organizations," rendering services and performing functions imposed upon them by statute.

CURTAILMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The committee is determined, through the use of every means at its disposal, to carry out the wishes of the people whom it represents. The demand for economy in Government was manifest not only last November, but seems to have gained momentum as evidenced by the hundreds of letters received by the committee weekly, demanding and calling for relief from the burden of excessive and unwarranted Federal expenditures. In reporting out the 1947 bill for these departments, the committee warned that the "spending psychology" which had become entrenched in the minds of some of the officials responsible for the operation of our Federal establishments had to be eliminated.

The need for economy is the joint responsibility of the executive branch and the legislative branch of the Government. Being in close touch with the people whom they serve, the executive agencies are actually in excellent position to determine what the people want in the way of aids and services, what each of the agencies can give the people within the statutory authority provided, and to evaluate more accurately the benefits of the services provided, with the view to extending the really needed services at minimum cost and eliminating those services which are determined to be unnecessary as a result of changing conditions or which cannot be provided within the limits of a balanced budget. This does not appear to be the approach that has been taken in this problem. In fact, in some instances at least, the reverse has been true and executive agencies have appeared in the position of advocating large expenditures for largess and for pet projects without regard to the condition of the Federal finances. Justifications are, in some instances, prepared and presented to the Congress covering activities based either on outmoded legislative authority or on extreme interpretations of general authority which

may have been granted the department 50 or more years ago and under conditions that do not exist at the present time. Most activities encompassed in this bill can always be justified on some authority or other. The Federal expenditures, however, should be more closely allied to the current needs of the ever-changing economy of this Nation rather than to some antiquated authority whether enacted or assumed by officials of the department.

Every successful businessman who realized that he was spending more than he was earning would first analyze his overhead costs because he knows that excessive overhead costs have put many thousands of individual businesses out of existence. However, with respect to this business of the Federal Government which also has been spending in excess of its income, the matter of overhead seems to have been given no consideration whatsoever. The need for constant vigilance in matters affecting organizational structure of the departments and agencies seems to have been ignored.

It appears to the committee that some of the branches of the tree representing our Federal structure have been allowed to grow indiscriminately. Some have deteriorated past the point of any utilitarian or even decorative value. These branches must be pruned so that we may strengthen the roots of the tree of government in order that it may bear increased and more productive fruit for present and future generations.

Another matter which the committee desires to call to the attention of the heads of the departments in this bill is the matter of "uncontrollable items." In a number of instances, witnesses will appear before the committee and state that this or that item is "uncontrollable." The committee cannot fully agree with this theory and, while the monetary requests may be based on specific statutory authority, all items are controllable to the extent that sound judgment and scrutiny of expenditures is applied in administration.

Rather than earmarking each individual project within the appropriations the committee has, insofar as practicable left to the agencies' authority to apply reductions in such manner as to maintain all necessary activities and to eliminate those which are least desirable. The committee expects to analyze budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949 most carefully and will give close scrutiny to the actions of the departments with respect to their application of the reductions that have been effected in the pending bill. Agencies are expected to abide by the recommendations of the committee in connection with projects contained in lump-sum appropriations. Otherwise, it may at some future time, be obliged to break up those appropriations into specific projects.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$181, 535, 706
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	279, 537, 623
Reduction by the committee-----	60, 409, 565
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	219, 128, 058

The increase of \$37,592,352 over the current year's requirements allowed by the committee is more apparent than real inasmuch as \$50,000,000 of the total being recommended for the Department is for the purchase of foreign currencies acquired in the disposition of surplus

property and in lend-lease settlements, in accordance with Public Law 547, Seventy-ninth Congress. This money will go into the United States Treasury to the credit of the surplus property and the lend-lease accounts. The foreign currencies so purchased are used in the acquisition of sites and buildings to house our missions and consulates and, in certain instances, the American personnel thereof.

The items in the bill which are contributing most to the increased cost of running the State Department are surplus property disposal, Foreign Service buildings, Philippine rehabilitation, participation in the United Nations and UNESCO, repatriation of American nationals abroad, construction of dams on the Rio Grande, the recently passed Foreign Service Act of 1946, and the statutory salary increases for personnel other than that covered by the Foreign Service Act of 1946. The total of the amounts included in the bill for these items is approximately \$157,000,000. Accordingly, the remaining \$62,000,000 required for the Department is more readily comparable with the fiscal year 1939 appropriation of \$17,000,000.

The Department of State, top-ranking Department in the executive branch of the Government, appears to be an uncoordinated series of offices, divisions, and sundry offshoots. It has become the repository of a variety of functions with a variety of missions to perform and little has been done to coordinate all of these functions.

In recent years there have been frequent changes in the holder of the high office of Secretary of State. During these changes, while the new Secretaries were familiarizing themselves with broad problems in international affairs, they found little time to check into the far-flung activities of the Department. It is hoped that this Department can be put on a more efficient basis, so necessary in preparing and carrying forward an effective foreign policy at a reasonable cost of administration.

It is recognized that the extent and complexity of our foreign relations have assumed tremendous proportions during the recent war and must, perhaps, continue at an accelerated rate for some years to come. The difficulty seems to be that the Department, in order to handle these increased war and postwar responsibilities, has continuously added function upon function and created additional units of organization, both here and abroad, apparently without adequate consideration for the resulting over-all pattern that was being formed. The functional difference, even on organization charts, in the work of some of the offices and divisions is so fine as to be almost imperceptible. While the committee may look with trepidation on another reorganization of the Department it would seem that a reorganization looking toward a consolidation of closely allied functions, with a corresponding reduction in the number of offices and divisions, should be made.

In this connection, it might be well for the Department to consult with the President and the Bureau of the Budget on the practicability of divorcing itself from a number of activities which have only a slight relationship with international affairs as such. The committee makes especial reference to the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, the international commissions working with Canada, and the Philippine Rehabilitation Commission. The work of the cooperative program with South America might also be considered in this category. While all of the above activities are based on treaty (or law as is the case with the Philippine

rehabilitation program), the work that is now actually carried on cannot properly be considered a function of the Department of State and within the concept of the legislation creating the Department. Furthermore, the regular work of the Department has so increased and become of such importance as to make it essential for the Department to devote all its energies to the everchanging international scene.

Excluding the amount of \$50,000,000 appropriated for Foreign Service buildings and which will revert to the United States Treasury, as above indicated, the \$219,128,058 being recommended is approximately \$12,400,000 under the total funds available for the current year. The total personnel permitted under the current appropriation is approximately 24,400, plus an estimated \$740,000 for the employment of temporary personnel. The total employment as of February 28, 1947, is given the committee as 20,744 permanent employees and 2,200 temporary and part-time employees. The estimate for 1948 contemplates an employment of 25,760 permanent employees with an additional \$896,000 estimated as the cost of temporary employees. Of the 1947 and 1948 authorized employee totals it is estimated that 3,158 and 3,492, respectively, are for the Office of Information and Cultural Affairs.

The costs estimated for the information and cultural program and the intelligence program are contained in several items of appropriation and for that reason must be treated as separate projects. The Department also recognized the need for treating these activities as projects and has for that reason grouped in its justifications the individual items of appropriation for these activities so that each may stand out as a separate function of the Department.

Information and cultural program.—As has already been reported in the press, the amount of \$31,381,220 requested for this program is denied. The reasons for the committee's action are several. In the first place, the activity is not authorized by the Congress. This is considerably more than a "technicality" as erroneously described by certain individuals who apparently are not wholly informed on the legislative processes of their Government. The committee feels that such a radical departure in the methods of conducting our foreign relations should have the approval of the people through their representatives in the Congress. Much less vital problems, both domestic and international, are almost daily receiving the consideration of the Congress. Secondly, it also would seem that a Government-sponsored program is slightly out of tune with American precedents and American principles, and even though the news and other programs are as objective as represented, this committee, at least, does not feel that our Government should further remain in the news business. In the third place, inquiry by the committee leads it to the belief that the program is not efficiently administered. While some of the radio news broadcasts appear to be of value most of the remaining programs do not even come close to fulfilling the desire for information which may exist in the minds of the people abroad. A list of books presented to the committee and headed "Books sent to the cultural centers in the other American Republics July 1, 1946–February 1, 1947," with the total list and net (after discount) cost indicated, and signed by the Acting Chief of the Division of Libraries and Institutes, contained at least one book unworthy of any public activity. Purchase of this book was denied by Mr. Benton. With respect to the art

program, the committee itself is not in position to say whether the selection of modern art pictures being distributed abroad represent good or poor art. However, it could not remain unmindful of the many hundreds of letters received in protest to this program. It would seem that if we are going abroad to impress people, we should try to impress the average individual rather than a certain segment of the art colony.

The alternatives to this program, it would seem, are (a) UNESCO, a United Nations undertaking and in which a tremendous interest is developing, and which, as established, will truly represent the views of American people, (b) encouragement of private enterprise to a greater international activity through international efforts to eliminate the red tape presently involved in travel and exchange of commodities, and, (c) greater cooperation between the Department of State and private media of information for a proper presentation of American life abroad.

Such limited funds as may be required for a small staff to service the work of UNESCO should be allotted by the Department out of its general appropriations.

Our forebears planted on this soil the seed of liberty and freedom which, if properly nurtured, should outgrow our boundaries and reach out into the rest of the world, not through a centralized disseminating agency but through the force of its own dynamics.

Research and intelligence program.—This program may be more accurately described as purely a research rather than an intelligence and research program. The committee is allowing \$2,490,000 for this activity, a reduction of \$2,313,000 under the budget estimates and \$1,240,456 below the 1947 appropriation. It is not felt that a total of 991 employees for this activity was adequately justified before the committee. A more careful screening of the subject matter with which this unit deals would not only produce better results but would enable the unit to operate within the limits of the appropriation recommended. The contemplated field staff should not exceed 60 employees. The amount allowed by the committee in each of the appropriation items involved is discussed under those items.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$44, 697, 121
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	51, 297, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	27, 897, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	23, 400, 000

The recommended appropriation is for the regular departmental activities of the Department of State including the surplus property disposal activities located both here and abroad.

Salaries and expenses.—The amount of \$20,000,000, a reduction of \$27,046,000 below the budget estimates is recommended for this item. This item represents a consolidation of four existing items of appropriation for the departmental service, the total of which is \$37,238,221. Deducting from this total 1947 appropriation the amounts included in this item for the information program, the intelligence program, and the foreign economic liquidation program, or approximately \$17,558,000 leaves a net of \$19,680,000 for the regular program of the Department for the current fiscal year. Of the \$20,000,000 recom-

mended for 1948, \$2,000,000 is for the intelligence and research program, leaving the amount of \$18,000,000 for the regular program, or a reduction of \$1,680,000 below the current year's requirements.

The committee is convinced that the Department has grown too large too rapidly for its own good and for the good of the Nation. It sincerely hopes that Secretary Marshall can, during the next few months, cause a survey to be made of the domestic activities of the Department with the view of reducing the present number of individual organization units, each of which spends, according to the impression received by the committee, a great portion of its time and energy in "coordinating with," "being in liaison with," "working closely with," and "consulting with" half of the remaining organization units of the Department.

Of course, the Nation's problems have increased tremendously during the last few years, but when it is recalled that all items presently included in the item "Salaries and expenses," totaled \$2,728,347 in 1940, \$3,453,000 in 1941, \$4,377,105 in 1942, \$5,986,800 in 1943, and even up to something over \$13,000,000 in 1946, with total personnel increasing from 1,010 in 1940 to 5,270 at present and proposed for 1948, excluding personnel for the information and intelligence programs, it is extremely difficult for this committee, during this period of need for economy, to reconcile itself to a need in excess of \$18,000,000 for the regular activities. There is no doubt but what if world conditions were somewhat less disturbing than at present a greater reduction in funds would have been made.

Printing and binding.—The amount of \$650,000 for the regular program and \$70,000 for the research and intelligence program is recommended. This represents a reduction of \$851,000 in the budget estimates which may be divided as follows: information program, \$719,500; research and intelligence program, \$26,000; and regular program, \$105,500. Reductions in the two last-named programs are based in part on the recommended reductions in personnel and in part, on the need for retrenchment in this work. Also, the committee feels that a more careful review of the uses to which the published material is put will enable the Department to stay within the appropriation recommended.

Surplus property disposal.—The total of the budget request, \$2,650,000, is approved for this activity, a reduction of \$3,350,000 below the current appropriation. Responsibility for the disposition of surplus property abroad was lodged in the State Department by the enactment of Public Law 584, Seventy-ninth Congress, which amended the Surplus Property Act of 1944.

As of March 1, 1947, approximately \$7,790,000,000 in surplus property had been disposed of during the 18 months in which declarations were made by the owning agencies. The remaining inventory balance is estimated at \$1,386,000,000 with \$1,850,000,000 of declarations definitely in view, or a total of approximately \$2,500,000,000 worth of property to be disposed of during fiscal year 1948. The total in cash, credit, and local currencies, realized on the property disposed of as of March 1, 1947, is \$1,691,000,000, or 23.3 percent of the original cost. Of this total \$400,000,000 is in cash. Credits and local currencies are used for the sending of American students abroad under the Fulbright Act, and the purchase of property under the Foreign Service Buildings Act. The largest portion of the assets

(over and above the cash) represents long-term credits to, as of February 28, 1947, 30 countries and 5 private entities.

Of the total personnel proposed for 1948 for this activity 107 are to be located in Washington and 499 abroad. The committee feels that the sooner our surpluses are disposed of the more profitable it will be for the Federal Government.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$59, 763, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	135, 373, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	15, 703, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	119, 670, 000

Deducting the amount of \$50,000,000 to be returned to the United States Treasury to the credit of the surplus property account in exchange for foreign currencies received for surplus property, the increase over the current appropriation recommended for 1948 is approximately \$10,000,000, of which approximately \$7,000,000 is the direct result of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. The above total amount recommended is contained in seven separate items of appropriation.

It might not be amiss to mention at the outset the fact that this Service has grown from a total of 3,730 employees in 1939 to a proposed personnel for regular activities in 1948 of 12,373. Another revealing bit of testimony indicates that we are, in most instances, exceeding the smaller nations in the total number of Foreign Service personnel being exchanged, even though, in those instances, this country would seem to offer greater opportunity for political and economic reporting than exists in those nations. Our visa work, of course, offsets this in part, but there still seems to remain a considerable difference.

The committee, in recommending a substantial appropriation for this service, expects a more than normal improvement in efficiency of administration and in utilization of personnel. The amount recommended includes an added burden on the American taxpayers of approximately \$7,000,000 annually. The taxpayers, through the Congress, have a right to demand that this \$7,000,000 show definite returns. Salaries are sufficiently high to attract the most qualified men and women in the United States. The new retirement system is certainly liberal enough to enable the Service to retain on the active list only those qualified to continue to render efficient service and to progress to more important assignments. The committee expects to keep close watch on the administrative action of the Department to improve this important arm of our Government, and will hold the Department of State responsible for any deficiencies that may subsequently reveal themselves in the discharge of its trust. While other agencies of the Government have, under the Foreign Service Act of 1946, certain responsibilities as to over-all policy and the making of recommendations covering the broader aspects of administration, the committee feels that the ultimate responsibility for effective administration and economy of operation must, of necessity, be centered in this Department.

Salaries and expenses.—The amount of \$46,830,000, a reduction of \$11,840,000 below the budget estimates, is recommended for this

consolidated appropriation. Of this amount \$46,480,000 is for the regular activities and \$350,000 for the research and intelligence program. The total of the items for comparable activities contained in the 1947 appropriation is \$34,443,000, so that, with the exception of the increase allowed for research and intelligence and the increases required by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, the total recommended for 1948 is about the \$5,000,000 more than is currently available.

The total authorized positions for the current year is 9,876, of which 9,321 were filled as of December 31, 1946. A total of 12,373 is requested for fiscal year 1948. It would appear to the committee that while our activities abroad have increased over the past few years, the development of international organizations such as the World Health Organization, Food and Agricultural Organization, International Trade Organization and UNESCO—to name but a few—together with the quickening of international communications and international travel, should have the effect of reducing rather than increasing the number of employees engaged in direct representation abroad.

Living and quarters allowances.—The amount of \$7,600,000, a reduction of \$2,379,000 in the budget estimates, and \$1,195,500 below the current appropriation is recommended. This committee has for some time been dissatisfied with the manner in which these allowances have been set up and computed. It is of the same opinion as expressed in its report on the 1947 appropriation bill, and strongly urges that the administration of these allowances be simplified for greater economy. The establishment of commissary services as authorized in Public Law 724, Seventy-ninth Congress, appears to have had no effect on appropriations, except, perhaps, to increase the requests. While the establishment of commissaries was originally justified to the committee as an economy measure, and while commissaries have been and are intended to be continued in practically all of the large posts, the Department has requested an increase of over \$1,000,000 for cost of living allowances. Also, the committee was not impressed with the explanation of the officials of the Department in connection with a request of approximately \$290,000 for transfer of post allowances. It feels that such an allowance should be administered very carefully and granted only in urgent or extreme cases. The amount of \$125,000 is recommended for this purpose. For research and intelligence activities abroad, the committee has included \$65,000 under this head.

Representation allowances.—The committee is recommending for this purpose for the fiscal year 1948, the amount of \$500,000, a reduction of \$618,000 under the budget estimates and \$300,000 under the current year's appropriation.

This appropriation has climbed steadily from \$125,000 in 1938, to the requested \$1,118,000 for 1948. The average allotment per chief of mission has increased from approximately \$2,000 in 1938 to \$5,130 in 1947 and \$5,627 proposed for 1948. In this connection, it might also be pointed out that under Public Law 724 each chief of mission is also entitled to a maintenance of residence allowance ranging, as proposed in the estimates, from \$2,500 to \$20,000, annually. Representation allowances for ranking subordinates and other officers of the Foreign Service have likewise increased tremendously since 1938. A review of copies of vouchers on file in the State Department very definitely indicates that there is too much entertaining for other than absolutely necessary purposes. In one instance, the same indi-

vidual gave a reception each day for approximately 3 weeks. A review of these vouchers further discloses the fact that the Foreign Service officers are spending considerable sums of money in entertaining each other. This is not the purpose for which this type of allowance was originated. The committee feels that it has been more than liberal in providing the sum recommended in the bill and wishes to inform the State Department that a continued review of these expenditures will be made by the committee for its information in connection with future requests.

Foreign Service buildings fund.—The amount of \$51,500,000 is recommended for this fund. This amount represents an increase of \$50,500,000 over the current year's appropriation and a decrease of \$500,000 below the budget estimates. As heretofore explained, \$50,000,000 of the amount recommended does not represent new cash out of the Treasury. This amount will revert to the Treasury to the credit of surplus property and lend-lease accounts and represents merely a bookkeeping transaction resulting from the acquisition of properties for our foreign missions and consulates in exchange for surplus property and in settling our lend-lease accounts. A provision restricting the use of this \$50,000,000 to the provisions of Public Law 547, Seventy-ninth Congress, is included in the bill. The balance, or \$1,500,000, of the appropriation recommended is, in most instances, for the repair and furnishing of these and other Government-owned buildings throughout the world.

While the committee is in full accord with the arrangements which have been made to acquire buildings and sites in exchange for surplus property, etc., it is somewhat concerned over the size and values of some of these properties from the standpoint of future maintenance costs. The list of properties acquired under lend-lease and surplus-property agreements which has been submitted to the committee would seem to indicate that the Department has been more than generous in the type and size of properties it has so procured for both office and residential purposes. It is also to be noted that while we have been acquiring these properties during the past 18 months, the amount requested by the Department for quarters allowances is \$1,200,000 over the current appropriation. Adequate quarters, of course, should be furnished our representatives abroad. Nevertheless, it is suggested that the Department give a little more thought to the future maintenance costs when buildings are acquired through any means whatsoever.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$77, 075, 585
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	92, 867, 623
Reduction by the committee.....	16, 809, 565
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	76, 058, 058

This appropriation covers the cost of eight separate activities, some of which have been placed in the State Department for no apparent reason except, perhaps, that logically they could not be placed elsewhere. Specifically, the committee refers to the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, the American sections of other international commissions, and the Philippine rehabilitation program.

Participation in United Nations.—With the exception of a voluntary reduction of \$147,565 suggested by Ambassador Austin, the full net amount of the request, \$12,578,240, is approved for this purpose. Of this amount, \$1,132,455 is to cover the salaries and other expenses of the United States delegation to the United Nations, and \$495,980 is for the United States units to the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments. The amount of \$10,949,805 is for the United States share of expenses of the United Nations and will be turned over to that organization. The amount being recommended represents an increase of \$5,868,240 over the current appropriation, of which increase \$5,649,805 is for the increased contribution to the United Nations. It will be recalled that recent action by the United Nations increased the United States portion of the contribution from 24.614 to 39.89 percent of the total. When the supplemental items and the contribution to the 1947 Budget have been appropriated and paid, the United States will have paid a total of \$26,598,652 to the United Nations Organization.

Participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.—This is a new item appearing in the bill for the first time in consequence of the enactment of Public Law 565, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved July 30, 1946. Of the amount of \$3,703,385 being recommended, \$3,500,385 is made available for contribution and for advance to the revolving fund of this Organization, the balance being required for a permanent staff at UNESCO in Paris, for salaries of delegates and alternates at the general conferences, and for the expenses of a secretariat for the national commission authorized in the participation act. The percentage of cost of maintaining UNESCO for the United States has been determined at 44.03 percent. Great interest has been manifested by the Congress and the Nation in this Organization and the committee feels that it should be given every opportunity for survival and expansion. It represents a concerted effort by 30 nations of the world to promote peace and understanding through the exchange of educational, scientific, and cultural information.

The committee could not understand why, out of the total of 132 executive personnel already employed by UNESCO, only 14 are from the United States, and out of a total of 259 clerical personnel, only 7 are from the United States. It is hoped, however, when this Organization is more firmly established, that a proper ratio of personnel from the United States will be employed.

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.—The total amount recommended for the three items of appropriation for this Commission for the fiscal year 1948 is \$4,975,000, a reduction of \$5,255,000 under the current year's appropriation and \$4,050,000 under the Budget estimates.

The main item of appropriation under this head is for construction along the Rio Grande, including the Rio Grande dams on which construction was begun during this fiscal year in conformity with an existing treaty between this Government and the Government of Mexico. It was testified that of the \$9,250,000 appropriated for construction in the current fiscal year, approximately \$6,238,000 is estimated to be unobligated at the end of this fiscal year and will be available for obligation and expenditure in the ensuing fiscal year. Accordingly, the Commission will have for obligation in the fiscal

year 1948, a total of \$10,238,000, or nearly \$1,000,000 more than is presently available.

The committee does not look with favor on the construction of fences along the Mexican border. The testimony and other information given the committee concerning the need for these fences, at a construction cost of approximately \$2,000 per mile, has not been convincing and a portion of the reduction in the budget request made by the committee is to be allocated to these projects.

Cooperation with the American Republics.—The amount of \$3,000,000, a reduction of \$2,375,000 under the current year's appropriation and \$2,820,000 below the budget estimates is recommended for this activity. Although some of the projects included in this program have considerable economic and cultural value and have, to some extent, contributed to a better understanding between this Nation and the other American Republics, it is the feeling of the committee that most of the projects could very well be eliminated without the slightest threat to a continuation of this understanding or to the good-neighbor policy. This country is faced with the alternative of reducing its expenditures or going into bankruptcy and the committee felt that some contribution to this problem might well come out of this appropriation. It is left for the determination of the Department of State as to which projects should be eliminated and which, for the mutual benefit of this country and the other American Republics, should be continued and on what scale they should be continued. The committee might suggest, however, that it is favorable to the continuation on whatever scale may be possible within the appropriation granted, the international exchange of students.

Philippine rehabilitation.—The appropriation for this activity is authorized by Titles III and V of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946. The amount of \$45,000,000, a reduction of \$9,092,000 under the Budget estimates and \$2,918,000 below the current appropriation, is recommended. While the appropriation is made to the Department of State, the activities involved in this item are actually conducted by nine departments or Federal agencies of the Government. Testimony before the committee disclosed that of the current appropriation of \$43,918,000 for title III activities, \$37,789,037 has been allocated as of February 28, 1947. Of this allocated amount, \$29,755,455 remained unobligated as of this date. With respect to the \$4,000,000 appropriated for title V activities in the current fiscal year only \$11,000 has been allocated and of that allocation, \$9,103 remained unobligated as of February 28, 1947. Accordingly, as of the date mentioned, there remained a total of \$39,882,521 either unallocated or, if allocated, unobligated. It is the feeling of the committee that the amount of \$45,000,000 recommended for this activity for 1948 should prove ample for the discharging of the responsibilities under the act.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$109, 689, 950
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	111, 470, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	3, 073, 500
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	108, 396, 500

The activities of the Department may be segregated into four major categories, namely, Legal Activities and General Administration, or the law offices of the Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Prison System. By its very nature, the Department is primarily a service organization, and with but a few exceptions renders services either imposed upon it by other agencies of the Government or specifically outlined for it by statute.

A review of the Department's appropriations and personnel from the fiscal year 1941 to date indicates, with adjusting factors, a more or less constant rate of expenditure and total employment. Taking the Department as a whole, the appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 totaled \$67,212,577. During the peak of the war, or 1944, appropriations reached the total of \$114,927,900. While the appropriation request for the fiscal year 1948 is \$111,470,000, nearly \$26,000,000 of this amount is attributable to statutory salary increases, resulting in a net appropriation, for comparative purposes, of \$85,470,000. The employment of this Department has ranged from 19,610 in 1941 to 28,870 in 1944, with 23,456 requested for 1948. Reductions in appropriation requests will have the effect of reducing this personnel to approximately 23,000 employees. The adjusting factors mentioned above are principally the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and, to some extent, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, whose appropriations and total employment must, of necessity, be somewhat increased due to the added responsibilities resulting from the war period. The aftermath of the war has also created additional responsibility for the Claims and Lands Divisions of the Department.

The committee wishes to call to the attention of the House the apparent weakness of the present 40-hour week with respect to its effect on the Department of Justice and especially two Bureaus of the Department, namely, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Prison System. To some extent, the border patrol of the Immigration and Naturalization Service also is affected. It was testified by the Attorney General that the 40-hour week is particularly bad in the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the reason that in surveillance, or so-called tagging, the Bureau has had to employ three men instead of two, necessitating a considerable increase in agent personnel to perform functions not dissimilar to those existing prior to the enactment of 40-hour week legislation. It was further testified that practically the same situation is true in the Prison System. The great increase in the personnel of the Prison System during recent years is due almost entirely to the 40-hour week. Guards must be on duty at all times and the only alternatives available to the Department are the employment of additional guards or the payment of overtime at the rate of time and one-half.

The action of the committee with respect to each of the major items of appropriation is discussed in each of the four major categories listed above.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$23, 113, 450
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	24, 182, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	842, 500
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	23, 339, 500

Claims Division.—This Division handles all injunction suits filed against officers of the Government, all contract renegotiation cases, and all claims against the United States in any court. It is one of the major revenue-producing units of the Department, having effected, according to testimony, by judgment, compromise, set-off, or negotiation, a net gain for the Government, during the last five fiscal years, of something over \$27,000,000. The net gain for the fiscal year 1946 is given as approximately \$7,500,000. The amount recommended for this activity for the fiscal year 1948 is \$1,500,000, an increase of \$51,000 over the current year's requirements and a decrease of \$75,000 under the budget estimates. While the request for the ensuing fiscal year called for a total personnel of 320 as compared with 298 authorized for the current fiscal year, it was testified that only 286 positions were filled as of December 31, 1946. Although the case load per attorney in this Division is relatively high, it is believed that the additional amount of \$51,000 allowed by the committee, together with a more economical utilization of legal personnel during this period when great economy in the Government must be effected, will permit the Division to keep abreast of its work load during the next fiscal year.

Antitrust Division.—The largest single increase, \$280,900, allowed by the committee under this major heading is for this Division. An appropriation of \$2,400,000 is recommended for 1948. Of this amount, however, \$250,000 is requested for the railroad reparation cases initiated by the Department during the latter part of the current fiscal year. While the committee is of the belief that we must, at all times, have a strict enforcement of our antitrust laws and thereby prevent undue concentration of economic power in the hands of a few firms or individuals, it is not believed that too great an expansion in this respect can take place during the present unstable economic conditions of the Nation; and accordingly, a reduction of \$100,000 is effected in the Budget estimates, allowing the Division, exclusive of railroad reparations work, substantially the same appropriation as is available for the current fiscal year. It would seem to the committee that little or nothing would be lost in the way of antitrust enforcement if the Division were permitted to proceed during the ensuing fiscal year on approximately the same level of operation prevailing during the current fiscal year, subsequent to which, it is hoped, conditions will become somewhat more stabilized and the Division will have a sounder basis on which to plan its future operations.

The statement by the Attorney General to the effect that all but two of the field offices of this Division will be closed during the next fiscal year should also result in sufficient economy to enable this Division to continue operation without undue hardships from the standpoint of available funds.

With respect to the railroad reparations proceeding, the committee is informed that at the request of the Bureau of the Budget and the War and Navy Departments, the Division has been given the responsibility of bringing action before the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine whether the rates charged to the Government on wartime freight were unreasonable, and to recover any overpayment resulting from alleged unreasonable rates charged by the railroads. While the committee is not fully convinced that this activity will reach such proportions as to necessitate the expenditure of \$250,000 during

ca year 1948, it is, nonetheless, including this amount in the appropriation recommended for the reason that it does not in any way wish to hamper or retard just recoveries to the United States Treasury. Language has been inserted in the bill to insure this specific amount for the purpose for which it was requested. It is suggested to the Division that it segregate, insofar as administratively possible, the total cost of this operation for the information of this committee during future hearings involving this item.

Lands Division.—The amount of \$2,550,000, a reduction of \$100,000 under the current year's appropriation and \$150,000 under the budget estimates, is recommended. This Division acquires property and handles litigation involving public lands, minerals and other natural resources, and matters affecting Indians. It is a service unit, having no projects of its own to initiate. As of December 31, 1946, there was a total of 485 employees on the pay roll. The estimate for 1948 calls for 516 positions. While the activity of this Division reached its peak during the war period, acquiring and clearing title to land for war purposes, it had pending as of July 1, 1946, 43,922 condemnation tracts. This compares with a total of 55,004 on July 1, 1945, and 68,895 on July 1, 1944. It was disclosed during the hearings that the July 1, 1946, case load of 43,922 was reduced to 39,944 as of the date of the hearings. It is believed that gradual reductions in this work load can continue to be effected with the funds that have been allowed.

District attorneys.—The amount of \$5,200,000, an increase of \$43,300 over the current year's requirements and a decrease of \$100,000 under the budget estimates is recommended for the district attorneys. The number of positions requested and allowed for this activity is 1,260, the same as is authorized for the current fiscal year. The increase requested and granted, in part, is for some increases in salary in line with the Department's effort gradually to take the district attorneys out of the private practice of law. It was testified that at the time Attorney General Clark took office, approximately 70 percent of the district attorneys were practicing law on the side. This has now been reduced to approximately 40 percent. It would seem to the committee that so long as the present system of appointment is in effect most of the attorneys will continue to practice law on the side, regardless of the salaries which they receive from the Federal Government, and rather than attempt to attain the objective of taking the attorneys out of private practice solely by the means of salary increments, some consideration might be given by the Department to suggesting legislation whereby the assistant district attorneys might be employed on a per-diem or per-case basis. The United States Attorney for each judicial district might be employed on a substantial salary basis to supervise the work of assistant attorneys in his district. This is merely a suggestion for the consideration of the Department and in no way represents a directive.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$34, 900, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	35, 000, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	35, 000, 000

While the committee has, in the face of a serious demand for economy, effected reductions in a great number of items, it does not feel justified in reducing the estimates of this Bureau. The principal reasons for the committee's action are (1) the still unsettled political conditions with the resulting need for vigilance insofar as our national security is concerned, (2) reported increase in crime in 1946 over 1945, (3) large pending work load, and (4) the large average case load per agent.

The first item, above, is self-explanatory and needs no elaboration by this committee. With respect to the second item, it was testified by Mr. Hoover that major crimes in the United States have increased 7.6 percent in 1946, as against 1945. There is no doubt in the mind of this committee but what this Government must continue its program against crime falling within its jurisdiction and, further, to continue through the Federal Bureau of Investigation its splendid cooperation with local law-enforcement agencies. Referring to the third point mentioned above, it was testified that there were as of December 31, 1946, over 63,000 investigative matters pending. Among these pending cases (detailed on p. 147 of the hearings) are: Kidnaping, 184; extortion, 500; thefts from interstate shipment, 1,849; selective service, 12,150; interstate motor-vehicle theft, 8,653; fraud against the Government, 1,237; violations of the National Bankruptcy Act, 193; theft and embezzlement of Government property, 2,683; escaped Federal prisoners, 1,095; bank robberies, 398; internal security, 13,507. An analysis of the number and type of matters pending will readily show the need for a continuation of the program represented by the Budget request of the Bureau and allowed by the committee. It should be noted that the Bureau is concerned not only with the enforcement of the criminal statutes, but also with its responsibility in civil or noncriminal matters. On page 149 of the hearings is a list of some 20 types of noncriminal activities and investigations imposed upon the Bureau by statute. The remaining general reason for allowing the full request is that the case load per agent in this Bureau continues to be heavy. It has remained at about 20 cases per agent during the last several years, whereas, according to Mr. Hoover, a case load of 10 cases per agent should be the maximum for efficient operation.

The personnel authorized under the 1947 appropriation totals approximately 7,319 employees. The personnel that is being requested for 1948 will total 7,715 employees, divided as follows: 140 agent supervisors at the seat of government, 1,793 employees in the Identification Division, 1,132 in the Bureau proper, 3,100 agents, and 1,550 clerks in the field.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947	\$28, 845, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948	28, 945, 000
Reduction by the committee	1, 500, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948	27, 445, 000

The current appropriation for this activity permits an employment of 7,275 employees. It was testified that at the time of the hearings

there were approximately 6,800 employees on the pay roll. The budget estimate for 1948 contemplates an employment of 7,144 individuals. The reduction effected by the committee should enable this service to retain approximately the same number of employees presently on the pay roll. In the retention of this number of employees, however, it is suggested that certain readjustments be made and that more employees be placed in activities more directly related to the responsibilities of the service particularly imposed on it by the immigration and naturalization laws. Specifically, the committee has in mind the seemingly large staff in the central office.

Although much of the administrative work is supposed to be decentralized and located in each of the district offices, it would appear to the committee that the net result may be more accurately described as duplication rather than decentralization, since, according to the information of the committee, many of the administrative activities are continued to be conducted in both the central office and in the district offices. It is obvious that if the district offices are to be responsible for such activities as the employment of personnel, maintenance of necessary statistical records, detailed budget and accounting work, etc., the central office should not duplicate these details but merely procure from each district office periodically a summary of its records for policy and general administrative purposes. In this connection, the committee would suggest that the personnel unit in the central office be abolished.

Further, it can see no justification for the continuation of the Office of Management Planning Section. It would seem that such management and planning as might be necessary, can and should be performed by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners, as well as the district managers. The Office of Research and Education appears to the committee to be overstaffed. While the Nationality Act of 1940 authorizes the Commissioner to promote instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants, etc., it is the feeling of the committee that this activity has developed beyond the original intent of this legislation and that all of the private and public schools offer sufficient opportunity to the applicant to prepare himself for citizenship. Furthermore, the selectivity which is presently being applied to immigrants would indicate a lessening need for this activity.

The committee is also of the opinion that additional streamlining for purposes of greater economy can be effected in the immigration and naturalization work. There does not appear to be adequate cooperation between the work of the State Department officials abroad who issue visas and the immigrant inspectors in the United States, who seem, according to information submitted to the committee, to go through the entire routine of examining and questioning an immigrant who has in his possession the proper and necessary documents, apparently without sufficient consideration for the investigatory work that was performed abroad. Likewise, it would seem to the committee that there is an overabundance of investigation and reinvestigation of an applicant for citizenship and that such necessary information as may be required as a prerequisite to citizenship might be simplified in form with much of it procured through the established investigative agencies of the Federal and State governments.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$22, 831, 500
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	23, 343, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	731, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	22, 612, 000

The cost of activities of the Federal Prison System is defrayed out of five separate appropriation items included in the above total.

There are at the present time approximately 18,000 Federal prisoners in 27 prison institutions. This compares with an average of approximately 19,000 prisoners for the preceding fiscal year. The prison population for both of these years includes about 5,000 military prisoners. It was testified by Mr. Bennett that the estimates for the fiscal year 1948 were submitted on the basis of an average population of 19,000. While the prison population has remained more or less constant during the past 2 or 3 years, the cost of maintenance has increased. Aside from the general cost of maintenance such as guards, and maintenance and upkeep of the institutions, the cost of such items as food, fuel, clothing, and matters of that kind have increased from 91.2 to 94.7 cents per day per inmate.

The reductions effected by the committee are, in the main, for major plant additions and extensions of capital equipment and for buildings and equipment. With respect to the latter, however, \$162,000 is allowed for construction of urgently needed facilities. The amount of \$138,000 for advance planning is not allowed, it being the feeling of the committee that this item should be deferred.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Authorization, fiscal year 1947-----	\$4, 476, 440
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	4, 373, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	673, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	3, 700, 000

This Office, formerly known as the Office of Alien Property Custodian, was transferred to the Department of Justice on October 14, 1946. At the outset, it might be stated that the funds authorized in the accompanying bill become available to the Office through its activities in acquiring and liquidating property and not in the form of cash withdrawals from the United States Treasury. The principal statutes under which this Office operates are the Trading With the Enemy Act, the First War Powers Act of 1941, Public Law 322, which deals with title claims, and Public Law 671, which deals, among other matters, with the allowances of debt claims. Both of these laws were passed in the Seventy-ninth Congress.

Generally, the functions of the Office may be described as: (a) locating in this country property of nationals of designated enemy countries, (b) vesting that property or acquiring whatever interest it can for the Government, (c) liquidating that property as rapidly as possible and turning the proceeds over to the Treasury.

To date, this Office has vested and disposed of approximately \$277,600,000 worth of property and there is, at the present time, in

the Treasury of the United States approximately \$107,000,000 in cash resulting from the disposition of a portion of that property. At the beginning of the current fiscal year it is estimated that there remained to be disposed of approximately \$252,600,000 worth of property. There is still to be vested, according to estimates, anywhere between \$100,000,000 and \$140,000,000 worth of property, the reason for the indeterminate figures being the business enterprises, the value of which may run anywhere from \$1,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Claims against property vested by this Office may be filed up to August 8, 1949, or 2 years from the vesting of the particular property. Accordingly, it may be seen that it will take a great number of years before this operation is completed. As of the date of the hearings, the Office had on file almost 6,500 individual claims.

The committee feels, in making this reduction, that while the funds authorized do not represent withdrawals from the Treasury, all possible savings in the administration of this Office should be effected for the simple reason that in the event litigation involving the ownership of the various alien properties is determined in favor of the Government, more cash will remain in the United States Treasury. Furthermore, the Government, as trustee, has the responsibility of operating as economically as possible and conserving the assets for the rightful owners, whomever they may be. It is believed that with the reductions in the number of acquisitions as seems to be indicated and with the disposition of a number of large properties in the near future as testified by the Attorney General, the amount recommended for this operation for the fiscal year 1948 should prove adequate.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$199, 717, 420
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	286, 989, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	95, 932, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	191, 057, 000

The Department of Commerce is organized on a pattern somewhat different from that of the average Government Department. While, in the main, it deals with the economic life of the Nation, the work of each of its major subdivisions is in general totally dissimilar in nature to that of other such subdivisions.

The Department was initially created for the purpose of fostering and promoting foreign and domestic commerce. Undoubtedly, this Nation offers a fertile field for the execution of the legislative intent of that original authority as well as the expressed and implied purposes contained in subsequent legislation. Generally speaking, however, the committee does not feel that the approach of the Department in its effort to foster and promote has been a proper one, with the result that there now exists in the minds of many Members of the Congress and the public the thought that the Department is nursing business rather than aiding it in the broader aspects of business and trade problems. Further, it would seem to the committee that the Department, during the past few years, has interpreted too liberally many of the general authorities under which it operates. This is especially true with respect to the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In other instances, especially in the work of the Bureau of the Census, it has, it would seem, taken advantage of legislation that is merely permissive and not mandatory. The economic structure of this Nation has altered considerably since much of the substantive legislation upon which the Department bases its activity was enacted and it would seem to the committee that if this Department is to continue to serve the Nation's business and industry it should become more alert to current business and industrial needs, and accordingly suggest to the Congress from time to time legislation that will best meet those needs rather than continue to develop its programs on the basis of what might be termed outmoded legislative authority.

There is no doubt in the mind of this committee but what the majority of services now rendered business and industry by this Department are a proper function of the Government and can best be performed by the Government. However, the committee is of the opinion that the Department has been somewhat lax in levying charges on services rendered. It should not seem unreasonable to suggest that when services are rendered by the Government to a specific segment of our business economy that segment and not the entire tax-paying public should pay for those services.

The committee also wishes to call to the attention of the Secretary the apparently low morale of the employees of the Department, brought about, from the information the committee has received, primarily by the super-imposing in many of the bureaus and other units of organization of additional, and, as reported, unwarranted levels of authority. The congressional justifications would seem to indicate this to be true.

The budget estimate for the ensuing fiscal year contemplates a total personnel of approximately 41,637 employees of which 4,680, approximately, will be of a temporary nature. This compares with a total employment, as of February 28, 1947, of 36,270, of which 5,826 are part-time employees. However, if this latter figure were reduced to a man-year basis, on which the estimates for temporary employees for the fiscal year 1948 is based, the total full-time employment, as of February 28, 1947, would be in the neighborhood of 33,000 employees. Reductions effected by the committee will permit the Department to employ around 31,000 employees during the next fiscal year.

The committee does not feel that an organization such as the Central Services Pool can be properly and efficiently administered and recommends that it be abolished.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947	\$6, 335, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948	7, 205, 000
Reduction by the committee	3, 105, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948	4, 100, 000

Under this general head are contained three major items of appropriation, namely, salaries and expenses, printing and binding, and technical and scientific services.

With respect to the first item, the committee recommends the amount of \$800,000, a reduction of \$535,000 under the budget estimates and \$247,300 below the 1947 appropriation. It is the sense of the committee that there is too much planning and coordinating at the top level. As previously indicated, the bureau structure of the Department is such that each bureau head should be permitted to operate his bureau under the general policy of the Secretary, without having to clear through one or two additional levels of authority his day-to-day operating problems. It should be noted that up until the fiscal year 1947, the Office of the Secretary of the Department was operated on approximately the same amount of money as is provided herein, taking into consideration the statutory salary increases now in effect but which were not in effect prior to the fiscal year 1947. It is axiomatic that no business can prosper nor long exist if it does not remain vigilant in the matter of overhead costs. It is presumed that the Department has, through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, often rendered this advice to prospective entrepreneurs. An example of this vigilance in the Department of Commerce, itself, might prove more convincing.

For the item of printing and binding, the committee recommends \$1,000,000. Many complaints have been received by the Congress concerning the volume and type of information being circulated to business and industry which has no useful value. Information submitted to the committee shows that the Department is now publishing hundreds of pamphlets and other printed material representing many thousands of issues, some of which are authorized and required under statute but most of which merely originated within the Department. It is strongly urged that the Department closely review the information that is now being published with the view of eliminating many of the pamphlets and information sheets, and consolidating others, not only for greater economy, but also in order that business and the general public may have more consolidated information concerning the work and services of the Department. The committee is not particularly impressed with some of the articles which appear in Domestic Commerce and the Foreign Commerce Weekly. These publications appear to have seriously deteriorated in that many of the articles published are selected without sufficient consideration as to their relationship to the general purpose of the magazines. It is suggested that more careful screening be given the articles appearing in these magazines and if there is not sufficient material for the continuation of two magazines, then a combination of the two into one might be desirable.

With respect to the Office of Technical Services, for which the amount of \$3,577,700 was appropriated for the current year, the committee is recommending \$1,700,000. While some valuable information has been secured by this organization from Germany and, perhaps, Japan at great cost to the Government, it is well known that much of the information was available to anyone interested enough to take the trouble to translate the German magazines and other publications in which useful articles appeared. It was testified that the overseas operation is to be completed by December 31, 1947. This Office is now trying to justify its continuation on what it did in the way of securing technological information abroad and proposes not only to engage in providing assistance in research, but, through a crystal ball apparently, to evaluate for the inventor the potential

market value of his idea. Private research, with a profit motive, has done rather well in the United States thus far. It is recommended that uncompleted work of this unit be transferred either to the Bureau of Standards or the Patent Office, or both, and that this activity, as such, be abolished.

CENSUS BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$12, 150, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	19, 205, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	8, 705, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	10, 500, 000

The amount of \$5,000,000, a reduction of \$6,500,000 under the budget estimate is recommended for current census statistics. It is the feeling of the committee that the need for this item is somewhat exaggerated and that many of these continuing statistics are not necessary to the economy of the country. Furthermore, it does not appear to the committee that there is sufficient coordination between the Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Agriculture, and others, with respect to some of the statistics that are being gathered. Also it should be borne in mind that preparations are now being made for the taking of the seventeenth decennial census for which an appropriation of \$200,000 is included in the accompanying bill, and much of the information for which appropriation requests are made can very well be secured in connection with this regular census. The amount of \$1,200,000 is earmarked for foreign trade statistics in New York. It is recommended that this activity be transferred to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The committee feels that the authority under which this Bureau presently operates is, for the most part, not clear-cut, but represents a patchwork of laws passed over many years past. It is respectfully suggested to the committee having jurisdiction in this matter that some review of existing legislation, be made with the view of codification of the statutes for a more clear definition of what the Congress expects and wants in the way of statistics.

The amount of \$4,000,000 is approved for the census of manufacturers, a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the Budget estimates. It was testified that while the census of manufacturers is authorized to be taken every 2 years, the last one was taken in 1940 to cover the year 1939. The purpose of this census is to secure complete information as to the number and location of all manufacturing establishments, the dollar value of their products, the cost of materials that they use, the consumption of fuels and leading raw materials, and the value added by the manufacturing industry of the country to the raw materials that come from our natural resources. The reduction of \$1,000,000 is made because the Bureau now has much similar data gathered in connection with its current industrial statistics.

The amount of \$1,200,000 is allowed by the committee for general administration. Excluding the cost of machine tabulation which was originally estimated at \$231,000, but which will most likely approximate \$200,000 in view of the reduced program being recommended, the amount allowed is approximately 10 percent of the total cost of census operations estimated for the fiscal year 1948, and should prove sufficient for this type of activity.

The requests for the census of religious bodies for which \$431,000 was requested, and the census of electrical industries for which \$130,000 was requested; are denied. With respect to the former, it is the feeling of the committee that while the census is of interest and desirable, it is one which can be dispensed with, certainly for the time being. Such work as has been done on this census should be completed in some restricted form with the funds that are made available for current census statistics. With respect to the latter, it is of the opinion that a census of telephone, telegraph, electric power-generating industries, and local transit activities cannot be justified at this time. Undoubtedly, most of the information proposed to be sought in the census is already available to the particular industries concerned. The committee is informed that during the latter part of 1941 a committee of top-level Bureau statisticians recommended that this census be discontinued.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$124, 038, 120
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	189, 994, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	70, 487, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	119, 507, 000

The estimate for this activity contemplates a total personnel of 18,657 permanent positions and 667 man-years for temporary and part-time employment, or a total of 19,324 positions. This compares with a total of approximately 14,560 positions authorized for the current fiscal year, of which 12,177 were filled on a permanent basis with 1,097 temporary employees as of February 28, 1947.

Salaries and expenses.—This item represents a consolidation of five existing appropriations representing all normal operating activities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The committee has agreed to this consolidation on testimony that it will result in better control and evaluation of all operating programs. The amount of \$66,133,000, a reduction of \$17,978,000 under the budget estimate, is recommended.

With respect to the actual operation and maintenance of air-navigation facilities, the amount of \$48,151,000 is included in the above amount. The estimated cost per mile of operation of Federal airways, as proposed in the Budget for the fiscal year 1948, amounts to \$1,065, exclusive of deferred maintenance of \$172 per mile, as compared with a cost of \$334 per mile during 1941. The cost per mile of normal operation and maintenance during the current fiscal year is \$844, which figure includes statutory salary increases and certain operating costs borne by the Army and Navy during the war period. Detailed information furnished the committee explains satisfactorily approximately \$83 of the increase per mile as between 1947 and 1948, but the remaining difference of \$138 per mile could not be explained by CAA officials.

Accordingly, the committee is recommending the amount of \$863 per mile for the operation of an estimated 51,210 miles of airways. To the resulting figure of \$44,176,000 is added the amount of \$8,824,000, estimated as the cost of deferred maintenance, or a total of \$53,000,000. From this total of \$53,000,000, the committee has deducted the amount of \$4,849,000, estimated as the cost during 1948

of operating the air-traffic control towers. The committee is of the same opinion it was last year; that is, that the full cost of operating these towers should be defrayed by the cities and municipalities in which the airports are located and who derive the benefit from the traffic of the airports. It is the contention of this committee that safety factors are not in any way involved. The towers should be operated with CAA personnel and under CAA standards. The States, cities, and municipalities would merely reimburse the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the costs of the personnel required to operate the towers. As a further precaution in the matter of safety, funds for equipping and maintaining these towers are included in the appropriation recommended.

While there was some suggestion during the recent series of air accidents that the CAA was inadequately provided with funds, such thoughts concerning this matter as may have existed in the minds of some people would seem to have no basis in fact. Air accidents will only be eliminated, it seems to the committee, when people stop flying. They could be reduced approximately by 70 percent if the human factor were eliminated. In this connection, the committee wishes to quote Mr. W. E. Kline, Assistant Administrator for Airports, Civil Aeronautics Authority, who, in the April 1947 issue of Domestic Commerce, states:

No other airway system in the world is as completely equipped with safety flying aids as ours. Certain other nations, including Canada and Australia, have copied them and more than 100 technicians from 28 countries have adopted the principles involved.

Mr. Kline goes on to say:

But because results best tell the story, it is important to know that the safety record on the scheduled domestic air lines in 1946 was better than in any year since 1939, and that the combined safety record for domestic and international air travel was better than in any previous year.

The amount of \$10,000,000 is included for the enforcement of safety regulations on the basis of the percentage of increase estimated in 1948 in registered aircraft, certification of pilots, and issuance of student pilot certificates. This amount should prove adequate.

Considerable information has come to the committee that the industry is being overregulated. While detailed regulations were perhaps required during the formative period of the industry to insure safe operating standards and to protect the public, it would seem this problem could well be handled by permitting the transfer of detailed responsibility for air-line operations to the carriers. The Government should retain its general responsibility in this field by establishing specific standards for the safe conduct and operation of the carriers. Otherwise, it would seem that this matter of the cost of safety regulations may reach tremendous proportions. The committee is not unaware of the steps that have already been taken by the Civil Aeronautics Administration in this regard but the program should be greatly accentuated. The carriers, in the final analysis, are the ones having greatest concern for safety in the industry.

For general administration, the committee feels that the amount of \$5,950,000 should suffice. An analysis of administrative costs for the years 1941 to 1947, inclusive, indicates that these costs, as compared with total operating costs, average from 5.4 percent in 1942 to 10.3

percent in 1945 and 1946. Administrative costs for the current fiscal year are estimated at 9.2 percent. The amount recommended for general administration is based upon the 1947 experience ratio of 9.2 percent.

The amount of \$1,750,000, compared with the appropriation of \$1,670,000 for the current fiscal year, is recommended for the maintenance and operation of aircraft. The amount of \$282,000 is included in the appropriation amount for airport advisory services.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities.—The recommended appropriation of \$17,638,000, a reduction of \$18,670,000 under the budget estimate, should prove sufficient to undertake procurement of top priority equipment based on the information in the hands of the committee. In addition to the recommended appropriation there is an estimated unencumbered balance of \$9,050,000 from the current year's appropriation. The committee is advised further that approximately 70 percent of establishment costs represents equipment purchases and that 30 percent of a portion of the appropriation will not be needed until the fiscal year 1949. The committee is not certain of the direction in which the CAA is heading in this matter of aids to navigation. It is strongly urged that the Administration arrange to have this entire situation thoroughly analyzed by a board of disinterested radio and electronics experts with the view of establishing a more solid foundation on which to build an airways system, and to standardize as much as may be practicable the equipment to be purchased with Federal funds.

Technical development.—The appropriation recommended for the item of technical development is \$2,000,000, a reduction of \$1,500,000 under the budget estimates, but an increase of over 100 percent over the current year's appropriation. While the committee is recommending a substantial appropriation for this activity, it is not fully convinced that it is properly located in the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The responsibility of the CAA is to foster and promote the development of civil aviation. It would seem, however, that if technical development in aviation is to be considered a part of the responsibility of CAA under the authority mentioned, there is no limit to the amount of funds that could be expended and perhaps expended profitably. This committee does not feel that the basic authority can be so interpreted and suggests to the CAA that it make a serious study of the various phases of the technical development with which it has been engaged during the past few years with the view of retaining that portion of the work dealing with field testing and letting industry itself initiate through its tremendous facilities such developments and improvements in basic design, electronics, etc., as will best serve aviation.

Federal aid airport program.—The committee has included in the accompanying bill the amount of \$32,500,000, or one-half of the total requested, for the fiscal year 1948 for class 4 and larger airports. This amount will permit this important phase of the program to get underway. It is the feeling of the committee that the remaining portion of the \$65,000,000 requested can be considered in connection with the fiscal year 1949 estimates without in any way impairing the vital portion of the program. It would seem that except in a minority of instances, speed of accomplishment is not essential and that a more deliberate approach at the outset may well work for the benefit of the

industry and the general public. It should also be called to the attention of the House that the President, through a recent order, has frozen approximately \$41,000,000 of the current appropriation of \$45,000,000. While most of this \$41,000,000 has been allocated on paper for specific projects, it has actually not been obligated through written agreements and contracts. This money will remain available for expenditure during the year 1948.

Washington National Airport.—The amount of \$1,236,000, an increase of \$406,500 over the current year's appropriation and an increase of \$161,000 over the budget estimate, is recommended. The principal increase requested in the budget estimates and allowed by the committee is for personnel and other objects of expense required for engineering and maintenance, resulting principally from the increased traffic. It might be pointed out that the number of arrivals and departures at the airport has been increasing steadily from 77,348 in the calendar year 1942, to 180,690 in the calendar year 1946. The arrivals and departures of passengers are likewise increasing steadily. During the preceding fiscal year, a total of 1,230,480 passengers arrived and departed from this airport. Arrivals and departures submitted for the first 3 months of the current calendar year indicate that this total will be exceeded.

The increase over the budget estimate of \$161,000, included in the bill, is accounted for by the transfer from the item "Salaries and expenses," CAA, the amount of \$133,500 for the maintenance and operation of the air-traffic-control tower and \$27,500 for the operation of aircraft-crash fire equipment. With respect to the latter, this service, during the war and until March of this year, was operated by the Army, which is now discontinuing the operation and is turning over the equipment to the Washington National Airport. The Washington Airport is almost self-sustaining, it having received in revenue, during the fiscal year 1946, a total of \$756,375. The estimated revenue for the fiscal year 1947 is approximately \$867,000, and for the fiscal year 1948, it is expected to exceed \$1,000,000. The committee is cognizant of the apparent poor judgment on the part of certain former managers, preceding Mr. Hervey Law, the present manager of the airport, in entering into long-term agreements with concessionaires, which, under present high revenue-producing conditions, are totally inadequate from the standpoint of the Government. The committee has been assured by Mr. Law that every corrective measure will be taken at the expiration of the time limit on the contracts presently in force.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$2, 490, 600
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1948.....	3, 380, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	845, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	2, 535, 000

Generally speaking, the function of the Board is to foster and encourage the development of an air transportation system which will be adequate to the present and future needs of the United States both commercially and from the standpoint of national defense. This purpose is carried out through (a) economic regulation, (b) establishment

of safety standards, (c) investigation of accidents, and (d) international cooperation for the development of air patterns mutually advantageous to the nations of the world.

The air transportation industry has, of course, grown at an unprecedented rate since the end of hostilities. The committee is not in a position to evaluate the plausibility of the Board's estimate of the extent of continued expansion in the ensuing fiscal year, as summarized in the tabulation to be found on page 382 of the hearings.

The estimates for 1948 contemplate a personnel of 718 as compared with the authorized strength of 563 for the current fiscal year. It was observed that as of December 31, 1946, the Board had on its rolls a total of 502 employees. While the work of the Board has been on the increase, it is the feeling of the committee that the increase of \$41,400, and recruitment to the full strength permitted by the appropriation of \$2,500,000 recommended for salaries and expenses should enable the Board not only to remain current, but perhaps, to reduce some of the backlog as well.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$9, 324, 700
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	11, 100, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	1, 550, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	9, 550, 000

The functions of this organization, as described to the committee, are to promote safe navigation on the sea and in the air and to provide other engineering and scientific services to Government agencies and the public. The estimates for the ensuing fiscal year contemplate an employment of 2,834, of which number 87 employees, however, are to be paid out of funds transferred to the Coast and Geodetic Survey by the Department of State in connection with the Philippine rehabilitation program, leaving a net of 2,747 employees whose cost is to be defrayed out of the appropriation under consideration. Justifications for this item reveal a total employment as of December 31, 1946, of 2,224. The amount of \$9,550,000, an increase of \$225,300 over the current year's appropriation, should enable the Survey to carry on substantially the present program as well as to resume some of the more essential work that was deferred during the war period.

The committee is not convinced that the aviation service, that is, providing aeronautical charts for the United States and possessions and route charts for foreign areas where required for civil aviation is a sound one. Now that hostilities are over, every consideration should be given to the efforts of private enterprise to reestablish itself in this field. There is no objection, of course, to the Coast and Geodetic Survey preparing aviation charts for the use of Government, but feels the charts needed by private industry might be prepared outside of the Government. The committee is aware of the legislative authority empowering the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration to chart airways and arrange for the publication of maps of such airways. Nevertheless, there seems to be no doubt but what a clear line of demarcation can be drawn between that which the Federal Government should and can best do and that that private industry should be permitted to do.

The committee believes that considerable savings can be effected through a more effective coordination of mapping and charting activities. The Bureau of the Budget has advised the committee that exclusive of the work in this field performed by the Army and the Navy, the total amount expended for this purpose during the current year is \$21,100,000, of which amount \$930,000 will be expended for aerial photography, of the type required in mapping and charting operations. The combined estimate for the ensuing fiscal year is \$23,250,000, including \$688,000 for aerial photography.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$10, 550, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	11, 675, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	4, 675, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	7, 000, 000

While appropriations are continued to be made for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as such, the justifications and the testimony of the Department would seem to indicate that this Bureau exists in theory only, its work having been divided into five separate operations—the Office of International Trade, the Office of Small Business, the Office of Domestic Commerce, the Office of Business Economics, and the Office of Field Operations. It appears that the head of each of these offices is responsible to the Under Secretary of Commerce, who has general jurisdiction in this activity.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce took its present form on July 1, 1912, as a result of a consolidation of the Bureau of Manufacturers and the Bureau of Statistics (15 U. S. C. 171). It is assumed that a bureau or other unit of organization of the executive branch of the Government, specifically created by the Congress, is to have a director or head. In the language of title 15 U. S. C. 173, there appears the language, "The Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce." The committee is not aware that a director, in fact, is presently in the Bureau. It would seem that the Department has, without the sanction of the Congress, divided this organization into a number of segments, the head of each of which is responsible to the Under Secretary. Information made available to the committee indicates that much has been lost in the way of efficiency and economy through this change in the organizational structure of the Bureau. Aside from that, however, it should be patent that once an agency is established by the Congress, the Congress itself should have something to say when changes of such magnitude are contemplated. Accordingly, and until such time as the necessary changes in the concept of basic authority are enacted by the Congress, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as such, should be reestablished.

Industry is composed of the manufacture and sale of specific American commodities in the world markets. It is recommended, therefore, that the Bureau return to its original pattern of serving industry through commodity divisions, and that a closer relationship between industry and the Bureau's commodity divisions be reestablished with

such increase in the number of commodity divisions as may prove most effective in serving industry.

The two appropriations contained under this head permitted a total personnel of approximately 2,465. The estimate for 1948 contemplates a total employment of 2,504. The total employment in this Bureau as of February 28, 1947, is reported as 2,251.

The committee received during the hearings the impression that the Bureau is attempting to guide business on too low an operating level rather than attempting to aid business in a broader sense. Recent indications are that what business wants mostly is relief from taxes and a lessening of Federal interference, regulation, and competition. Furthermore, it is doubtful that the Bureau is rendering a service either to the individual or to the business community by attempting to give to individual businessmen advice which can only be gained through business experience in a chosen field. The committee has in its files hundreds of letters of protest against the numerous and varied pamphlets, with which industry seems to be bombarded, giving advice and information, much of which is taken from trade papers and magazines and of interest only to particular industries. On the whole, business seems to be doing rather well at the present time and is proving its ability to survive and prosper as it always has, without too much aid from the Federal Government. Despite the wartime mortality rate, it is reported that there are more small businesses in operation than at any time in the history of the country. The committee does not feel that the Bureau can economically so divide its activities as to differentiate between small business, medium business, and large business. It is recommending this appropriation to the Bureau for the purpose of fostering and promoting "business."

The reduction of \$1,485,000, effected by the committee in departmental salaries and expenses, looks toward a retrenchment in the detailed extent to which the Department has attempted to guide business, as well as a reduction in the number of informational bulletins and other printed material that are not serving the purpose for which they were intended.

With respect to the field office service, the committee is appropriating \$2,000,000, a reduction of \$3,190,000 in the budget estimates and \$2,244,000 below the current appropriation. It was reported during the hearings that there existed at that time a total of 77 field offices. It should be recalled that for many years prior to the war, the field organization operated with a total of 26 offices. The appropriation for this activity in 1940 was \$351,000, in 1943, \$430,000, in 1945, \$355,000, and increased to \$4,750,000 in 1947. The committee feels that it is more than generous in providing for a total of approximately 40 field offices to be staffed on a somewhat larger scale than prior to the war.

PATENT OFFICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947	\$7, 524, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948	9, 950, 000
Reduction by the committee	500, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948	9, 450, 000

The committee is not entirely satisfied that all possible has been or is being done by officials of the Department and the Patent Office with respect to reducing the tremendous backlog of patent applications. It is realized, of course, that the Patent Office operated under difficulties during the war period because of the shortage of qualified examiner personnel and because of the split operations; that is, when a portion of the Patent Office was in Richmond, Va., with principal headquarters in Washington. It is also realized that a number of applications for patents, designs, and trade-marks has increased steadily during the past years. The committee is informed, however, that rather than concentrating its efforts on implementing the examiner staff, the Patent Office has, during the last few years, it seems, given greater weight to the need for more supervisory personnel, higher salaries, and establishing additional levels of authority in the processing of patent applications.

It is a rather serious situation when a patent applicant is obliged to wait anywhere from 26 to 34 months to receive final action on his patent. This is, of course, more serious from the standpoint of the average individual seeking a patent, having little or no effect on the larger corporations. In summary, it appears to the committee that the present situation in the Patent Office is defeating the very purpose for which the Office was created.

What change in over-all policy may be needed to rectify this situation, the committee is not in a position to say, except to suggest that every available individual in the Patent Office should be placed on some type of work dealing with the examination and the issuance of patents. During each of the past fiscal years, more funds have been appropriated than were actually expended by this Office.

It is interesting to note that in the year 1940, a total of over 42,000 patents were granted with an examiner personnel of 572. In 1941, approximately 41,700 patents were granted with an examiner personnel of 560. From that year on, both the number of patents granted and the number of examiner personnel decreased. However, during the year 1946, only approximately 23,700 patents were granted with an examiner personnel of 474. Reference to the tabulations appearing on pages 245 and 246 of the hearings shows that only a total of 22,000 patents is expected to be granted in the current fiscal year, with an examiner personnel of 944. For the fiscal year 1948, the Patent Office estimates to issue only 45,000 patents with an examiner personnel of approximately 1,300. In this connection, it should be noted that in each of the years 1932 and 1933, over 50,000 patents were issued with an examiner staff of slightly over 600 in each of the years.

The reduction of \$350,000 effected by the committee in the item, "Salaries and expenses," should in no way interfere with the operations of this office, since of the 2,000 positions authorized for the current fiscal year, only 1,685 were on the rolls as of December 31, 1946. With a portion of the reduction being applied to salaries, the office should be enabled to employ a total of nearly 2,200 employees or approximately 500 more than were on the rolls as of December 31, 1946.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$6, 343, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	10, 620, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	3, 205, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	7, 415, 000

It appears to the committee that the impetus given by the war to the work of the Bureau, both as to diversity and volume, has been continued to a very great extent. During the war period, the Bureau, of necessity, became engaged in a great number of experiments, as well as in actual manufacturing. It would seem that now that the war is over the Bureau should review its relation to the Government and to the economic life of the Nation with the view of determining if it should continue to be a vast research organization, or should devote its energies to testing and standardization. This seems to the committee another activity of the Federal Government which parallels that of private industry, and is a type of work where private industry, rather than the Government, should, and is in perhaps a better position to assume the initiative.

The amount of \$1,000,000 for the item "Operation and administration" should enable the Bureau to continue on approximately the same level as at the present time.

With respect to the item "Research and testing," for which the amount of \$6,000,000, a reduction of \$2,005,000 under the budget estimates, is recommended, the committee cannot help but feel that much of the research and testing work presently performed and proposed for 1948 is duplicated by private industry. It is definitely of the opinion that greater cooperation can be developed in research and testing between the Bureau and private industrial and research institutions.

WEATHER BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$20, 962, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	23, 860, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	2, 860, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	21, 000, 000

It is interesting to note that the appropriations of the Weather Bureau have climbed steadily during the past 10 years. In 1939, for example, this organization operated on an appropriation of approximately \$5,000,000. In 1944, or the peak of the war period, and at which time many of the Weather Bureau activities were justified by the necessity of furnishing weather information to our troops all over the world, the appropriation was approximately \$11,500,000. The request for the fiscal year 1948 is \$23,860,000, or more than double the appropriation granted during the war period. It is realized that the Weather Bureau is now supplying weather service to aviation, which did not exist in any appreciable amount prior to the war, although in this connection, the committee is advised that the scheduled air lines, at least, have their own weather reporting services. Furthermore, the justifications for the Weather Bureau indicate that only approximately \$3,300,000 is employed in the rendering of direct aid to air commerce.

The committee feels that a concerted effort should be made by the Bureau to recapture a greater portion of the costs of weather services given to specific groups and used as a direct aid in their business enterprises. It is understood that some cooperative effort along that line now exists with certain fruit growers. While perhaps it would be unfair to request these groups to defray the costs of all of the information given them, since the weather service is primarily a service to the general public, some cooperative method might be devised whereby at least a portion of all of the specialized services would be reimbursed by the specific beneficiaries thereof.

Of the approximately 4,712 permanent positions authorized for the current year, it was testified that 4,273 were on the rolls as of February 28, 1947. While the increase to 5,146 permanent positions requested for the ensuing fiscal year was not granted in full, the Bureau should be enabled to employ a number somewhat in excess of the current authorization, especially for additional personnel in general weather services and for river and flood forecast and warning service.

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$17, 836, 602
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	20, 624, 900
Reduced by the committee.....	4, 178, 450
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	16, 446, 450

The appropriation items under this title cover the costs of personnel and other objects of expenditure for the United States Supreme Court, the other Federal courts, and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

The total personnel of the Supreme Court for the present fiscal year is 146 as compared with 154 approved for fiscal year 1948. The increase allowed is in the main for the employment of four additional law clerks requested for four of the Justices.

Exclusive of the Supreme Court personnel, the total number of regular employees, including the circuit courts of appeals, district, and other judges, authorized for the present fiscal year is, 3,953, including approximately 750 fee officers. The estimates for 1948 provide for a total of approximately 4,202 employees. Personnel reductions effected by the committee may be segregated into two categories; namely, (1) the elimination of the item "Miscellaneous salaries", calling for a total personnel of 518, and, (2) general reductions in other salary items. The first item is deleted from the bill because it lacks statutory authority. Reductions in the second item above are based on the judgment of the committee and as a result of evidence presented, that the personnel increases requested were not vital to the efficient functioning of our judicial system.

Generally speaking, the total number of cases currently being filed approximates the work load of previous years. While it was testified that the volume of civil litigation begun in the district courts in 1946 was almost twice what it was in 1940 it is doubtful that this volume will be projected into the fiscal year 1948 since the greatest portion of the increase was attributable to the large number of cases in relation to price regulations. It was further testified that the calendars of the Federal courts, generally are in excellent condition and that in

almost all of them parties who want a trial can get it within a reasonable time after starting their cases.

The committee feels that the courts and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts are doing an excellent job and are to be commended for moving in the direction of uniformity and simplification of procedures which should eventually give us a more efficient and economical judicial system.

The action of the committee with respect to the major items of appropriations considered is discussed below.

Court of Claims.—The amount of \$450,000, or the current year's appropriation, is recommended for salaries and expenses. The reduction of \$61,900 effected by the committee is based on the apparent absence of need for the total number of personnel requested under Public Law 395, Seventy-eighth Congress. Although the law provides for the appointment of 20 additional commissioners, 10 auditors, as well as other facilitating personnel, only 1 additional commissioner and 1 stenographer have been appointed to date. The committee has provided funds for the employment of at least three additional commissioners and such other assistants as may be required for work in connection with any possible increase in war-contract work. Language in the bill, providing for five additional commissioners is left intact to provide for a possible emergency. With respect to repairs to the Court of Claims Building, the amount of \$375,600 requested is, in the main, denied. In lieu of this amount the committee is recommending \$11,000 which, according to testimony, will be sufficient for the installation of needed fire protection and general repairs.

Salaries of judges.—The major increase, approximately \$106,000, requested and allowed for this item, is for the increased pay of judges authorized by the preceding Congress and which became effective August 1, 1946. Parenthetically, it might be pointed out that the annual cost of the salary increases for judges provided for by the act of July 31, 1946, is estimated at \$1,270,000. The balance of the increase, or \$45,000, allowed by the committee is for the employment of three additional district judges recently authorized by law.

Clerks of courts, salaries of.—The committee recommends \$3,600,000 for this item, an increase of \$42,000 over the current appropriation and a decrease of \$78,000 under the estimate. Testimony before the committee developed the fact that there have been both during fiscal years 1945 and 1946, 19 divisional offices of clerks of courts having less than 50 criminal and civil cases filed in each of these years at a total annual cost to the Government of nearly \$33,000. It is not felt, during this time when every economy must be effected in the operation of our Government, that clerks' offices should be maintained at points having so few cases filed, and the committee has included in the bill language to that effect. The amount allowed should be sufficient to employ the additional personnel requested for the newly created judgeships and to cover the cost of necessary statutory increases.

Probation system.—The amount of \$1,650,000, an increase of \$100,000 over current year requirements, and a reduction of \$43,200 in the Budget estimates, is recommended for this activity. The committee feels, as do the judges, that the probation system is a vital segment of our judicial system, both as regards presentence investigations to aid the judges in determining the proper sentence in each

case, and the supervision and personal guidance of probationers. It also feels, however, that Federal expenditures must be reduced. While the workload of 114 probationers to 1 probation officer is seemingly high, it is a relative figure—50 or 75 probationers per probation officer could perhaps also be justified as a high workload. We must do the best we can with the means at our disposal.

Miscellaneous salaries.—The appropriations history of this item left the committee no alternative but to eliminate it from the bill. The question as to whether or not Federal judges need law clerks and secretaries is not a factor in the committee's decision. The judiciary has for some time been aware of the fact that the language as carried for some years is not authorized by law. The committee feels that this item should have clear-cut enabling legislation before it can properly be considered. No such legislation has been enacted to date. Furthermore, the committee must, perforce, pursue this same course until such time as the Congress is given an opportunity to pass on this measure.

Referees in bankruptcy.—The amount of \$1,430,000 requested for implementing the act of June 28, 1946 (Public Law 464), is denied without prejudice. This law authorized the employment on a salary basis of 117 referees in bankruptcy, presently on a fee basis, and supplying them with clerical assistance and with items other than personnel required for their activities. It is the thought of the committee, in view of the present low level of bankruptcy cases, that this item should be deferred until such time as a rise in these cases gives some hope that the activity would be self-sustaining. It would take approximately 20,000 bankruptcy cases per year to make it self-sustaining. In 1937, there were 57,485 cases. In 1946, there were 10,196 cases.

Court reporters, salaries of.—It is recommended that the appropriation for this item remain at the present level, i. e., \$800,000. Information brought to the attention of the committee would indicate that some downward salary adjustments might be effected in those cases where the total earnings are extraordinarily high, and perhaps an elimination of a number of positions for those courts that meet only a few weeks out of every year and where a full-time court reporter does not seem to be justified. While it was testified that, generally, the court reporter system recently inaugurated, is working efficiently and economically, continued improvements should and must be made if the system is to survive.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts.—The amount of \$400,000, an increase of \$35,000 over the current appropriation, and a reduction of \$16,750 under the estimates, is recommended. The increase allowed is, in the main, for statutory salary increases, salaries of returning veterans, and some additional personnel. While the committee realizes that this Office has in the past been rather modest in its requests for additional personnel, it does not feel that the new position of Chief, Division of Business Administration, is justified. Need for additional employees in the Budget and Accounting Section and the Division of Probation is recognized by the committee.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1947, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1948, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1948

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 estimates
DOMESTIC					
Secretary's office, salaries-----	\$26,860,000	-----	-----	-\$26,860,000	-----
Contingent expenses-----	10,221,221	-----	-----	-10,221,221	-----
Penalty mail costs-----	65,000	-----	-----	-65,000	-----
Salaries and expenses-----	-----	\$47,046,000	\$20,000,000	+20,000,000	-\$27,046,000
Printing and binding-----	1,433,900	1,571,000	720,000	-713,900	-851,000
Passport agencies-----	92,000	-----	-----	-92,000	-----
Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States-----	25,000	30,000	30,000	+5,000	-----
Surplus property disposal-----	6,000,000	2,650,000	2,650,000	-3,350,000	-----
Total, Department of State proper-----	44,697,121	51,297,000	23,400,000	-21,297,121	-27,897,000
FOREIGN SERVICE					
Ambassadors, Ministers, etc-----	830,500	-----	-----	-830,500	-----
Foreign Service officers, salaries of-----	6,450,000	-----	-----	-6,450,000	-----
Transportation of Foreign Service officers-----	2,062,700	-----	-----	-2,062,700	-----

Salaries and expenses-----		58, 670, 000	46, 830, 000	+46, 830, 000	-11, 840, 000
Foreign Service quarters-----	5, 255, 500			-5, 255, 500	
Cost-of-living allowances-----	3, 540, 000			-3, 540, 000	
Living and quarters allowances-----		9, 979, 000	7, 600, 000	+7, 600, 000	-2, 379, 000
Representation allowances-----	800, 000	1, 118, 000	500, 000	-300, 000	-618, 000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	1, 051, 000	2, 085, 000	2, 085, 000	+1, 034, 000	
Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service-----	10, 847, 850			-10, 847, 850	
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances-----	6, 129, 450			-6, 129, 450	
Foreign Service, auxiliary-----	3, 300, 000			-3, 300, 000	
Contingent expenses, Foreign Service-----	9, 496, 000			-9, 496, 000	
Printing and binding-----		271, 000	155, 000	+155, 000	-116, 000
Foreign Service buildings fund-----	1, 000, 000	52, 000, 000	51, 500, 000	+50, 500, 000	-500, 000
Emergencies arising in Diplomatic and Consular Service-----	9, 000, 000	11, 250, 000	11, 000, 000	+2, 000, 000	-250, 000
Total, Foreign Service-----	59, 763, 000	135, 373, 000	119, 670, 000	+59, 907, 000	-15, 703, 000
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS					
Contributions, quotas, etc-----	3, 434, 485	3, 386, 016	3, 386, 016	-48, 469	
Participation in United Nations-----	6, 710, 000	12, 725, 805	12, 578, 240	+5, 868, 240	-147, 565
Participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization-----		3, 703, 385	3, 703, 385	+3, 703, 385	

¹ Includes \$2,998,300 deficiency appropriation for statutory pay increases.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 estimates
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS—Continued					
International activities-----	\$3, 000, 000	\$3, 700, 000	\$3, 000, 000	-----	—\$700, 000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses-----	880, 000	1, 000, 000	950, 000	+\$70, 000	—50, 000
Construction-----	9, 250, 000	8, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	—5, 250, 000	—4, 000, 000
Rio Grande emergency flood protection-----	100, 000	25, 000	25, 000	—75, 000	-----
American-Mexican Claims Commission-----	90, 000	-----	-----	—90, 000	-----
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada-----	53, 500	-----	-----	—53, 500	-----
International Joint Commission Waterways Treaty, United States and Canada-----	194, 600	-----	-----	—194, 600	-----
International Fisheries Commission, United States and Canada-----	30, 000	-----	-----	—30, 000	-----
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission-----	40, 000	-----	-----	—40, 000	-----
American Sections, International Commissions, sala- ries and expenses-----	-----	415, 417	415, 417	+415, 417	-----

Cooperation with the American republics-----	5,375,000	5,820,000	3,000,000	-2,375,000	-2,820,000
Philippine rehabilitation, salaries and expenses-----	47,918,000	54,092,000	45,000,000	-2,918,000	-9,092,000
Total international obligations-----	77,075,585	92,867,623	76,058,058	-1,017,527	-16,809,565
Total, Department of State, regular annual appropriations-----	181,535,706	279,537,623	219,128,058	+37,592,352	-60,409,565

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries:	(²)				
Attorney General's office-----	\$753,250	\$785,000	\$772,500	+\$19,250	-\$12,500
Administrative Division-----	1,358,000	1,300,000	1,275,000	-83,000	-25,000
Tax Division-----	813,000	835,000	810,000	-3,000	-25,000
Criminal Division-----	993,000	915,000	890,000	-103,000	-25,000
Claims Division-----	1,449,000	1,575,000	1,500,000	+51,000	-75,000
Contingent expenses-----	200,000	225,000	205,000	+5,000	-20,000
Traveling expenses-----	160,000	140,000	140,000	-20,000	-----
Printing and binding-----	475,000	500,000	470,000	-5,000	-30,000
Penalty mail costs-----	150,000	140,000	140,000	-10,000	-----
Federal tort claims-----		25,000	25,000	+25,000	-----

² Includes \$9,937,700 deficiency appropriation for statutory salary increases.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 estimates
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—CON.					
Customs Division.....	\$186, 800	\$192, 000	\$187, 000	+\$200	—\$5, 000
Antitrust Division.....	2, 119, 100	2, 500, 000	2, 400, 000	+280, 900	—100, 000
Examination of judicial offices.....	89, 000	115, 000	95, 000	+6, 000	—20, 000
Lands' Division.....	2, 650, 000	2, 700, 000	2, 550, 000	—100, 000	—150, 000
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field.....	429, 000	540, 000	500, 000	+71, 000	—40, 000
District attorneys.....	5, 156, 700	5, 300, 000	5, 200, 000	+43, 300	—100, 000
Special attorneys.....	113, 800	125, 000	100, 000	—13, 800	—25, 000
Marshals.....	5, 092, 800	5, 270, 000	5, 150, 000	+57, 200	—120, 000
Fees of witnesses.....	660, 000	750, 000	700, 000	+40, 000	—50, 000
Pay and expenses of bailiffs.....	265, 000	250, 000	230, 000	—35, 000	—20, 000
Total, legal activities and general administration.....	23, 113, 450	24, 182, 000	23, 339, 500	+226, 050	—842, 500
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	9, 632, 000	34, 900, 000	34, 900, 000	+25, 268 000	-----

Salaries and expenses (special emergency)-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----	25, 168, 000	-----	-----	-25, 168, 000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation-----	34, 900, 000	35, 000, 000	35, 000, 000	+100, 000
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE				
Salaries and expenses-----	28, 845, 000	28, 945, 000	27, 445, 000	-1, 400, 000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM				
Bureau of Prisons-----	445, 000	431, 000	420, 000	-25, 000
Penal and correctional institutions-----	18, 589, 000	19, 278, 000	18, 750, 000	+161, 000
Medical and hospital service-----	1, 416, 000	1, 449, 000	1, 430, 000	+14, 000
Buildings and equipment, penal institutions-----	600, 000	300, 000	162, 000	-438, 000
Support of United States prisoners-----	1, 781, 500	1, 885, 000	1, 850, 000	+68, 500
Total, Federal prison system-----	22, 831, 500	23, 343, 000	22, 612, 000	-219, 500
Alien Property Custodian-----	(4, 476, 440)	(4, 373, 000)	(3, 700, 000)	(-776, 440)
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Justice-----	109, 689, 950	111, 470, 000	108, 396, 500	-1, 293, 450
				-3, 073, 500

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 estimates
SECRETARY'S OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 047, 300	\$1, 335, 000	\$800, 000	—\$247, 300	—\$535, 000
Printing and binding-----	1, 110, 000	1, 620, 000	1, 000, 000	—110, 000	—620, 000
Technical and scientific services-----	3, 577, 700	3, 400, 000	1, 700, 000	—1, 877, 700	—1, 700, 000
Working capital fund-----	-----	100, 000	-----	-----	—100, 000
Penalty mail costs-----	600, 000	750, 000	600, 000	-----	—150, 000
Total, Secretary's office-----	6, 335, 000	7, 205, 000	4, 100, 000	—2, 235, 000	—3, 105, 000
CENSUS BUREAU					
Age and citizenship certification-----	150, 000	107, 000	100, 000	—50, 000	—7, 000
Current census statistics-----	-----	11, 500, 000	5, 000, 000	+5, 000, 000	—6, 500, 000
Seventeenth decennial census-----	-----	237, 000	200, 000	+200, 000	—37, 000
Census of religious bodies-----	-----	431, 000	-----	-----	—431, 000
Census of manufactures-----	-----	5, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	+4, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000
Census of electrical industries-----	-----	130, 000	-----	-----	—130, 000

General administration-----	1, 800, 000	1, 200, 000	+1, 200, 000	-600, 000
Compiling census reports, etc-----	12, 000, 000		-12, 000, 000	
Total, Census Bureau-----	12, 150, 000	19, 205, 000	-1, 650, 000	-8, 705, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION				
General administration-----	4, 830, 802		-4, 830, 802	
Salaries and expenses-----		66, 133, 000	+66, 133, 000	-17, 978, 000
Air navigation facilities:				
Establishment of-----	19, 622, 200	36, 308, 000	-1, 984, 200	-18, 670, 000
Maintenance and operation of-----	40, 206, 118		-40, 206, 118	
Maintenance and operation, Executive Order 9709-----	150, 000		-150, 000	
Technical development-----	923, 000	3, 500, 000	+1, 077, 000	-1, 500, 000
Safety regulation-----	7, 561, 000		-7, 561, 000	
Airport advisory service-----	275, 400		-275, 400	
Maintenance and operation of aircraft-----	1, 665, 100		-1, 665, 100	
Preliminary planning, Airport Act-----	2, 975, 000		-2, 975, 000	
Federal-aid airport program-----	45, 000, 000	65, 000, 000	-12, 500, 000	-32, 500, 000
Washington National Airport-----	829, 500	1, 075, 000	+406, 500	+161, 000
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration-----	124, 038, 120	189, 994, 000	-4, 531, 120	-70, 487, 000

³ Includes \$5,432,700 deficiency appropriation for statutory salary increases.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 estimates
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$2, 458, 600	\$3, 340, 000	\$2, 500, 000	+\$41, 400	-\$840, 000
Printing and binding-----	32, 000	40, 000	35, 000	+3, 000	-5, 000
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board-----	2, 490, 600	3, 380, 000	2, 535, 000	+44, 400	-845, 000
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	3, 301, 100	3, 965, 000	3, 300, 000	-1, 100	-665, 000
Field salaries and expenses-----	5, 023, 600	5, 885, 000	5, 000, 000	-23, 600	-885, 000
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers-----	1, 000, 000	1, 250, 000	1, 250, 000	+250, 000	-----
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	9, 324, 700	11, 100, 000	9, 550, 000	+225, 300	-1, 550, 000
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE					
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	5, 406, 000	6, 485, 000	5, 000, 000	-406, 000	-1, 485, 000
Field office service-----	4, 244, 000	5, 190, 000	2, 000, 000	-2, 244, 000	-3, 190, 000
Export control-----	900, 000	-----	-----	-900, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce-----	10, 550, 000	11, 675, 000	7, 000, 000	-3, 550, 000	-4, 675, 000

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 estimates
Supreme Court of the United States:	(4)				
Salaries, Court and employees-----	\$710, 706	\$766, 900	\$762, 500	+\$51, 794	—\$4, 400
Printing and binding-----	37, 000	25, 000	25, 000	—12, 000	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	28, 600	43, 100	40, 000	+11, 400	—3, 100
Structural and mechanical service-----	121, 231	122, 800	122, 800	+1, 569	-----
Total, Supreme Court-----	897, 537	957, 800	950, 300	+52, 763	—7, 500
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia:					
Repairs and improvements, courthouse-----	12, 500	11, 200	11, 200	—1, 300	-----
United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia:					
Repairs and improvements-----	11, 000	3, 800	3, 800	—7, 200	-----
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals-----	164, 315	168, 000	168, 000	+3, 685	-----
Customs Court-----	336, 950	356, 400	356, 400	+19, 450	-----

Court of Claims:						
Salaries and expenses	450,000	511,900	450,000			--61,900
Repairs to buildings	9,000	357,600	11,000	+2,000		--346,600
Territorial courts:						
Hawaii, salaries of judges	96,500	104,000	96,500			--7,500
Salaries of judges	4,364,000	4,515,000	4,515,000	+151,000		-----
Clerks of courts, salaries of	3,558,000	3,678,000	3,600,000	+42,000		--78,000
Probation system	1,550,000	1,693,200	1,650,000	+100,000		--43,200
Criers, salaries of	331,800	359,000	320,000	--11,800		--39,000
Fees of commissioners and justices of the peace	570,000	570,000	475,000	--95,000		--95,000
Fees of jurors	1,400,000	1,460,000	1,400,000			--60,000
Miscellaneous salaries	1,750,000	1,833,500		--1,750,000		--1,833,500
Miscellaneous expenses	500,000	559,000	500,000			--59,000
Referees in bankruptcy:						
Salaries		755,000				--755,000
Miscellaneous expenses		675,000				--675,000
Traveling expenses	590,000	616,000	590,000			--26,000
Printing and binding	80,000	69,000	69,000	--11,000		-----
Supreme Court Reports		80,250	80,250	+80,250		-----

⁴ Includes \$1,763,996 deficiency appropriation for statutory pay increases.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 estimates
Court reporters, salaries of-----	800, 000	874, 500	800, 000	-----	- 74, 500
Total, other Federal courts-----	16, 574, 065	19, 250, 350	15, 096, 150	- 1, 477, 915	- 4, 154, 200
Administrative Office of United States Courts-----	365, 000	416, 750	400, 000	+ 35, 000	- 16, 750
Total, title IV, the judiciary-----	17, 836, 602	20, 624, 900	16, 446, 450	- 1, 390, 152	- 4, 178, 450
Grand total, titles, I, II, III, and IV, Depart- ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary-----	508, 779, 678	698, 621, 523	535, 028, 008	+ 26, 248, 330	- 163, 593, 515

○

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3311

[Report No. ~~3311~~ 336]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 5, 1947

Mr. STEFAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
- 6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries and expenses, Department of State: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); not to exceed \$26,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State; purchase of uniforms for chauffeurs; purchase of fourteen passenger motor vehicles, including one at not to exceed \$3,000; and dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$15,000); rental of tie lines; stenographic reporting and translating services by contract and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; expenses as authorized by title VII (except section 705), of the Foreign Service Act of 1946; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a); not to exceed \$40,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail

1 of the Department of State as required by the Act of
2 June 28, 1944; the examination of estimates of appropria-
3 tions in the field; and maintenance and operation of passport
4 and despatch agencies established by the Secretary of State;
5 \$20,000,000, of which \$2,000 is for claims determined and
6 settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
7 (Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 601) : *Provided*, That
8 not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended
9 for necessary expenses, except personal services, in carrying
10 out the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to
11 amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934,
12 as amended (19 U. S. C. 1354) .

13 Printing and binding, Department of State: For printing
14 and binding in the Department of State except as otherwise
15 provided for, \$720,000.

16 Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the
17 United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-
18 ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the
19 Territories of the United States, including personal services
20 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, and travel-
21 ing expenses, as provided by the Act of July 31, 1945 (5
22 U. S. C. 168d) , \$30,000.

23 Surplus property disposal: For necessary expenses
24 to enable the Department of State to carry out its functions
25 and activities relative to disposition of surplus property

1 pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of
 2 1944 (50 U. S. C. 1611-1646), as amended, including
 3 personal services in the District of Columbia and employ-
 4 ment of persons outside the continental limits of the United
 5 States without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
 6 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
 7 activity for which this appropriation is made; cost of living
 8 and living quarters allowances and transportation of families
 9 and effects including cost of living allowance for military
 10 personnel assigned or detailed to the Department, all under
 11 such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe;
 12 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
 13 of August 2 1946 (Public Law 600); payment of rent in
 14 foreign countries in advance; printing and binding, includ-
 15 ing printing and binding outside the continental limits of
 16 the United States without regard to section 11 of the
 17 Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passen-
 18 ger motor vehicles; advertising without regard to section
 19 3828 of the Revised Statutes; \$2,650,000.

20 FOREIGN SERVICE

21 Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For necessary
 22 expenses as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
 23 Public Law 724 (except title VII, sections 701, 702, 703,
 24 704, 706, 707, title VIII, and IX, section 901), includ-
 25 ing repairs, alterations, preservation, and maintenance of

1 Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular prop-
2 erties in foreign countries, including minor construction on
3 Government-owned properties, without regard to section 3709
4 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; purchase, rental, oper-
5 ation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines,
6 equipment and devices abroad; ice and drinking water for
7 office purposes; the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and pur-
8 chase of ninety, including ten for chiefs of missions at not to
9 exceed \$3,000 each; maintenance, operation, and repair of
10 airplanes; maintenance, operation, repair, and rental of
11 motorboats and launches for use at posts where determined
12 to be necessary by the Secretary of State; insurance of official
13 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of
14 such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments; pur-
15 chase of uniforms; purchase of household furniture and fur-
16 nishings for Government-owned, rented, or leased buildings,
17 except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended
18 (22 U. S. C. 292-299), and the acquisition, by purchase or
19 otherwise, of household equipment for the purpose set forth in
20 section 912 of said Foreign Service Act of 1946, all without
21 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;
22 loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance
23 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and
24 similar services, including telephone service in residences as

1 authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679) ;
2 burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness
3 and death of certain native employees, as authorized by
4 the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f) ; for relief,
5 protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen
6 as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45) ,
7 in foreign countries and in Territories and insular possessions
8 of the United States, and for expenses incurred in the
9 acknowledgement of the services of officers and crews of for-
10 eign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, air-
11 men, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad ;
12 for expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco,
13 and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts
14 and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of
15 quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison
16 purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and
17 transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane ;
18 for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing
19 home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime,
20 as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18
21 U. S. C. 659) ; and the operation and maintenance of com-
22 missary and mess service (not to exceed \$200,000) ;
23 \$46,830,000: *Provided*, That the payment for rent of For-
24 eign Service quarters may be made in advance: *Provided*
25 *further*, That the Secretary of State may lease or rent, for

1 periods not exceeding ten years, offices, buildings, grounds,
2 and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, and
3 may furnish heat, fuel, light, gas, and electricity for Gov-
4 ernment-owned, leased, or rented offices, buildings, grounds,
5 and living quarters, all without regard to section 3709 of
6 the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further,*
7 That pursuant to section 8 of Public Law 600 approved
8 August 2, 1946, automobiles in possession of the Foreign
9 Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange
10 allowances or proceeds of such sales applied to replacement
11 of an equal number of passenger vehicles and the cost, in-
12 cluding the exchange allowance, of each such replacement
13 shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission
14 automobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,300 in the
15 case of all other passenger vehicles except station wagons,
16 and such replacements shall not be charged against the
17 numerical limitation hereinbefore set forth.

18 Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service: To
19 provide for allowances as authorized by section 901 (1) and
20 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724),
21 \$7,600,000.

22 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-
23 sentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of
24 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724),
25 \$500,000.

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724), \$2,085,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund".

Printing and binding, Foreign Service: For printing and binding for the Foreign Service, \$155,000: *Provided*, That printing and binding outside continental United States may be without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111).

Foreign Service buildings fund: For carrying into effect the Act of May 25, 1938 (22 U. S. C. 295a), and the Act of July 25, 1946 (Public Law 547), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, \$51,500,000, of which \$50,000,000 is exclusively for expenditure under the provisions of said Public Law 547 and shall be immediately available.

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under

1 this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this
 2 purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such
 3 amounts are received: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
 4 of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority
 5 vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes per-
 6 taining to certification of expenditures.

7 The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in con-
 8 nection with the operation of diplomatic and consular estab-
 9 lishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of
 10 section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).

11 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

12 United States contributions to international commissions,
 13 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual con-
 14 tributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange
 15 in discharge of the obligations of the United States in con-
 16 nection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus,
 17 and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts
 18 as follows: American International Institute for the Pro-
 19 tection of Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000; Bureau
 20 of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section
 21 (49 Stat. 2391, 54 Stat. 1417), \$6,983; Bureau of
 22 Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International
 23 Arbitration, including participation by the United States
 24 in the work of the Bureau (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a),
 25 \$20,000; Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of

1 Morocco (14 Stat. 679), \$800; Central Bureau of the
2 International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale
3 (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50; Emergency Advisory Committee
4 for Political Defense, including participation by the United
5 States in the Committee (Act of June 19, 1943, Public Law
6 80), \$25,000; Food and Agriculture Organization of the
7 United Nations (22 U. S. C. 279-279d), \$1,250,000;
8 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a,
9 278b), \$50,000; Inter-American Coffee Board (Convention
10 of November 28, 1940), \$8,000; Inter-American Economic
11 and Social Council (57 Stat. 159), \$23,000; Inter-Amer-
12 ican Indian Institute (Convention of November 29, 1940),
13 \$4,800; Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences
14 (Convention of January 15, 1944), \$159,773; Inter-Amer-
15 ican Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), \$6,720; Inter-American
16 Statistical Institute (56 Stat. 20), \$31,955; International
17 Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property (53 Stat.
18 1748), \$2,491; International Bureau for Publication of
19 Customs Tariffs (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233; International
20 Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (32 Stat.
21 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,723; International Bureau of
22 Weights and Measures (20 Stat. 714, 43 Stat. 1687),
23 \$7,351; International Civil Aviation Organization (Conven-
24 tion ratified by the Senate July 25, 1946), \$350,000; Inter-
25 national Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions

1 (22 U. S. C. 274) as follows: International Council of
 2 Scientific Unions, \$33; International Astronomical Union,
 3 \$1,046; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics,
 4 \$3,920; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392; Inter-
 5 national Union of Chemistry, \$675; in all, \$6,066; Inter-
 6 national Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275), \$9,147;
 7 International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271),
 8 \$522,000; International Office of Public Health (35 Stat.
 9 2061), \$5,105; International Penal and Penitentiary Com-
 10 mission (37 Stat. 692), \$4,922; International Statistical
 11 Bureau at The Hague (22 U. S. C. 269c), \$2,500; Pan
 12 American Institute of Geography and History (22 U. S. C.
 13 273), \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat.
 14 2041), \$63,909; Pan American Union (Treaty of Feb.
 15 20, 1928; 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282), \$379,488,
 16 including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding;
 17 Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238,
 18 53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000; total, \$3,386,016, together with
 19 such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange
 20 as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the
 21 Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign
 22 currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the
 23 several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount
 24 of the obligation.

25 United States participation in United Nations: For

1 necessary expenses authorized by section 7 of the United
2 Nations Participation Act of 1945 incident to the partici-
3 pation by the United States in the United Nations pursuant
4 to the provisions of said Act, including attendance at
5 meetings of societies or associations concerned with the
6 work of the United Nations; hire of passenger motor
7 vehicles; purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs;
8 and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of
9 the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; \$12,578,240,
10 of which amount \$10,949,805 shall be available for
11 contribution to the United Nations: *Provided*, That the
12 Department of State, when requested by the United Nations,
13 is authorized to acquire surplus property in accordance with
14 the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58
15 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby appro-
16 priated for the United States contribution to the United
17 Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value
18 of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including
19 transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof.

20 United States participation in the United Nations Edu-
21 cational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization: For neces-
22 sary expenses incident to the participation by the United
23 States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and
24 Cultural Organization pursuant to the provisions of the
25 Act of July 30, 1946 (Public Law 565), including attend-

1 ance at meetings of societies and associations concerned with
2 the work of the Organization; hire of passenger motor
3 vehicles; rental of halls, facilities, and services requisite for
4 or incident to sessions and conferences of the National Com-
5 mission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation,
6 by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of
7 the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5);
8 \$3,703,385, of which amount \$3,500,385 shall be available
9 for contribution to and advance to the revolving fund of that
10 Organization.

11 International activities: For necessary expenses, with-
12 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
13 amended, of participation by the United States upon ap-
14 proval by the Secretary of State, in international activities
15 which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs
16 and for which specific appropriations have not been pro-
17 vided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of
18 Congress, including personal services in the District of Co-
19 lumbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and
20 classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses
21 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel
22 Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as
23 amended; transportation of families and effects under such
24 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; steno-
25 graphic and other services; rent of quarters by contract or

1 otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions
2 for the share of the United States in expenses of interna-
3 tional organizations; printing and binding without regard
4 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.
5 111); and representation allowances (not to exceed
6 \$50,000) as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of
7 August 13, 1946 (Public Law 724); \$3,000,000.

8 International Boundary and Water Commission, United
9 States and Mexico: For expenses necessary to enable the
10 United States to meet its obligations under the treaties
11 of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the
12 United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act
13 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-
14 277d), including operation and maintenance of the Rio
15 Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protec-
16 tion, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examinations,
17 preliminary surveys, and investigations; detail plan prepara-
18 tion and construction (including surveys and operation and
19 maintenance and protection during construction); and Rio
20 Grande emergency flood protection; construction and opera-
21 tion of gaging stations; purchase of map-reproduction ma-
22 chines and other equipment and machinery; personal services
23 in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with sec-
24 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600, at
25 rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem; travel

1 expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commissioner,
2 expenses (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings of
3 organizations concerned with the activities of the Interna-
4 tional Boundary and Water Commission which may be nec-
5 essary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the
6 Commission; printing and binding; purchase of eighteen (for
7 replacement only) passenger motor vehicles; hire, with or
8 without personal services, of work animals, and animal-
9 drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisi-
10 tion by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and
11 personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certifi-
12 cates of title; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection
13 of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; drilling
14 and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if
15 deemed necessary, purchase of planographs and lithographs,
16 and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand,
17 gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section
18 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ;
19 as follows:

20 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regu-
21 lar boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary
22 surveys, and investigations, \$950,000.

23 Construction: For detail plan preparation and construc-
24 tion of projects authorized by the Convention concluded
25 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,

1 the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22
2 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392),
3 June 4, 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22
4 U. S. C. 277f), and the projects stipulated in the treaty
5 between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington
6 on February 3, 1944, \$4,000,000, to be immediately avail-
7 able, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
8 That no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande
9 flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or
10 easement in connection with this project except such as has
11 been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been
12 approved by the Attorney General of the United States:
13 *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande
14 bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions and
15 conditions contained in the appropriation for said project
16 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (Public
17 Law 40): *Provided further*, That no expenditures shall
18 be made for the acquisition of lands or easements for sites
19 for boundary fences except for procurement of abstracts or
20 certificates of title, payment of recording fees, and examina-
21 tion of titles: *Provided further*, That unexpended balances
22 of appropriations for construction under the International
23 Boundary and Water Commission available for the fiscal
24 year 1947 shall be merged with this appropriation and
25 shall continue available until expended.

1 Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency
2 flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and
3 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Interna-
4 tional Boundary and Water Commission, United States and
5 Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the Rio
6 Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and erected
7 under the provisions of treaties between the United States
8 and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing
9 improvements on the Rio Grande, \$25,000, to be imme-
10 diately available, to be merged with the unobligated balance
11 of the appropriation for this purpose in the Department of
12 State Appropriation Act 1947, and to remain available
13 until expended.

14 Salaries and expenses, American sections, international
15 commissions: For necessary expenses to enable the President
16 to perform the obligations of the United States under certain
17 treaties between the United States and Great Britain in re-
18 spect to Canada, including personal services in the District
19 of Columbia; stenographic reporting services by contract;
20 printing and binding; and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
21 as follows: For the International Joint Commission, United
22 States and Canada, under the terms of the treaty between
23 the United States and Great Britain signed January 11,
24 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including the salary of one Com-

1 missioner on the part of the United States who shall serve
2 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to
3 serve in that capacity without compensation therefor) ; sal-
4 aries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Com-
5 missioners on the part of the United States with the approval
6 solely of the Secretary of State ; travel expenses and compen-
7 sation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission
8 at such places in the United States and Canada as the
9 Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine
10 to be necessary ; \$37,200 : for special and technical investiga-
11 tions in connection with matters falling within the jurisdiction
12 of the International Joint Commission, United States and
13 Canada, including the purchase of three passenger auto-
14 mobiles ; and the Secretary of State is authorized to transfer
15 to any department or independent establishment of the Gov-
16 ernment, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of
17 this amount for direct expenditure by such department or
18 establishment for the purposes set forth in this clause ;
19 \$191,017 ; for the International Boundary Commission,
20 United States and Canada and Alaska, under the terms of
21 the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in
22 respect to Canada, signed February 24, 1925 (44 Stat.
23 2102) , including the completion of such remaining work as
24 may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary
25 Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States

1 and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees
2 while on field duty not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not
3 to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party
4 and subsisting in camp; hire of freight and passenger motor
5 vehicles from temporary field employees; and for payment
6 for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear;
7 \$57,700; for the share of the United States of the expenses
8 of the International Fisheries Commission under the con-
9 vention between the United States and Canada, concluded
10 January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), \$30,000; for the share
11 of the United States of the expenses of the International
12 Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention
13 between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26,
14 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), including the purchase of four pas-
15 senger automobiles, \$99,500, in all, \$415,417, to be dis-
16 bursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

17 Cooperation with the American Republics: For ex-
18 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet
19 the obligations of the United States under the Convention
20 for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations
21 between the United States and the other American Re-
22 publics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and
23 to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to
24 authorize the President to render closer and more effective
25 the relationship between the American Republics", ap-

1 proved August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to supple-
2 ment appropriations available for carrying out other
3 provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the
4 establishment and operation of agricultural and other ex-
5 periment and demonstration stations in other American
6 countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration
7 of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction
8 of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include
9 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
10 \$150,000 for printing and binding; temporary services as
11 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
12 (Public Law 600); not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses
13 of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and
14 associations concerned with the furtherance of the pur-
15 poses hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary
16 of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, allowances
17 and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident
18 to training, including traveling expenses in the United States
19 and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government
20 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended,
21 of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and profes-
22 sors, students, internes, and persons possessing special scien-
23 tific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the
24 United States or the other American Republics; and the
25 actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former

1 homes the remains of such persons, not United States Gov-
2 ernment employees, who may die while away from their
3 homes under the authority of this appropriation: *Provided,*
4 That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regu-
5 lations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation
6 expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of sub-
7 sistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American
8 Republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, with-
9 out regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regu-
10 lations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding
11 section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the
12 Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600; traveling expenses
13 of members of advisory committees in accordance with
14 section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939; hire of passenger
15 motor vehicles; rental of boats, \$3,000,000; and the Secre-
16 tary of State, or such official as he may designate is hereby
17 authorized, in his discretion, and, subject to the approval of
18 the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other
19 departments, agencies, and independent establishments of
20 the Government for expenditure in the United States and
21 in the other American Republics any part of this amount for
22 direct expenditure by such department or independent estab-
23 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such
24 expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein
25 contained or under the authority governing the activities of

1 the department, agency, or independent establishment to
2 which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That this
3 appropriation shall be available to make contracts with, and
4 grants of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in
5 the United States and the other American Republics, in-
6 cluding the distribution of materials and other services in
7 the fields of education and travel, arts and sciences, publica-
8 tions, the radio, the press, and the cinema.

9 Philippine rehabilitation: For expenses necessary to
10 carry out the provisions of title III and V of the Philippine
11 Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (Public Law 370, hereinafter
12 called the Act), without regard, outside the United States,
13 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, in-
14 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia, and
15 employment of personnel outside the continental United
16 States without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
17 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
18 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); purchase of nine
19 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance,
20 operation, and repair of aircraft; actual expenses of pre-
21 paring and transporting to their former homes the remains
22 of trainees who may die while away from such homes under
23 the authority of this Act; advances of funds to trainees,
24 such advancements to be deducted from allowances due to
25 such trainees; not to exceed \$1,100 for deposit in the

1 general fund of the Treasury for cost of handling penalty
2 mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; printing and
3 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
4 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses of attendance at meetings
5 of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the pur-
6 poses hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the
7 Philippine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports,
8 and publications pertaining to the various programs set forth
9 in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of addi-
10 tional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings
11 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act;
12 and acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house
13 employees of the United States Government, includ-
14 ing military personnel, by purchase, rental (without
15 regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932,
16 as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a)), lease, or construc-
17 tion and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance
18 of such quarters; amounts as follows: (a) For carrying out
19 the provisions of sections 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III
20 of the Act, \$42,786,150; and (b) for carrying out sections
21 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 311 of said title III, \$2,213,850;
22 in all, \$45,000,000, to be available on July 1, 1947, and
23 to remain available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That
24 no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging
25 in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of

1 activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
2 1946 that would result in obligating the Government of the
3 United States in any sense or respect to the future payment
4 of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appro-
5 priated in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation
6 be available for expanding any public works project author-
7 ized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such as
8 may be justified by sound engineering practice and which
9 can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be
10 appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total amount that
11 may be obligated for the entire accomplishment of section
12 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000:
13 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available to
14 make contracts with nonprofit institutions in the United States
15 and the Philippines in connection with training programs:
16 *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing applicable
17 appropriations may be transferred directly to and merged with
18 the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b) of the
19 Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for expenditures
20 therefrom for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
21 the construction of diplomatic and consular establishments of
22 the United States in the Philippine Islands shall be with-
23 out regard to the proviso contained in twenty-two United
24 States Code 295a: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of
25 State, or such official as he may designate, is authorized to

1 transfer from any of the foregoing amounts to any depart-
2 ment or independent establishment of the Government for
3 participation in the foregoing programs, sums for expendi-
4 ture by such department or establishment for the purposes
5 hereof, and sums so transferred shall be available for ex-
6 penditure in accordance with the provisions hereof and, to
7 the extent determined by the Secretary of State, in accord-
8 ance with the law governing expenditures of the department
9 or establishment to which transferred: *Provided further,*
10 That transfers of funds to participating agencies for the
11 programs set forth in sections 302 to 305 of the Act shall
12 be approved by the President prior to such transfer.

13 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving
14 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations shall
15 not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised
16 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22) .

17 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act
18 of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555) , or the provisions of any
19 other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute
20 discretion, on or before June 30, 1948, terminate the
21 employment of any officer or employee of the Department
22 of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States when-
23 ever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable
24 in the interests of the United States, but such termination
25 shall not affect the right of such officer or employee to seek

1 or accept employment in any other department or agency of
2 the Government if declared eligible for such employment by
3 the United States Civil Service Commission.

4 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
5 Appropriation Act, 1948".

6 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 For personal services in the District of Columbia,
9 including a health service program as authorized by the
10 Act of August 8, 1946, Public Law 658, and for special
11 attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General
12 as follows:

13 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor Gen-
14 eral, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor
15 General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals,
16 and Board of Parole, \$772,500.

17 For the Administrative Division, \$1,275,000.

18 For the Tax Division, \$810,000.

19 For the Criminal Division, \$890,000.

20 For the Claims Division, \$1,500,000.

21 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations
22 for personal services shall be available for the employment,
23 on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,
24 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard
25 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

1 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency
2 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General
3 or his Administrative Assistant, including stenographic re-
4 porting services by contract as authorized by section 15
5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), a health
6 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8,
7 1946 (Public Law 658), and examination of estimates of
8 appropriation in the field; \$205,000.

9 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses
10 not otherwise provided for, \$140,000.

11 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
12 \$470,000.

13 Penalty mail: For deposit in the general fund of the
14 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
15 of June 28, 1944, \$140,000.

16 Damage claims: For payment of claims pursuant to
17 part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$25,000.

18 Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary
19 expenses, including travel expenses and employment of
20 special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of com-
21 pensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney
22 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$187,000.

23 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
24 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
25 including traveling expenses, services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and
2 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,400,000, of
3 which \$250,000 shall be available exclusively for activities
4 in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Provided*,
5 That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the
6 establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices
7 of the Antitrust Division.

8 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
9 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
10 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,
11 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for
12 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets
13 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the
14 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the
15 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees
16 of such courts; travel expenses, \$95,000, to be expended
17 under the direction of the Attorney General.

18 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal
19 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary
20 expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized
21 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
22 600) and notarial fees or like services, \$2,550,000.

23 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
24 not otherwise specifically provided for, and such other
25 expenses for the field service, including travel expenses,

1 a health service program as authorized by the Act of August
2 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), temporary services as authorized
3 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
4 600), and notarial fees or like services; firearms and ammu-
5 nition therefor; \$500,000.

6 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
7 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States
8 district attorneys, their regular assistants and other em-
9 ployees, including the office expenses of United States district
10 attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed
11 clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered
12 during vacancy in the office of the United States district
13 attorney, \$5,200,000.

14 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For
15 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attor-
16 ney General and to United States district attorneys not other-
17 wise provided for employed by the Attorney General to aid
18 in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign
19 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,
20 \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign
21 counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons
22 except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice
23 under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of
24 Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation
25 out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed

1 hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per annum: *Provided*
2 *further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the
3 1st day of July and January showing the names of the per-
4 sons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation
5 or amount of any fee paid to each, together with a description
6 of their duties.

7 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
8 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
9 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
10 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska
11 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-
12 cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses,
13 including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the
14 transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals
15 to narcotic farms; purchase of five (for replacement only)
16 station wagons, busses, and vans at not to exceed \$3,500
17 each; \$5,150,000.

18 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems
19 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such
20 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for
21 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section
22 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be
24 available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses
25 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the

1 Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, which
2 approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part
3 of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any
4 witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar
5 day: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the
6 United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness
7 on behalf of the United States in any case involving the
8 activity in connection with which such person is employed,
9 his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable
10 from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel
11 expenses of such employee.

12 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not
13 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, and meals and lodging
14 for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries
15 when ordered by the court, \$230,000: *Provided*, That none
16 of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when
17 deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties
18 ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to
19 be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

20 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

21 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
22 crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and prose-
23 cution of crimes against the United States; for the protection
24 of the person of the President of the United States; the
25 acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of

1 identification and other records and their exchange with
2 the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of
3 States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investi-
4 gations regarding official matters under the control of the
5 Department of Justice and the Department of State as may
6 be directed by the Attorney General; including personal
7 services in the District of Columbia; a health service pro-
8 gram as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946, Public
9 Law 658; purchase of five hundred (for replacement only)
10 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to
11 exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor
12 vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000
13 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set
14 forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including
15 expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance
16 at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau when
17 authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to ex-
18 ceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal
19 Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically
20 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading
21 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to
22 exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
23 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the
24 Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount

1 of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to
2 specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a suffi-
3 cient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been
4 expended; \$34,900,000: *Provided*, That the compensation
5 of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000 per annum
6 so long as the position is filled by the present incumbent:
7 *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1948, such
8 funds as may be determined by the Atomic Energy Com-
9 mission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be neces-
10 sary to carry out the duties imposed on that Bureau
11 by Public Law 585, approved August 1, 1946, shall be
12 transferred from funds available to the Atomic Energy
13 Commission and the amounts so transferred shall be merged
14 with the funds provided under this head.

15 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an
16 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the
17 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding
18 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-
19 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank
20 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts
21 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

22 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
23 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
24 civil-service employee.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946, Public Law 658; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards for information leading to the apprehension or conviction of violators of the immigration laws; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase for replacement only of two hundred and twenty-five and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four), maintenance, and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; citizenship textbooks for free distribution; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of

1 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; and operation, maintenance,
2 nance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase
3 of equipment incident thereto; \$27,445,000: *Provided*, That
4 the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any
5 other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local
6 governments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for
7 salaries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized
8 assistance to the Department of Justice in connection
9 with the administration and enforcement of said laws; for all
10 necessary expenses, incident to the maintenance, care, detention,
11 surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies
12 and their wives and dependent children, including transportation
13 and other expenses in the return of such persons to place
14 of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be
15 authorized by the Attorney General. advance of cash to aliens
16 for meals and lodging while en route, and for the payment of
17 wages to alien enemy detainees for work performed under
18 conditions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided*
19 *further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization
20 may contract with officers and employees for the
21 use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided*
22 *further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
23 employment of aliens in the Government service shall not
24 apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration
25 and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent

1 and such temporary employees as are required from time
2 to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not
3 available.

4 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

5 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
6 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-
7 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance
8 and care of United States prisoners, \$420,000: *Provided*,
9 That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available
10 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
11 work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written
12 authorization of the Attorney General.

13 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-
14 tions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners,
15 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and
16 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at
17 prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased
18 inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States,
19 transporting persons released from custody of the United
20 States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide
21 residence within the United States or to such place within
22 the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney
23 General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the
24 discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money
25 not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; including

1 purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles; purchase of
2 one bus at not to exceed \$5,000; not to exceed \$10,000
3 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
4 work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in
5 writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses; fur-
6 nishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel
7 necessary for employees in the performance of their official
8 duties; not to exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land
9 adjacent to any Federal penal or correctional institution
10 when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the additional
11 land is essential to the protection of the health or safety of
12 the institution; firearms and ammunition; purchase and ex-
13 change of farm products and livestock; \$18,750,000:
14 *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
15 amended, shall not be construed to apply to any purchase
16 or service rendered under this appropriation when the
17 aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

18 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for
19 inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances
20 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uniforms
22 and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the em-
23 ployees in the performance of their official duties;
24 \$1,430,000; *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the
25 appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers,

1 Public Health Service", \$106,850 without limitation
2 accounts, and to other appropriations of the Public Health
3 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discre-
4 tion of the Attorney General for direct expenditure by that
5 Service.

6 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction,
7 remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at
8 existing penal and correctional institutions and all necessary
9 expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the direction
10 of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of material
11 and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United
12 States prisoners as the Attorney General may direct,
13 \$162,000.

14 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
15 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in
16 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and
17 medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from
18 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place
19 of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other
20 place within the United States as may be authorized by the
21 Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable
22 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an
23 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of
24 sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and mainte-
25 nance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein,

1 occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of
2 May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prison-
3 ers becoming insane during imprisonment and who con-
4 tinue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no rela-
5 tives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains
6 of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the
7 United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose
8 remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying,
9 pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards
10 for their capture; and for repairs, betterments, and improve-
11 ments of United States jails, including sidewalks; \$1,850,000.

12 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

13 Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such
14 officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out
15 of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or
16 transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading
17 with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50
18 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out
19 the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General
20 pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,700,-
21 000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1948 for the
22 general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Prop-
23 erty, including the salary of the Director of the Office at
24 \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed
25 \$5,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for

1 cost of penalty mail; rent in the District of Columbia; not to
2 exceed \$70,000 for temporary services as authorized by
3 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ;
4 personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling ex-
5 penses, including attendance at meetings of organizations con-
6 cerned with the work of the agency: *Provided further*, That
7 on or before November 1, 1947, the Attorney General shall
8 make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the
9 Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed
10 information on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-
11 penses incurred during the fiscal year 1947, in connection
12 with the activities of the Office of Alien Property.

13 None of the money appropriated by this title shall be
14 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem
15 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more than
16 one of such capacities on the same day.

17 None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used
18 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed
19 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and
20 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a
21 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

22 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of
23 the United States district attorney and the United States
24 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
25 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any

1 funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of
2 the District of Columbia.

3 In the procurement of lawbooks, books of reference, and
4 periodicals, the Department of Justice is authorized to ex-
5 change or sell similar items and apply the exchange allow-
6 ances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part
7 payment therefor.

8 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
9 Appropriation Act, 1948".

10 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
13 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title
14 referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in
15 the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15
16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates
17 for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; teletype news
18 service (not exceeding \$1,000); purchase of one passenger
19 motor vehicle (not exceeding \$3,000); \$800,000.

20 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
21 the Department, except for technical and scientific services
22 in the Office of the Secretary and for the Patent Office,
23 the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field
24 printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the
25 Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the

1 Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220),
2 \$1,000,000.

3 Technical and scientific services: For necessary ex-
4 penses in the performance of activities and services relating
5 to technological development as an aid to business in the
6 development of foreign and domestic commerce, including
7 all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and
8 expenses, Office of the Secretary", is available (not to
9 exceed \$25,000), for services as authorized by section 15
10 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and
11 not to exceed \$60,000 for printing and binding, \$1,700,000,
12 of which not to exceed \$500,000 may be transferred to
13 the National Bureau of Standards for testing and other
14 scientific studies.

15 Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit
16 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
17 of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aero-
18 nautics Board, as required by the Act of June 28, 1944
19 (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$600,000.

20 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

21 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:
22 For expenses necessary for searching census records and
23 supplying information incident to carrying out the pro-
24 visions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory re-
25 quirements with respect to age and citizenship certification,

1 including personal services at the seat of government, travel,
2 microfilm, and binding records, and photographic supplies,
3 \$100,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the
4 furnishing from census records of evidence for the establish-
5 ment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations
6 approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security
7 Board.

8 Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for
9 collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics
10 provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be
11 fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the
12 Classification Act; the cost of obtaining State, municipal,
13 and other records; preparation of monographs on census
14 subjects and other work of specialized character by contract;
15 purchase and rental of office furniture and equipment includ-
16 ing mechanical and electrical tabulating equipment and other
17 labor-saving devices; tabulating cards and continuous form
18 tabulating paper; \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That on and after
19 October 1, 1947, all functions necessary to the compilation
20 of foreign trade statistics shall be performed in New York,
21 New York, and of the foregoing amount \$1,200,000 shall
22 be available exclusively for this purpose.

23 Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary
24 preparatory to the taking of the seventeenth decennial census
25 in accordance with law (13 U. S. C. 201-219), including

1 printing and binding, \$200,000, to remain available until
2 June 30, 1949.

3 Census of manufacturers: For expenses necessary for
4 collecting, compiling, and publishing statistics relating to
5 manufacturing industries in accordance with law (13 U. S.
6 C. 217), including printing and binding, \$4,000,000, to re-
7 main available until June 30, 1949.

8 General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-
9 penses necessary for general administration, including tem-
10 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the
11 Census without regard to the Classification Act; purchase
12 (for replacement only) of two passenger motor vehicles;
13 purchase, construction, repair, and rental of tabulating ma-
14 chines and other mechanical or electrical equipment, tabu-
15 lating cards, and continuous form tabulating paper;
16 \$1,200,000.

17 The foregoing appropriations "Seventeenth Decennial
18 Census" and "Census of Manufacturers" shall be available
19 for personal services at the seat of government and for
20 personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be
21 fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the
22 Classification Act, and funds from said appropriations for
23 administrative expenses may be transferred to the appropria-
24 tion "General Administration, Bureau of the Census."

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), incident to the enforcement of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service to States and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction or improvement of airports and landing areas; including personal services in the District of Columbia; the operation and maintenance of two hundred and twenty-six aircraft; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; purchase of three hundred and twenty-five and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; \$66,133,000, and the War and Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration without charge aircraft, aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of such Departments: *Provided*, That none of the funds hereby appropriated shall be used for the employment of personnel for the opera-

1 tion of air-traffic control towers: *Provided further*, That
2 there may be credited to this appropriation, funds received
3 from States, counties, municipalities, and other public au-
4 thorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and opera-
5 tion of airport traffic control towers.

6 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
7 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
8 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional
9 civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of
10 additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and
11 communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and
12 modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acqui-
13 sition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal services
14 in the District of Columbia; and hire of passenger motor
15 vehicles; \$17,638,000, together with the unexpended balance
16 of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1947
17 which is hereby merged with this appropriation: *Provided*,
18 That not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation shall be
19 available for emergency repair and replacement of facilities
20 damaged by fire, flood, or storm, not to exceed \$125,000
21 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and ex-
22 penses, Civil Aeronautical Administration," for necessary
23 expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and
24 from and within the Territories and possessions of the United
25 States of materials and equipment secured under this appro-

1 priation, and not to exceed \$500,000 may be transferred to
2 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics
3 Administration," for necessary administrative costs; and the
4 War and Navy Departments are authorized during the fiscal
5 year 1948, to transfer without charge, subject to the approval
6 of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation and communica-
7 tion facilities, including appurtenances thereto, to the Civil
8 Aeronautics Administration.

9 Technical development: For expenses necessary in car-
10 rying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938,
11 as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such develop-
12 mental work and service testing as tends to the creation of
13 improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,
14 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,
15 and operation methods, and personal services in the District
16 of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant;
17 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, and operation and
18 maintenance of five aircraft; \$2,000,000.

19 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
20 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, main-
21 tenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,
22 including not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning,
23 and repair of uniforms, and not to exceed \$124,900 for
24 the installation of runway lighting, repairs to existing paving,
25 and to pave parking lot, \$1,236,000; and the War and

1 Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the Ad-
2 ministrator without payment therefor a heavy duty fire-
3 crash truck, crane, and such other equipment as is
4 commonly used in ground operation at airports for use of
5 the Washington National Airport.

6 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act:
7 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act
8 of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$32,500,000,
9 to be available until June 30, 1953, of which \$29,000,000
10 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sec-
11 tions 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$1,662,500 shall be for
12 projects in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance
13 with section 5 (c) : *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,837,-
14 500 of the said \$32,500,000 shall be available as one fund
15 for necessary planning, research, and administrative ex-
16 penses; including personal services in the District of Colum-
17 bia; the purchase of fifteen and hire of passenger motor
18 vehicles; of which \$1,837,500 not to exceed \$176,000 may
19 be transferred to the "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-
20 nautics Administration", to provide for necessary adminis-
21 trative expenses, including the maintenance and operation
22 of aircraft, and \$26,000 may be transferred to the appro-
23 priation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce":
24 *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head

1 for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby merged with this appro-
2 priation.

3 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

4 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For
5 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, includ-
6 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; contract
7 stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary
8 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section
9 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and
10 traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses
11 of training conducted by the Government or industries serv-
12 ing aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of
13 appropriations in the field; not to exceed \$7,500 for deposit
14 in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty
15 mail; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle and hire, opera-
16 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles and aircraft;
17 \$2,500,000.

18 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$35,000.

19 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

20 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses
21 necessary for the Survey in the District of Columbia, includ-
22 ing the compilation of field surveys and other data; the pro-
23 duction, purchase, or printing of maps and nautical and
24 aeronautical charts; maintenance of and equipment for an

1 instrument shop and procurement or exchange of wood-
2 working supplies and equipment; motion-picture equipment;
3 chart paper, drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and
4 printing supplies and equipment; instruments (except sur-
5 veying instruments) ; stationery for field stations and parties;
6 \$3,300,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be
7 available for personal services.

8 Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary
9 to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field
10 units of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations
11 required for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast
12 Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of all
13 coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United States;
14 research in physical hydrography; geodetic surveying opera-
15 tions to provide control for national mapping and for other
16 purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and the
17 establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and in
18 other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;
19 gravity surveys in United States territory and adjacent areas;
20 operation of two latitude observatories, including replacement
21 of one observatory and auxiliary buildings; field surveys
22 required for the production of aeronautical charts; pur-
23 chase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites
24 where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic
25 and seismological buildings; construction of magnetic and

1 seismological observatory and auxiliary buildings at Fair-
2 banks, Alaska; operation, maintenance, and repair of an
3 airplane for photographic surveys; packing, crating, and
4 transporting personal household effects of commissioned
5 officers when transferred from one official station to an-
6 other, and of commissioned officers who die on active
7 duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as
8 authorized by law; extra compensation at not to exceed
9 \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when
10 assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not
11 to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other
12 Federal agencies while observing tides or currents or tending
13 seismographs; and reimbursement, under rules prescribed by
14 the Secretary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey
15 for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for
16 the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities
17 and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by
18 them (not to exceed a total of \$500) ; \$5,000,000.

19 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
20 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
21 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
22 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment
23 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
24 \$1,250,000.

25 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geo-

1 detic Survey shall be available (not to exceed \$2,500) for
2 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
3 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600).

4 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

5 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-
6 ices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign
7 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-
8 ing the purchase of commercial and trade reports; temporary
9 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
10 1946 (Public Law 600), (not exceeding \$50,000) ; \$5,-
11 000,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and
12 binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental
13 personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount
14 herein appropriated.

15 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate
16 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices
17 for the collection and dissemination of information useful in
18 the development and improvement of commerce throughout
19 the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed
20 \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
21 \$2,000,000.

22 PATENT OFFICE

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
24 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and the
25 salary of the Commissioner at \$10,000 per annum; tem-

porary services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$50,000); expenses of transporting to foreign governments publications of patents issued by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; travel; production by lithographic process of copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs, reproduction of copies and drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, foreign patent drawings, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at such prices as determined by the Commissioner; photo prints of pending application drawings; and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography; \$8,000,-000.

Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; printing, engraving illustrations for, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices; and for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$1,450,000.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March

1 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and
2 Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the
3 Bureau and the functions set forth under the Bureau of
4 Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation
5 Act, 1935", including personal services in the District of
6 Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field, building of
7 temporary experimental structures; expenses of the visiting
8 committee; demonstration of the results of the Bureau's
9 work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most
10 effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
11 guards; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; contract
12 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
13 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and
14 purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals
15 of articles prepared officially by Government employees.

16 Operation and administration: For the general operation
17 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of
18 the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and protection
19 of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;
20 \$1,000,000.

21 Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying
22 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms
23 of the national standards; the preparation and distribution
24 of standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials,
25 and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the

1 improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to gov-
2 ernmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; the
3 maintenance and development of national standards of
4 measurement; the development of improved methods of
5 measurement; the determination of physical constants and
6 the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms
7 and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and
8 safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and
9 heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances,
10 and X-rays; the study of conditions affecting radio trans-
11 mission; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard fre-
12 quency; the development of methods of chemical analysis
13 and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare
14 substances; investigations relating to the utilization of mate-
15 rials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of
16 new processes and methods of fabrication; the solutions of
17 problems arising in connection with standards; cooperation
18 with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and
19 national organizations in developing specifications and facili-
20 tating their use; encouragement of the application of the
21 latest developments in the utilization and standardization
22 of building materials; the development of engineering and
23 safety codes, simplified practice recommendations, and com-
24 mercial standards of quality and performance; and the

1 compilation of and dissemination of scientific and technical
2 data; \$6,000,000.

3 Purchase and installation of betatron: For the purchase
4 and installation of a betatron and auxiliary equipment, and
5 the construction of an annex to the X-radiation laboratory of
6 the National Bureau of Standards with underground cham-
7 bers for housing the betatron, for the purpose of conducting
8 studies of X- and beta-radiation above 1.4 million volts,
9 \$415,000, to remain available until expended.

10 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau
11 shall be available for temporary services as authorized by
12 section 15 of the Act approved August 2, 1946 (Public
13 Law 600).

14 WEATHER BUREAU

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
16 carrying into effect in the United States and possessions, on
17 ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary,
18 the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved
19 October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved
20 October 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), section 803 of
21 the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603) as
22 amended by Public Law 691 dated August 8, 1946, and
23 section 308 of an Act approved April 30, 1946 (Public
24 Law 370), including investigations of atmospheric phe-
25 nomena; cooperation with other public agencies and societies

1 and institutions of learning; personal services at the seat of
2 government; purchase (for replacement only) of seven
3 passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, operation, and repair
4 of one airplane; repair, alterations, and improvements to
5 existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds,
6 including the construction of necessary outbuildings and
7 sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau
8 grounds; the erection of temporary buildings for living and
9 working quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and tele-
10 graphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages,
11 rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the
12 companies performing the service; and establishment, equip-
13 ment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and sta-
14 tions; \$21,000,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 may
15 be expended for the contribution of the United States to
16 the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International
17 Meteorological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000
18 for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Wash-
19 ington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars,
20 forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing
21 shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at
22 the Government Printing Office without impairing the serv-
23 ice of said Bureau: *Provided further*, That the War and
24 Navy Departments are authorized, during the fiscal year
25 1948, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau,

1 subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
2 equipment and supplies for upper air soundings: *Pro-*
3 *vided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this ap-
4 propriation may be expended for services as authorized
5 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
6 Law 600): *Provided further*, That in the conduct of
7 meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, pur-
8 suant to Public Law 296, approved February 12, 1946,
9 the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the
10 appointment of employees at rates to be fixed by the Chief
11 of the Weather Bureau without regard to the civil-service
12 laws and Classification Act, but the maximum base rate
13 of pay shall not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum and at
14 no time more than five employees shall be in a pay
15 status at such rate of pay, and no other employees shall
16 receive in excess of the base rate of pay of \$5,000 per
17 annum; the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective cloth-
18 ing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to em-
19 ployees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations;
20 and the War and Navy Departments are authorized in the
21 fiscal year 1948, subject to the approval of the Bureau of
22 the Budget, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau
23 materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to the needs of
24 the War and Navy Departments and necessary for the estab-

1 lishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic weather
2 stations.

3 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may
4 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in
5 Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and
6 transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather
7 Bureau.

8 The appropriations of the Department of Commerce
9 available for salaries and expenses shall be available for
10 health programs as authorized by Public Law 658, Seventy-
11 ninth Congress, and for the payment of claims under part
12 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601, Seventy-
13 ninth Congress).

14 Appropriations of the Department of Commerce avail-
15 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for attend-
16 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
17 activities for which the appropriations are made.

18 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce
19 Appropriation Act, 1948".

20 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

21 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

22 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
23 Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and
24 employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,
25 except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be

1 employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office
2 or work of the Court, \$762,500.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
4 Supreme Court of the United States, \$25,000, of which
5 amount not to exceed \$18,000 shall be available immediately,
6 to be expended as required without allotment by quarters,
7 and to be executed by such printer as the Court may design-
8 ate.

9 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses
10 to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$40,000,
11 of which amount not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available
12 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
13 penalty mail.

14 Structural and mechanical care of the building and
15 grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to
16 enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties
17 imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40
18 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance,
19 repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;
20 and personal and other services (including temporary labor
21 without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts,
22 as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and
23 equipment or under contract without compliance with sec-
24 tions 3709, as amended, and 3744 of the Revised Statutes
25 (41 U. S. C. 5, 16) ; \$122,800.

1 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

2 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District
3 Court of the United States for the District of Columbia
4 from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum
5 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals
6 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under
7 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any
8 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

9 Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United
10 States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
11 provements to the courthouse, including repair and main-
12 tenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and
13 material and every item incident thereto, \$11,200, to be
14 expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

15 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of
16 Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
17 provements to the United States Court of Appeals Building,
18 including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-
19 ment, and for labor and material and every item incident
20 thereto, \$3,800, to be expended under the direction of
21 the Architect of the Capitol.

22 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

23 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
24 judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and em-
25 ployees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court,

1 including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing
 2 and binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge,
 3 \$168,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this appro-
 4 priation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of
 5 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail.

6 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

7 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
 8 judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of
 9 the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including
 10 exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and
 11 binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$356,-
 12 400: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the
 13 Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of
 14 the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this
 15 appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general
 16 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail.

17 COURT OF CLAIMS

18 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice,
 19 four judges, seven regular and five additional com-
 20 missioners, and all other officers and employees of the court,
 21 including the compensation of stenographers authorized by
 22 the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges
 23 necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance
 24 of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act
 25 amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act ap-

1 proved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled
2 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by
3 the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and com-
4 pensation', and for other purposes'', approved June 23, 1930,
5 and as also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944:
6 and necessary expenses of the court including traveling
7 expenses, and printing and binding; \$450,000: *Provided*,
8 That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be avail-
9 able for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
10 of penalty mail.

11 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
12 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
13 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
14 \$11,000.

15 TERRITORIAL COURTS

16 Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-
17 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of
18 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of
19 judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

20 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

21 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; dis-
22 trict judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one
23 in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of
24 Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama
25 Canal Zone) ; and judges retired under section 260 of the

1 Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff
2 Act of 1930, \$4,515,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
3 priation shall be available for the salaries of all United
4 States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully en-
5 titled thereto whether active or retired.

6 Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of
7 United States circuit courts of appeals and United States
8 district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$3,600,000.

9 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
10 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the
11 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Flor-
12 ence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama; Grand
13 Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango, Colorado;
14 Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton, Illinois;
15 Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New Mexico;
16 Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Carolina; Ard-
17 more, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen, South
18 Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South Dakota;
19 Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyoming; or
20 Lander, Wyoming; Cumberland, Maryland; Charlottesville,
21 Virginia; Big Stone Gap, Virginia; Clarksburg, West Vir-
22 ginia; Springfield, Massachusetts; Key West, Florida; Paris,
23 Texas; Victoria, Texas; Richmond, Kentucky; Cairo, Illi-
24 nois; New Albany, Indiana; Terre Haute, Indiana; Bates-
25 ville, Arkansas; Harrison, Arkansas; Chadron, Nebraska;

1 Bellingham, Washington; Pueblo, Colorado; Pendleton,
2 Oregon; Medford, Oregon; but this paragraph shall not be
3 so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of court
4 of such employees as may be necessary from other offices to
5 the offices named herein.

6 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of
7 probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized
8 by the Act approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726),
9 \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall
10 be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to ap-
11 point probation officers, or to make such orders as may be
12 necessary to govern probation officers in their own courts:
13 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
14 be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation
15 officer who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge
16 certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the
17 official orders of the Attorney General with respect to super-
18 vising or furnishing information concerning any prisoner
19 released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal
20 or correctional institution.

21 Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized
22 by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and
23 Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended
24 (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$320,000.

25 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States

1 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under
2 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), includ-
3 ing fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United
4 States courts, including the objects and subject to the condi-
5 tions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation com-
6 missioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
7 1937, \$475,000.

8 Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;
9 meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and
10 meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section
11 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362);
12 and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not
13 exceeding three days for any one term of court; \$1,400,000:
14 *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for
15 the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of
16 section 1401, title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, but
17 such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

18 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For mis-
19 cellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their
20 officers; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase
21 of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906
22 (34 Stat. 476) ; and not to exceed \$84,000 for deposit in
23 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
24 for the United States courts and the Administrative Office
25 of the United States Courts; \$500,000.

1 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses,
 2 not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, includ-
 3 ing traveling expenses of probation officers and their clerks,
 4 \$590,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an
 5 amount not to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of attendance at
 6 meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when
 7 incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the
 8 Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 10 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,
 11 \$69,000.

12 Printing and binding: For printing and binding the
 13 advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of
 14 the Supreme Court of the United States, \$80,250.

15 Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters
 16 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by
 17 the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222), \$800,000.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 20 Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including
 21 personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, adver-
 22 tising, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
 23 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field,
 24 \$400,000.

25 As used in this title, the term "circuit court of appeals"

Salaries, Referees in Bankruptcy \$350,000
Thos. Exp., " " " 350,000

1 includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District
2 of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the
3 chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
4 District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes asso-
5 ciate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
6 District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

7 The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for
8 the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price ex-
9 ceeding that approved by the court and for not more than
10 \$6.50 per volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased here-
11 under for United States judges and other judicial officers
12 shall be marked plainly "The Property of the United States",
13 and such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their
14 successors in office.

15 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
16 Act, 1948".

17 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this
19 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
20 who engages in a strike against the Government of the
21 United States or who is a member of an organization of
22 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
23 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
24 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow

1 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:
2 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be
3 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the
4 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
5 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
6 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
7 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
8 ment of the United States, or that such person does not advo-
9 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
10 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
11 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
12 engages in a strike against the Government of the United
13 States or who is a member of an organization of Government
14 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
15 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
16 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
17 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
18 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
19 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
20 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
21 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
22 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
23 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
24 provisions of existing law.

1 SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the “Departments
2 of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary Appro-
3 priation Act, 1948”.

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Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

By Mr. STEFAN

MAY 5, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY
APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1948

MAY 5, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. STEFAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3311]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary,
for the fiscal year 1948.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various
branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the
Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriation upon which the bill is based were
submitted by the President in the Budget for the fiscal year 1948 and
will be found in that document, as follows:

Department of State: Pages 749 to 779, inclusive, and House
Documents Nos. 158 and 175.

Department of Justice: Pages 589 to 610, inclusive.

Department of Commerce: Pages 381 to 426, inclusive, and House
Document No. 154.

The Judiciary: Pages 27 to 36, inclusive, and House Document
No. 116.

The following table shows for each department the appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, the estimate for the fiscal year 1948, the amount recommended by the committee for 1948, the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee for 1948 as compared with the 1947 appropriations, and the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee as compared with the 1948 estimates.

Department or agency	Appropriations for 1947	Estimates for 1948	Amount recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1948 estimates
State.....	\$181,535,706	\$279,537,623	\$219,128,058	+\$37,592,352	-\$60,409,565
Justice.....	109,689,950	111,470,000	108,396,500	-1,293,450	-3,073,500
Commerce.....	199,717,420	286,989,000	191,057,000	-8,660,420	-95,932,000
The Judiciary.....	17,836,602	20,624,900	17,146,450	-690,152	-3,478,450
Total.....	508,779,678	698,621,523	535,728,008	+26,948,330	-162,893,515

Permanent annual trust-fund appropriations.—In addition to the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill, the below-tabulated permanent annual trust-fund appropriations, payable from trust-fund receipts are estimated for the respective years:

Trust funds	Appropriation, 1947	Budget estimate, 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (-), estimate compared with appropriation for 1947
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State.....	\$6,675,000	\$6,675,000	-----
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	1,701,000	2,085,000	+\$384,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	76,000	76,000	-----
Federal Prison System.....	2,450,000	2,450,000	-----
Bureau of the Census.....	225,000	225,000	-----
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	4,639	4,000	-\$639
Patent Office.....	30,000	30,000	-----
Total.....	11,161,639	11,545,000	+383,361

REDUCTIONS IN PERSONNEL

Wherever reductions in appropriations require reductions in personnel it should be stated that such reductions in personnel must be undertaken at the earliest possible date. If it is necessary to dismiss any such persons after June 30, 1947, the departments must understand that terminal leave costs will be borne by the 1948 appropriation. Dismissals prior to June 30, 1947, will require expenditures of 1947 appropriations for terminal leave. No deficiency estimate for such purpose for either 1947 or 1948 will be entertained.

EXPLANATION OF BILL

The total amount recommended in the bill for the four agencies of the Government encompassed therein is \$535,728,008, an increase of \$26,948,330 over the requirements of the current fiscal year and a decrease of \$162,893,515, or approximately 23.5 percent, under the budget estimates. The total of appropriations for the fiscal year

1947 includes the amount of \$20,132,696 appropriated or to be appropriated for statutory salary increases. The total of estimates for these deficiency requirements was considerably in excess of this amount. However, transfers between appropriations authorized by the committee made possible the appropriation of only this additional sum. Greater reductions were possible in the Departments of State and Commerce for two reasons, the first being that appropriation requests for both of these departments have been increasing tremendously during the past few years and still appear to cover certain activities created during the war period for which, it is the feeling of the committee, demand has lessened to a greater extent than has been recognized by either of these departments or has ceased to exist entirely. The second reason for the reductions effected is that in general, both of these departments operate on more or less broad statutory authority and many of the activities carried on by these agencies appear to be the outgrowth of inadequate planning and lack of proper coordination among the organizational units within these departments and between the departments themselves and other departments and agencies of the Federal Government. Not so great reductions could be effected in the Department of Justice and the Federal judiciary estimates principally for the reason that both of these agencies operate on rather clearly defined statutory requirements and both are, in great measure, what might be termed "service organizations," rendering services and performing functions imposed upon them by statute.

CURTAILMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The committee is determined, through the use of every means at its disposal, to carry out the wishes of the people whom it represents. The demand for economy in Government was manifest not only last November, but seems to have gained momentum as evidenced by the hundreds of letters received by the committee weekly, demanding and calling for relief from the burden of excessive and unwarranted Federal expenditures. In reporting out the 1947 bill for these departments, the committee warned that the "spending psychology" which had become entrenched in the minds of some of the officials responsible for the operation of our Federal establishments had to be eliminated.

The need for economy is the joint responsibility of the executive branch and the legislative branch of the Government. Being in close touch with the people whom they serve, the executive agencies are actually in excellent position to determine what the people want in the way of aids and services, what each of the agencies can give the people within the statutory authority provided, and to evaluate more accurately the benefits of the services provided, with the view to extending the really needed services at minimum cost and eliminating those services which are determined to be unnecessary as a result of changing conditions or which cannot be provided within the limits of a balanced budget. This does not appear to be the approach that has been taken in this problem. In fact, in some instances at least, the reverse has been true and executive agencies have appeared in the position of advocating large expenditures for largess and for pet projects without regard to the condition of the Federal finances. Justifications are, in some instances, prepared and presented to the Congress covering activities based either on outmoded legislative authority or on extreme interpretations of general authority which

may have been granted the department 50 or more years ago and under conditions that do not exist at the present time. Most activities encompassed in this bill can always be justified on some authority or other. The Federal expenditures, however, should be more closely allied to the current needs of the ever-changing economy of this Nation rather than to some antiquated authority whether enacted or assumed by officials of the department.

Every successful businessman who realized that he was spending more than he was earning would first analyze his overhead costs because he knows that excessive overhead costs have put many thousands of individual businesses out of existence. However, with respect to this business of the Federal Government which also has been spending in excess of its income, the matter of overhead seems to have been given no consideration whatsoever. The need for constant vigilance in matters affecting organizational structure of the departments and agencies seems to have been ignored.

It appears to the committee that some of the branches of the tree representing our Federal structure have been allowed to grow indiscriminately. Some have deteriorated past the point of any utilitarian or even decorative value. These branches must be pruned so that we may strengthen the roots of the tree of government in order that it may bear increased and more productive fruit for present and future generations.

Another matter which the committee desires to call to the attention of the heads of the departments in this bill is the matter of "uncontrollable items." In a number of instances, witnesses will appear before the committee and state that this or that item is "uncontrollable." The committee cannot fully agree with this theory and, while the monetary requests may be based on specific statutory authority, all items are controllable to the extent that sound judgment and scrutiny of expenditures is applied in administration.

Rather than earmarking each individual project within the appropriations the committee has, insofar as practicable left to the agencies' authority to apply reductions in such manner as to maintain all necessary activities and to eliminate those which are least desirable. The committee expects to analyze budget estimates for the fiscal year 1949 most carefully and will give close scrutiny to the actions of the departments with respect to their application of the reductions that have been effected in the pending bill. Agencies are expected to abide by the recommendations of the committee in connection with projects contained in lump-sum appropriations. Otherwise, it may at some future time, be obliged to break up those appropriations into specific projects.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$181, 535, 706
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	279, 537, 623
Reduction by the committee-----	60, 409, 565
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	219, 128, 058

The increase of \$37,592,352 over the current year's requirements allowed by the committee is more apparent than real inasmuch as \$50,000,000 of the total being recommended for the Department is for the purchase of foreign currencies acquired in the disposition of surplus

property and in lend-lease settlements, in accordance with Public Law 547, Seventy-ninth Congress. This money will go into the United States Treasury to the credit of the surplus property and the lend-lease accounts. The foreign currencies so purchased are used in the acquisition of sites and buildings to house our missions and consulates and, in certain instances, the American personnel thereof.

The items in the bill which are contributing most to the increased cost of running the State Department are surplus property disposal, Foreign Service buildings, Philippine rehabilitation, participation in the United Nations and UNESCO, repatriation of American nationals abroad, construction of dams on the Rio Grande, the recently passed Foreign Service Act of 1946, and the statutory salary increases for personnel other than that covered by the Foreign Service Act of 1946. The total of the amounts included in the bill for these items is approximately \$157,000,000. Accordingly, the remaining \$62,000,000 required for the Department is more readily comparable with the fiscal year 1939 appropriation of \$17,000,000.

The Department of State, top-ranking Department in the executive branch of the Government, appears to be an uncoordinated series of offices, divisions, and sundry offshoots. It has become the repository of a variety of functions with a variety of missions to perform and little has been done to coordinate all of these functions.

In recent years there have been frequent changes in the holder of the high office of Secretary of State. During these changes, while the new Secretaries were familiarizing themselves with broad problems in international affairs, they found little time to check into the far-flung activities of the Department. It is hoped that this Department can be put on a more efficient basis, so necessary in preparing and carrying forward an effective foreign policy at a reasonable cost of administration.

It is recognized that the extent and complexity of our foreign relations have assumed tremendous proportions during the recent war and must, perhaps, continue at an accelerated rate for some years to come. The difficulty seems to be that the Department, in order to handle these increased war and postwar responsibilities, has continuously added function upon function and created additional units of organization, both here and abroad, apparently without adequate consideration for the resulting over-all pattern that was being formed. The functional difference, even on organization charts, in the work of some of the offices and divisions is so fine as to be almost imperceptible. While the committee may look with trepidation on another reorganization of the Department it would seem that a reorganization looking toward a consolidation of closely allied functions, with a corresponding reduction in the number of offices and divisions, should be made.

In this connection, it might be well for the Department to consult with the President and the Bureau of the Budget on the practicability of divorcing itself from a number of activities which have only a slight relationship with international affairs as such. The committee makes especial reference to the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, the international commissions working with Canada, and the Philippine Rehabilitation Commission. The work of the cooperative program with South America might also be considered in this category. While all of the above activities are based on treaty (or law as is the case with the Philippine

rehabilitation program), the work that is now actually carried on cannot properly be considered a function of the Department of State and within the concept of the legislation creating the Department. Furthermore, the regular work of the Department has so increased and become of such importance as to make it essential for the Department to devote all its energies to the everchanging international scene.

Excluding the amount of \$50,000,000 appropriated for Foreign Service buildings and which will revert to the United States Treasury, as above indicated, the \$219,128,058 being recommended is approximately \$12,400,000 under the total funds available for the current year. The total personnel permitted under the current appropriation is approximately 24,400, plus an estimated \$740,000 for the employment of temporary personnel. The total employment as of February 28, 1947, is given the committee as 20,744 permanent employees and 2,200 temporary and part-time employees. The estimate for 1948 contemplates an employment of 25,760 permanent employees with an additional \$896,000 estimated as the cost of temporary employees. Of the 1947 and 1948 authorized employee totals it is estimated that 3,158 and 3,492, respectively, are for the Office of Information and Cultural Affairs.

The costs estimated for the information and cultural program and the intelligence program are contained in several items of appropriation and for that reason must be treated as separate projects. The Department also recognized the need for treating these activities as projects and has for that reason grouped in its justifications the individual items of appropriation for these activities so that each may stand out as a separate function of the Department.

Information and cultural program.—As has already been reported in the press, the amount of \$31,381,220 requested for this program is denied. The reasons for the committee's action are several. In the first place, the activity is not authorized by the Congress. This is considerably more than a "technicality" as erroneously described by certain individuals who apparently are not wholly informed on the legislative processes of their Government. The committee feels that such a radical departure in the methods of conducting our foreign relations should have the approval of the people through their representatives in the Congress. Much less vital problems, both domestic and international, are almost daily receiving the consideration of the Congress. Secondly, it also would seem that a Government-sponsored program is slightly out of tune with American precedents and American principles, and even though the news and other programs are as objective as represented, this committee, at least, does not feel that our Government should further remain in the news business. In the third place, inquiry by the committee leads it to the belief that the program is not efficiently administered. While some of the radio news broadcasts appear to be of value most of the remaining programs do not even come close to fulfilling the desire for information which may exist in the minds of the people abroad. A list of books presented to the committee and headed "Books sent to the cultural centers in the other American Republics July 1, 1946–February 1, 1947," with the total list and net (after discount) cost indicated, and signed by the Acting Chief of the Division of Libraries and Institutes, contained at least one book unworthy of any public activity. Purchase of this book was denied by Mr. Benton. With respect to the art

program, the committee itself is not in position to say whether the selection of modern art pictures being distributed abroad represent good or poor art. However, it could not remain unmindful of the many hundreds of letters received in protest to this program. It would seem that if we are going abroad to impress people, we should try to impress the average individual rather than a certain segment of the art colony.

The alternatives to this program, it would seem, are (a) UNESCO, a United Nations undertaking and in which a tremendous interest is developing, and which, as established, will truly represent the views of American people, (b) encouragement of private enterprise to a greater international activity through international efforts to eliminate the red tape presently involved in travel and exchange of commodities, and, (c) greater cooperation between the Department of State and private media of information for a proper presentation of American life abroad.

Such limited funds as may be required for a small staff to service the work of UNESCO should be allotted by the Department out of its general appropriations.

Our forebears planted on this soil the seed of liberty and freedom which, if properly nurtured, should outgrow our boundaries and reach out into the rest of the world, not through a centralized disseminating agency but through the force of its own dynamics.

Research and intelligence program.—This program may be more accurately described as purely a research rather than an intelligence and research program. The committee is allowing \$2,490,000 for this activity, a reduction of \$2,313,000 under the budget estimates and \$1,240,456 below the 1947 appropriation. It is not felt that a total of 991 employees for this activity was adequately justified before the committee. A more careful screening of the subject matter with which this unit deals would not only produce better results but would enable the unit to operate within the limits of the appropriation recommended. The contemplated field staff should not exceed 60 employees. The amount allowed by the committee in each of the appropriation items involved is discussed under those items.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$44, 697, 121
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	51, 297, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	27, 897, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	23, 400, 000

The recommended appropriation is for the regular departmental activities of the Department of State including the surplus property disposal activities located both here and abroad.

Salaries and expenses.—The amount of \$20,000,000, a reduction of \$27,046,000 below the budget estimates is recommended for this item. This item represents a consolidation of four existing items of appropriation for the departmental service, the total of which is \$37,238,221. Deducting from this total 1947 appropriation the amounts included in this item for the information program, the intelligence program, and the foreign economic liquidation program, or approximately \$17,558,000 leaves a net of \$19,680,000 for the regular program of the Department for the current fiscal year. Of the \$20,000,000 recom-

mended for 1948, \$2,000,000 is for the intelligence and research program, leaving the amount of \$18,000,000 for the regular program, or a reduction of \$1,680,000 below the current year's requirements.

The committee is convinced that the Department has grown too large too rapidly for its own good and for the good of the Nation. It sincerely hopes that Secretary Marshall can, during the next few months, cause a survey to be made of the domestic activities of the Department with the view of reducing the present number of individual organization units, each of which spends, according to the impression received by the committee, a great portion of its time and energy in "coordinating with," "being in liaison with," "working closely with," and "consulting with" half of the remaining organization units of the Department.

Of course, the Nation's problems have increased tremendously during the last few years, but when it is recalled that all items presently included in the item "Salaries and expenses," totaled \$2,728,347 in 1940, \$3,453,000 in 1941, \$4,377,105 in 1942, \$5,986,800 in 1943, and even up to something over \$13,000,000 in 1946, with total personnel increasing from 1,010 in 1940 to 5,270 at present and proposed for 1948, excluding personnel for the information and intelligence programs, it is extremely difficult for this committee, during this period of need for economy, to reconcile itself to a need in excess of \$18,000,000 for the regular activities. There is no doubt but what if world conditions were somewhat less disturbing than at present a greater reduction in funds would have been made.

Printing and binding.—The amount of \$650,000 for the regular program and \$70,000 for the research and intelligence program is recommended. This represents a reduction of \$851,000 in the budget estimates which may be divided as follows: information program, \$719,500; research and intelligence program, \$26,000; and regular program, \$105,500. Reductions in the two last-named programs are based in part on the recommended reductions in personnel and in part, on the need for retrenchment in this work. Also, the committee feels that a more careful review of the uses to which the published material is put will enable the Department to stay within the appropriation recommended.

Surplus property disposal.—The total of the budget request, \$2,650,000, is approved for this activity, a reduction of \$3,350,000 below the current appropriation. Responsibility for the disposition of surplus property abroad was lodged in the State Department by the enactment of Public Law 584, Seventy-ninth Congress, which amended the Surplus Property Act of 1944.

As of March 1, 1947, approximately \$7,790,000,000 in surplus property had been disposed of during the 18 months in which declarations were made by the owning agencies. The remaining inventory balance is estimated at \$1,386,000,000 with \$1,850,000,000 of declarations definitely in view, or a total of approximately \$2,500,000,000 worth of property to be disposed of during fiscal year 1948. The total in cash, credit, and local currencies, realized on the property disposed of as of March 1, 1947, is \$1,691,000,000, or 23.3 percent of the original cost. Of this total \$400,000,000 is in cash. Credits and local currencies are used for the sending of American students abroad under the Fulbright Act, and the purchase of property under the Foreign Service Buildings Act. The largest portion of the assets

(over and above the cash) represents long-term credits to, as of February 28, 1947, 30 countries and 5 private entities.

Of the total personnel proposed for 1948 for this activity 107 are to be located in Washington and 499 abroad. The committee feels that the sooner our surpluses are disposed of the more profitable it will be for the Federal Government.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$59, 763, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	135, 373, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	15, 703, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	119, 670, 000

Deducting the amount of \$50,000,000 to be returned to the United States Treasury to the credit of the surplus property account in exchange for foreign currencies received for surplus property, the increase over the current appropriation recommended for 1948 is approximately \$10,000,000, of which approximately \$7,000,000 is the direct result of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. The above total amount recommended is contained in seven separate items of appropriation.

It might not be amiss to mention at the outset the fact that this Service has grown from a total of 3,730 employees in 1939 to a proposed personnel for regular activities in 1948 of 12,373. Another revealing bit of testimony indicates that we are, in most instances, exceeding the smaller nations in the total number of Foreign Service personnel being exchanged, even though, in those instances, this country would seem to offer greater opportunity for political and economic reporting than exists in those nations. Our visa work, of course, offsets this in part, but there still seems to remain a considerable difference.

The committee, in recommending a substantial appropriation for this Service, expects a more than normal improvement in efficiency of administration and in utilization of personnel. The amount recommended includes an added burden on the American taxpayers of approximately \$7,000,000 annually. The taxpayers, through the Congress, have a right to demand that this \$7,000,000 show definite returns. Salaries are sufficiently high to attract the most qualified men and women in the United States. The new retirement system is certainly liberal enough to enable the Service to retain on the active list only those qualified to continue to render efficient service and to progress to more important assignments. The committee expects to keep close watch on the administrative action of the Department to improve this important arm of our Government, and will hold the Department of State responsible for any deficiencies that may subsequently reveal themselves in the discharge of its trust. While other agencies of the Government have, under the Foreign Service Act of 1946, certain responsibilities as to over-all policy and the making of recommendations covering the broader aspects of administration, the committee feels that the ultimate responsibility for effective administration and economy of operation must, of necessity, be centered in this Department.

Salaries and expenses.—The amount of \$46,830,000, a reduction of \$11,840,000 below the budget estimates, is recommended for this

consolidated appropriation. Of this amount \$46,480,000 is for the regular activities and \$350,000 for the research and intelligence program. The total of the items for comparable activities contained in the 1947 appropriation is \$34,443,000, so that, with the exception of the increase allowed for research and intelligence and the increases required by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, the total recommended for 1948 is about the \$5,000,000 more than is currently available.

The total authorized positions for the current year is 9,876, of which 9,321 were filled as of December 31, 1946. A total of 12,373 is requested for fiscal year 1948. It would appear to the committee that while our activities abroad have increased over the past few years, the development of international organizations such as the World Health Organization, Food and Agricultural Organization, International Trade Organization and UNESCO—to name but a few—together with the quickening of international communications and international travel, should have the effect of reducing rather than increasing the number of employees engaged in direct representation abroad.

Living and quarters allowances.—The amount of \$7,600,000, a reduction of \$2,379,000 in the budget estimates, and \$1,195,500 below the current appropriation is recommended. This committee has for some time been dissatisfied with the manner in which these allowances have been set up and computed. It is of the same opinion as expressed in its report on the 1947 appropriation bill, and strongly urges that the administration of these allowances be simplified for greater economy. The establishment of commissary services as authorized in Public Law 724, Seventy-ninth Congress, appears to have had no effect on appropriations, except, perhaps, to increase the requests. While the establishment of commissaries was originally justified to the committee as an economy measure, and while commissaries have been and are intended to be continued in practically all of the large posts, the Department has requested an increase of over \$1,000,000 for cost of living allowances. Also, the committee was not impressed with the explanation of the officials of the Department in connection with a request of approximately \$290,000 for transfer of post allowances. It feels that such an allowance should be administered very carefully and granted only in urgent or extreme cases. The amount of \$125,000 is recommended for this purpose. For research and intelligence activities abroad, the committee has included \$65,000 under this head.

Representation allowances.—The committee is recommending for this purpose for the fiscal year 1948, the amount of \$500,000, a reduction of \$618,000 under the budget estimates and \$300,000 under the current year's appropriation.

This appropriation has climbed steadily from \$125,000 in 1938, to the requested \$1,118,000 for 1948. The average allotment per chief of mission has increased from approximately \$2,000 in 1938 to \$5,130 in 1947 and \$5,627 proposed for 1948. In this connection, it might also be pointed out that under Public Law 724 each chief of mission is also entitled to a maintenance of residence allowance ranging, as proposed in the estimates, from \$2,500 to \$20,000, annually. Representation allowances for ranking subordinates and other officers of the Foreign Service have likewise increased tremendously since 1938. A review of copies of vouchers on file in the State Department very definitely indicates that there is too much entertaining for other than absolutely necessary purposes. In one instance, the same indi-

vidual gave a reception each day for approximately 3 weeks. A review of these vouchers further discloses the fact that the Foreign Service officers are spending considerable sums of money in entertaining each other. This is not the purpose for which this type of allowance was originated. The committee feels that it has been more than liberal in providing the sum recommended in the bill and wishes to inform the State Department that a continued review of these expenditures will be made by the committee for its information in connection with future requests.

Foreign Service buildings fund.—The amount of \$51,500,000 is recommended for this fund. This amount represents an increase of \$50,500,000 over the current year's appropriation and a decrease of \$500,000 below the budget estimates. As heretofore explained, \$50,000,000 of the amount recommended does not represent new cash out of the Treasury. This amount will revert to the Treasury to the credit of surplus property and lend-lease accounts and represents merely a bookkeeping transaction resulting from the acquisition of properties for our foreign missions and consulates in exchange for surplus property and in settling our lend-lease accounts. A provision restricting the use of this \$50,000,000 to the provisions of Public Law 547, Seventy-ninth Congress, is included in the bill. The balance, or \$1,500,000, of the appropriation recommended is, in most instances, for the repair and furnishing of these and other Government-owned buildings throughout the world.

While the committee is in full accord with the arrangements which have been made to acquire buildings and sites in exchange for surplus property, etc., it is somewhat concerned over the size and values of some of these properties from the standpoint of future maintenance costs. The list of properties acquired under lend-lease and surplus-property agreements which has been submitted to the committee would seem to indicate that the Department has been more than generous in the type and size of properties it has so procured for both office and residential purposes. It is also to be noted that while we have been acquiring these properties during the past 18 months, the amount requested by the Department for quarters allowances is \$1,200,000 over the current appropriation. Adequate quarters, of course, should be furnished our representatives abroad. Nevertheless, it is suggested that the Department give a little more thought to the future maintenance costs when buildings are acquired through any means whatsoever.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$77, 075, 585
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	92, 867, 623
Reduction by the committee.....	16, 809, 565
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	76, 058, 058

This appropriation covers the cost of eight separate activities, some of which have been placed in the State Department for no apparent reason except, perhaps, that logically they could not be placed elsewhere. Specifically, the committee refers to the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, the American sections of other international commissions, and the Philippine rehabilitation program.

Participation in United Nations.—With the exception of a voluntary reduction of \$147,565 suggested by Ambassador Austin, the full net amount of the request, \$12,578,240, is approved for this purpose. Of this amount, \$1,132,455 is to cover the salaries and other expenses of the United States delegation to the United Nations, and \$495,980 is for the United States units to the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments. The amount of \$10,949,805 is for the United States share of expenses of the United Nations and will be turned over to that organization. The amount being recommended represents an increase of \$5,868,240 over the current appropriation, of which increase \$5,649,805 is for the increased contribution to the United Nations. It will be recalled that recent action by the United Nations increased the United States portion of the contribution from 24.614 to 39.89 percent of the total. When the supplemental items and the contribution to the 1947 Budget have been appropriated and paid, the United States will have paid a total of \$26,598,652 to the United Nations Organization.

Participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.—This is a new item appearing in the bill for the first time in consequence of the enactment of Public Law 565, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved July 30, 1946. Of the amount of \$3,703,385 being recommended, \$3,500,385 is made available for contribution and for advance to the revolving fund of this Organization, the balance being required for a permanent staff at UNESCO in Paris, for salaries of delegates and alternates at the general conferences, and for the expenses of a secretariat for the national commission authorized in the participation act. The percentage of cost of maintaining UNESCO for the United States has been determined at 44.03 percent. Great interest has been manifested by the Congress and the Nation in this Organization and the committee feels that it should be given every opportunity for survival and expansion. It represents a concerted effort by 30 nations of the world to promote peace and understanding through the exchange of educational, scientific, and cultural information.

The committee could not understand why, out of the total of 132 executive personnel already employed by UNESCO, only 14 are from the United States, and out of a total of 259 clerical personnel, only 7 are from the United States. It is hoped, however, when this Organization is more firmly established, that a proper ratio of personnel from the United States will be employed.

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.—The total amount recommended for the three items of appropriation for this Commission for the fiscal year 1948 is \$4,975,000, a reduction of \$5,255,000 under the current year's appropriation and \$4,050,000 under the Budget estimates.

The main item of appropriation under this head is for construction along the Rio Grande, including the Rio Grande dams on which construction was begun during this fiscal year in conformity with an existing treaty between this Government and the Government of Mexico. It was testified that of the \$9,250,000 appropriated for construction in the current fiscal year, approximately \$6,238,000 is estimated to be unobligated at the end of this fiscal year and will be available for obligation and expenditure in the ensuing fiscal year. Accordingly, the Commission will have for obligation in the fiscal

year 1948, a total of \$10,238,000, or nearly \$1,000,000 more than is presently available.

The committee does not look with favor on the construction of fences along the Mexican border. The testimony and other information given the committee concerning the need for these fences, at a construction cost of approximately \$2,000 per mile, has not been convincing and a portion of the reduction in the budget request made by the committee is to be allocated to these projects.

Cooperation with the American Republics.—The amount of \$3,000,000, a reduction of \$2,375,000 under the current year's appropriation and \$2,820,000 below the budget estimates is recommended for this activity. Although some of the projects included in this program have considerable economic and cultural value and have, to some extent, contributed to a better understanding between this Nation and the other American Republics, it is the feeling of the committee that most of the projects could very well be eliminated without the slightest threat to a continuation of this understanding or to the good-neighbor policy. This country is faced with the alternative of reducing its expenditures or going into bankruptcy and the committee felt that some contribution to this problem might well come out of this appropriation. It is left for the determination of the Department of State as to which projects should be eliminated and which, for the mutual benefit of this country and the other American Republics, should be continued and on what scale they should be continued. The committee might suggest, however, that it is favorable to the continuation on whatever scale may be possible within the appropriation granted, the international exchange of students.

Philippine rehabilitation.—The appropriation for this activity is authorized by Titles III and V of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946. The amount of \$45,000,000, a reduction of \$9,092,000 under the Budget estimates and \$2,918,000 below the current appropriation, is recommended. While the appropriation is made to the Department of State, the activities involved in this item are actually conducted by nine departments or Federal agencies of the Government. Testimony before the committee disclosed that of the current appropriation of \$43,918,000 for title III activities, \$37,789,037 has been allocated as of February 28, 1947. Of this allocated amount, \$29,755,455 remained unobligated as of this date. With respect to the \$4,000,000 appropriated for title V activities in the current fiscal year only \$11,000 has been allocated and of that allocation, \$9,103 remained unobligated as of February 28, 1947. Accordingly, as of the date mentioned, there remained a total of \$39,882,521 either unallocated or, if allocated, unobligated. It is the feeling of the committee that the amount of \$45,000,000 recommended for this activity for 1948 should prove ample for the discharging of the responsibilities under the act.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$109, 689, 950
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	111, 470, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	3, 073, 500
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	108, 396, 500

The activities of the Department may be segregated into four major categories, namely, Legal Activities and General Administration, or the law offices of the Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Prison System. By its very nature, the Department is primarily a service organization, and with but a few exceptions renders services either imposed upon it by other agencies of the Government or specifically outlined for it by statute.

A review of the Department's appropriations and personnel from the fiscal year 1941 to date indicates, with adjusting factors, a more or less constant rate of expenditure and total employment. Taking the Department as a whole, the appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 totaled \$67,212,577. During the peak of the war, or 1944, appropriations reached the total of \$114,927,900. While the appropriation request for the fiscal year 1948 is \$111,470,000, nearly \$26,000,000 of this amount is attributable to statutory salary increases, resulting in a net appropriation, for comparative purposes, of \$85,470,000. The employment of this Department has ranged from 19,610 in 1941 to 28,870 in 1944, with 23,456 requested for 1948. Reductions in appropriation requests will have the effect of reducing this personnel to approximately 23,000 employees. The adjusting factors mentioned above are principally the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and, to some extent, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, whose appropriations and total employment must, of necessity, be somewhat increased due to the added responsibilities resulting from the war period. The aftermath of the war has also created additional responsibility for the Claims and Lands Divisions of the Department.

The committee wishes to call to the attention of the House the apparent weakness of the present 40-hour week with respect to its effect on the Department of Justice and especially two Bureaus of the Department, namely, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Prison System. To some extent, the border patrol of the Immigration and Naturalization Service also is affected. It was testified by the Attorney General that the 40-hour week is particularly bad in the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the reason that in surveillance, or so-called tagging, the Bureau has had to employ three men instead of two, necessitating a considerable increase in agent personnel to perform functions not dissimilar to those existing prior to the enactment of 40-hour week legislation. It was further testified that practically the same situation is true in the Prison System. The great increase in the personnel of the Prison System during recent years is due almost entirely to the 40-hour week. Guards must be on duty at all times and the only alternatives available to the Department are the employment of additional guards or the payment of overtime at the rate of time and one-half.

The action of the committee with respect to each of the major items of appropriation is discussed in each of the four major categories listed above.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$23, 113, 450
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	24, 182, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	842, 500
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	23, 339, 500

Claims Division.—This Division handles all injunction suits filed against officers of the Government, all contract renegotiation cases, and all claims against the United States in any court. It is one of the major revenue-producing units of the Department, having effected, according to testimony, by judgment, compromise, set-off, or negotiation, a net gain for the Government, during the last five fiscal years, of something over \$27,000,000. The net gain for the fiscal year 1946 is given as approximately \$7,500,000. The amount recommended for this activity for the fiscal year 1948 is \$1,500,000, an increase of \$51,000 over the current year's requirements and a decrease of \$75,000 under the budget estimates. While the request for the ensuing fiscal year called for a total personnel of 320 as compared with 298 authorized for the current fiscal year, it was testified that only 286 positions were filled as of December 31, 1946. Although the case load per attorney in this Division is relatively high, it is believed that the additional amount of \$51,000 allowed by the committee, together with a more economical utilization of legal personnel during this period when great economy in the Government must be effected, will permit the Division to keep abreast of its work load during the next fiscal year.

Antitrust Division.—The largest single increase, \$280,900, allowed by the committee under this major heading is for this Division. An appropriation of \$2,400,000 is recommended for 1948. Of this amount, however, \$250,000 is requested for the railroad reparation cases initiated by the Department during the latter part of the current fiscal year. While the committee is of the belief that we must, at all times, have a strict enforcement of our antitrust laws and thereby prevent undue concentration of economic power in the hands of a few firms or individuals, it is not believed that too great an expansion in this respect can take place during the present unstable economic conditions of the Nation, and accordingly, a reduction of \$100,000 is effected in the Budget estimates, allowing the Division, exclusive of railroad reparations work, substantially the same appropriation as is available for the current fiscal year. It would seem to the committee that little or nothing would be lost in the way of antitrust enforcement if the Division were permitted to proceed during the ensuing fiscal year on approximately the same level of operation prevailing during the current fiscal year, subsequent to which, it is hoped, conditions will become somewhat more stabilized and the Division will have a sounder basis on which to plan its future operations.

The statement by the Attorney General to the effect that all but two of the field offices of this Division will be closed during the next fiscal year should also result in sufficient economy to enable this Division to continue operation without undue hardships from the standpoint of available funds.

With respect to the railroad reparations proceeding, the committee is informed that at the request of the Bureau of the Budget and the War and Navy Departments, the Division has been given the responsibility of bringing action before the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine whether the rates charged to the Government on wartime freight were unreasonable, and to recover any overpayment resulting from alleged unreasonable rates charged by the railroads. While the committee is not fully convinced that this activity will reach such proportions as to necessitate the expenditure of \$250,000 during

the fiscal year 1948, it is, nonetheless, including this amount in the appropriation recommended for the reason that it does not in any way wish to hamper or retard just recoveries to the United States Treasury. Language has been inserted in the bill to insure this specific amount for the purpose for which it was requested. It is suggested to the Division that it segregate, insofar as administratively possible, the total cost of this operation for the information of this committee during future hearings involving this item.

Lands Division.—The amount of \$2,550,000, a reduction of \$100,000 under the current year's appropriation and \$150,000 under the budget estimates, is recommended. This Division acquires property and handles litigation involving public lands, minerals and other natural resources, and matters affecting Indians. It is a service unit, having no projects of its own to initiate. As of December 31, 1946, there was a total of 485 employees on the pay roll. The estimate for 1948 calls for 516 positions. While the activity of this Division reached its peak during the war period, acquiring and clearing title to land for war purposes, it had pending as of July 1, 1946, 43,922 condemnation tracts. This compares with a total of 55,004 on July 1, 1945, and 68,895 on July 1, 1944. It was disclosed during the hearings that the July 1, 1946, case load of 43,922 was reduced to 39,944 as of the date of the hearings. It is believed that gradual reductions in this work load can continue to be effected with the funds that have been allowed.

District attorneys.—The amount of \$5,200,000, an increase of \$43,300 over the current year's requirements and a decrease of \$100,000 under the budget estimates is recommended for the district attorneys. The number of positions requested and allowed for this activity is 1,260, the same as is authorized for the current fiscal year. The increase requested and granted, in part, is for some increases in salary in line with the Department's effort gradually to take the district attorneys out of the private practice of law. It was testified that at the time Attorney General Clark took office, approximately 70 percent of the district attorneys were practicing law on the side. This has now been reduced to approximately 40 percent. It would seem to the committee that so long as the present system of appointment is in effect most of the attorneys will continue to practice law on the side, regardless of the salaries which they receive from the Federal Government, and rather than attempt to attain the objective of taking the attorneys out of private practice solely by the means of salary increments, some consideration might be given by the Department to suggesting legislation whereby the assistant district attorneys might be employed on a per-diem or per-case basis. The United States Attorney for each judicial district might be employed on a substantial salary basis to supervise the work of assistant attorneys in his district. This is merely a suggestion for the consideration of the Department and in no way represents a directive.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$34, 900, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	35, 000, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	-----
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	35, 000, 000

While the committee has, in the face of a serious demand for economy, effected reductions in a great number of items, it does not feel justified in reducing the estimates of this Bureau. The principal reasons for the committee's action are (1) the still unsettled political conditions with the resulting need for vigilance insofar as our national security is concerned, (2) reported increase in crime in 1946 over 1945, (3) large pending work load, and (4) the large average case load per agent.

The first item, above, is self-explanatory and needs no elaboration by this committee. With respect to the second item, it was testified by Mr. Hoover that major crimes in the United States have increased 7.6 percent in 1946, as against 1945. There is no doubt in the mind of this committee but what this Government must continue its program against crime falling within its jurisdiction and, further, to continue through the Federal Bureau of Investigation its splendid cooperation with local law-enforcement agencies. Referring to the third point mentioned above, it was testified that there were as of December 31, 1946, over 63,000 investigative matters pending. Among these pending cases (detailed on p. 147 of the hearings) are: Kidnaping, 184; extortion, 500; thefts from interstate shipment, 1,849; selective service, 12,150; interstate motor-vehicle theft, 8,653; fraud against the Government, 1,237; violations of the National Bankruptcy Act, 193; theft and embezzlement of Government property, 2,683; escaped Federal prisoners, 1,095; bank robberies, 398; internal security, 13,507. An analysis of the number and type of matters pending will readily show the need for a continuation of the program represented by the Budget request of the Bureau and allowed by the committee. It should be noted that the Bureau is concerned not only with the enforcement of the criminal statutes, but also with its responsibility in civil or noncriminal matters. On page 149 of the hearings is a list of some 20 types of noncriminal activities and investigations imposed upon the Bureau by statute. The remaining general reason for allowing the full request is that the case load per agent in this Bureau continues to be heavy. It has remained at about 20 cases per agent during the last several years, whereas, according to Mr. Hoover, a case load of 10 cases per agent should be the maximum for efficient operation.

The personnel authorized under the 1947 appropriation totals approximately 7,319 employees. The personnel that is being requested for 1948 will total 7,715 employees, divided as follows: 140 agent supervisors at the seat of government, 1,793 employees in the Identification Division, 1,132 in the Bureau proper, 3,100 agents, and 1,550 clerks in the field.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$28, 845, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	28, 945, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	1, 500, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	27, 445, 000

The current appropriation for this activity permits an employment of 7,275 employees. It was testified that at the time of the hearings

there were approximately 6,800 employees on the pay roll. The budget estimate for 1948 contemplates an employment of 7,144 individuals. The reduction effected by the committee should enable this service to retain approximately the same number of employees presently on the pay roll. In the retention of this number of employees, however, it is suggested that certain readjustments be made and that more employees be placed in activities more directly related to the responsibilities of the service particularly imposed on it by the immigration and naturalization laws. Specifically, the committee has in mind the seemingly large staff in the central office.

Although much of the administrative work is supposed to be decentralized and located in each of the district offices, it would appear to the committee that the net result may be more accurately described as duplication rather than decentralization, since, according to the information of the committee, many of the administrative activities are continued to be conducted in both the central office and in the district offices. It is obvious that if the district offices are to be responsible for such activities as the employment of personnel, maintenance of necessary statistical records, detailed budget and accounting work, etc., the central office should not duplicate these details but merely procure from each district office periodically a summary of its records for policy and general administrative purposes. In this connection, the committee would suggest that the personnel unit in the central office be abolished.

Further, it can see no justification for the continuation of the Office of Management Planning Section. It would seem that such management and planning as might be necessary can and should be performed by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioners, as well as the district managers. The Office of Research and Education appears to the committee to be overstaffed. While the Nationality Act of 1940 authorizes the Commissioner to promote instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants, etc., it is the feeling of the committee that this activity has developed beyond the original intent of this legislation and that all of the private and public schools offer sufficient opportunity to the applicant to prepare himself for citizenship. Furthermore, the selectivity which is presently being applied to immigrants would indicate a lessening need for this activity.

The committee is also of the opinion that additional streamlining for purposes of greater economy can be effected in the immigration and naturalization work. There does not appear to be adequate cooperation between the work of the State Department officials abroad who issue visas and the immigrant inspectors in the United States, who seem, according to information submitted to the committee, to go through the entire routine of examining and questioning an immigrant who has in his possession the proper and necessary documents, apparently without sufficient consideration for the investigatory work that was performed abroad. Likewise, it would seem to the committee that there is an overabundance of investigation and reinvestigation of an applicant for citizenship and that such necessary information as may be required as a prerequisite to citizenship might be simplified in form with much of it procured through the established investigative agencies of the Federal and State governments.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$22, 831, 500
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	23, 343, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	731, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	22, 612, 000

The cost of activities of the Federal Prison System is defrayed out of five separate appropriation items included in the above total.

There are at the present time approximately 18,000 Federal prisoners in 27 prison institutions. This compares with an average of approximately 19,000 prisoners for the preceding fiscal year. The prison population for both of these years includes about 5,000 military prisoners. It was testified by Mr. Bennett that the estimates for the fiscal year 1948 were submitted on the basis of an average population of 19,000. While the prison population has remained more or less constant during the past 2 or 3 years, the cost of maintenance has increased. Aside from the general cost of maintenance such as guards, and maintenance and upkeep of the institutions, the cost of such items as food, fuel, clothing, and matters of that kind have increased from 91.2 to 94.7 cents per day per inmate.

The reductions effected by the committee are, in the main, for major plant additions and extensions of capital equipment and for buildings and equipment. With respect to the latter, however, \$162,000 is allowed for construction of urgently needed facilities. The amount of \$138,000 for advance planning is not allowed, it being the feeling of the committee that this item should be deferred.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Authorization, fiscal year 1947-----	\$4, 476, 440
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	4, 373, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	673, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	3, 700, 000

This Office, formerly known as the Office of Alien Property Custodian, was transferred to the Department of Justice on October 14, 1946. At the outset, it might be stated that the funds authorized in the accompanying bill become available to the Office through its activities in acquiring and liquidating property and not in the form of cash withdrawals from the United States Treasury. The principal statutes under which this Office operates are the Trading With the Enemy Act, the First War Powers Act of 1941, Public Law 322, which deals with title claims, and Public Law 671, which deals, among other matters, with the allowances of debt claims. Both of these laws were passed in the Seventy-ninth Congress.

Generally, the functions of the Office may be described as: (a) locating in this country property of nationals of designated enemy countries, (b) vesting that property or acquiring whatever interest it can for the Government, (c) liquidating that property as rapidly as possible and turning the proceeds over to the Treasury.

To date, this Office has vested and disposed of approximately \$277,600,000 worth of property and there is, at the present time, in

the Treasury of the United States approximately \$107,000,000 in cash resulting from the disposition of a portion of that property. At the beginning of the current fiscal year it is estimated that there remained to be disposed of approximately \$252,600,000 worth of property. There is still to be vested, according to estimates, anywhere between \$100,000,000 and \$140,000,000 worth of property, the reason for the indeterminate figures being the business enterprises, the value of which may run anywhere from \$1,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Claims against property vested by this Office may be filed up to August 8, 1949, or 2 years from the vesting of the particular property. Accordingly, it may be seen that it will take a great number of years before this operation is completed. As of the date of the hearings, the Office had on file almost 6,500 individual claims.

The committee feels, in making this reduction, that while the funds authorized do not represent withdrawals from the Treasury, all possible savings in the administration of this Office should be effected for the simple reason that in the event litigation involving the ownership of the various alien properties is determined in favor of the Government, more cash will remain in the United States Treasury. Furthermore, the Government, as trustee, has the responsibility of operating as economically as possible and conserving the assets for the rightful owners, whomever they may be. It is believed that with the reductions in the number of acquisitions as seems to be indicated and with the disposition of a number of large properties in the near future as testified by the Attorney General, the amount recommended for this operation for the fiscal year 1948 should prove adequate.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$199, 717, 420
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	286, 989, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	95, 932, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	191, 057, 000

The Department of Commerce is organized on a pattern somewhat different from that of the average Government Department. While, in the main, it deals with the economic life of the Nation, the work of each of its major subdivisions is in general totally dissimilar in nature to that of other such subdivisions.

The Department was initially created for the purpose of fostering and promoting foreign and domestic commerce. Undoubtedly, this Nation offers a fertile field for the execution of the legislative intent of that original authority as well as the expressed and implied purposes contained in subsequent legislation. Generally speaking, however, the committee does not feel that the approach of the Department in its effort to foster and promote has been a proper one, with the result that there now exists in the minds of many Members of the Congress and the public the thought that the Department is nursing business rather than aiding it in the broader aspects of business and trade problems. Further, it would seem to the committee that the Department, during the past few years, has interpreted too liberally many of the general authorities under which it operates. This is especially true with respect to the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In other instances, especially in the work of the Bureau of the Census, it has, it would seem, taken advantage of legislation that is merely permissive and not mandatory. The economic structure of this Nation has altered considerably since much of the substantive legislation upon which the Department bases its activity was enacted and it would seem to the committee that if this Department is to continue to serve the Nation's business and industry it should become more alert to current business and industrial needs, and accordingly suggest to the Congress from time to time legislation that will best meet those needs rather than continue to develop its programs on the basis of what might be termed outmoded legislative authority.

There is no doubt in the mind of this committee but what the majority of services now rendered business and industry by this Department are a proper function of the Government and can best be performed by the Government. However, the committee is of the opinion that the Department has been somewhat lax in levying charges on services rendered. It should not seem unreasonable to suggest that when services are rendered by the Government to a specific segment of our business economy that segment and not the entire tax-paying public should pay for those services.

The committee also wishes to call to the attention of the Secretary the apparently low morale of the employees of the Department, brought about, from the information the committee has received, primarily by the super-imposing in many of the bureaus and other units of organization of additional, and, as reported, unwarranted levels of authority. The congressional justifications would seem to indicate this to be true.

The budget estimate for the ensuing fiscal year contemplates a total personnel of approximately 41,637 employees of which 4,680, approximately, will be of a temporary nature. This compares with a total employment, as of February 28, 1947, of 36,270, of which 5,826 are part-time employees. However, if this latter figure were reduced to a man-year basis, on which the estimates for temporary employees for the fiscal year 1948 is based, the total full-time employment, as of February 28, 1947, would be in the neighborhood of 33,000 employees. Reductions effected by the committee will permit the Department to employ around 31,000 employees during the next fiscal year.

The committee does not feel that an organization such as the Central Services Pool can be properly and efficiently administered and recommends that it be abolished.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$6, 335, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	7, 205, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	3, 105, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	4, 100, 000

Under this general head are contained three major items of appropriation, namely, salaries and expenses, printing and binding, and technical and scientific services.

With respect to the first item, the committee recommends the amount of \$800,000, a reduction of \$535,000 under the budget estimates and \$247,300 below the 1947 appropriation. It is the sense of the committee that there is too much planning and coordinating at the top level. As previously indicated, the bureau structure of the Department is such that each bureau head should be permitted to operate his bureau under the general policy of the Secretary, without having to clear through one or two additional levels of authority his day-to-day operating problems. It should be noted that up until the fiscal year 1947, the Office of the Secretary of the Department was operated on approximately the same amount of money as is provided herein, taking into consideration the statutory salary increases now in effect but which were not in effect prior to the fiscal year 1947. It is axiomatic that no business can prosper nor long exist if it does not remain vigilant in the matter of overhead costs. It is presumed that the Department has, through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, often rendered this advice to prospective entrepreneurs. An example of this vigilance in the Department of Commerce, itself, might prove more convincing.

For the item of printing and binding, the committee recommends \$1,000,000. Many complaints have been received by the Congress concerning the volume and type of information being circulated to business and industry which has no useful value. Information submitted to the committee shows that the Department is now publishing hundreds of pamphlets and other printed material representing many thousands of issues, some of which are authorized and required under statute but most of which merely originated within the Department. It is strongly urged that the Department closely review the information that is now being published with the view of eliminating many of the pamphlets and information sheets, and consolidating others, not only for greater economy, but also in order that business and the general public may have more consolidated information concerning the work and services of the Department. The committee is not particularly impressed with some of the articles which appear in Domestic Commerce and the Foreign Commerce Weekly. These publications appear to have seriously deteriorated in that many of the articles published are selected without sufficient consideration as to their relationship to the general purpose of the magazines. It is suggested that more careful screening be given the articles appearing in these magazines and if there is not sufficient material for the continuation of two magazines, then a combination of the two into one might be desirable.

With respect to the Office of Technical Services, for which the amount of \$3,577,700 was appropriated for the current year, the committee is recommending \$1,700,000. While some valuable information has been secured by this organization from Germany and, perhaps, Japan at great cost to the Government, it is well known that much of the information was available to anyone interested enough to take the trouble to translate the German magazines and other publications in which useful articles appeared. It was testified that the overseas operation is to be completed by December 31, 1947. This Office is now trying to justify its continuation on what it did in the way of securing technological information abroad and proposes not only to engage in providing assistance in research, but, through a crystal ball apparently, to evaluate for the inventor the potential

market value of his idea. Private research, with a profit motive, has done rather well in the United States thus far. It is recommended that uncompleted work of this unit be transferred either to the Bureau of Standards or the Patent Office, or both, and that this activity, as such, be abolished.

CENSUS BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$12, 150, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	19, 205, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	8, 705, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	10, 500, 000

The amount of \$5,000,000, a reduction of \$6,500,000 under the budget estimate is recommended for current census statistics. It is the feeling of the committee that the need for this item is somewhat exaggerated and that many of these continuing statistics are not necessary to the economy of the country. Furthermore, it does not appear to the committee that there is sufficient coordination between the Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Agriculture, and others, with respect to some of the statistics that are being gathered. Also it should be borne in mind that preparations are now being made for the taking of the seventeenth decennial census for which an appropriation of \$200,000 is included in the accompanying bill, and much of the information for which appropriation requests are made can very well be secured in connection with this regular census. The amount of \$1,200,000 is earmarked for foreign trade statistics in New York. It is recommended that this activity be transferred to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The committee feels that the authority under which this Bureau presently operates is, for the most part, not clear-cut, but represents a patchwork of laws passed over many years past. It is respectfully suggested to the committee having jurisdiction in this matter that some review of existing legislation, be made with the view of codification of the statutes for a more clear definition of what the Congress expects and wants in the way of statistics.

The amount of \$4,000,000 is approved for the census of manufacturers, a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the Budget estimates. It was testified that while the census of manufacturers is authorized to be taken every 2 years, the last one was taken in 1940 to cover the year 1939. The purpose of this census is to secure complete information as to the number and location of all manufacturing establishments, the dollar value of their products, the cost of materials that they use, the consumption of fuels and leading raw materials, and the value added by the manufacturing industry of the country to the raw materials that come from our natural resources. The reduction of \$1,000,000 is made because the Bureau now has much similar data gathered in connection with its current industrial statistics.

The amount of \$1,200,000 is allowed by the committee for general administration. Excluding the cost of machine tabulation which was originally estimated at \$231,000, but which will most likely approximate \$200,000 in view of the reduced program being recommended, the amount allowed is approximately 10 percent of the total cost of census operations estimated for the fiscal year 1948, and should prove sufficient for this type of activity.

The requests for the census of religious bodies for which \$431,000 was requested, and the census of electrical industries for which \$130,000 was requested, are denied. With respect to the former, it is the feeling of the committee that while the census is of interest and desirable, it is one which can be dispensed with, certainly for the time being. Such work as has been done on this census should be completed in some restricted form with the funds that are made available for current census statistics. With respect to the latter, it is of the opinion that a census of telephone, telegraph, electric power-generating industries, and local transit activities cannot be justified at this time. Undoubtedly, most of the information proposed to be sought in the census is already available to the particular industries concerned. The committee is informed that during the latter part of 1941 a committee of top-level Bureau statisticians recommended that this census be discontinued.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$124, 038, 120
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	189, 994, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	70, 487, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	119, 507, 000

The estimate for this activity contemplates a total personnel of 18,657 permanent positions and 667 man-years for temporary and part-time employment, or a total of 19,324 positions. This compares with a total of approximately 14,560 positions authorized for the current fiscal year, of which 12,177 were filled on a permanent basis with 1,097 temporary employees as of February 28, 1947.

Salaries and expenses.—This item represents a consolidation of five existing appropriations representing all normal operating activities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The committee has agreed to this consolidation on testimony that it will result in better control and evaluation of all operating programs. The amount of \$66,133,000, a reduction of \$17,978,000 under the budget estimate, is recommended.

With respect to the actual operation and maintenance of air-navigation facilities, the amount of \$48,151,000 is included in the above amount. The estimated cost per mile of operation of Federal airways, as proposed in the Budget for the fiscal year 1948, amounts to \$1,065, exclusive of deferred maintenance of \$172 per mile, as compared with a cost of \$334 per mile during 1941. The cost per mile of normal operation and maintenance during the current fiscal year is \$844, which figure includes statutory salary increases and certain operating costs borne by the Army and Navy during the war period. Detailed information furnished the committee explains satisfactorily approximately \$83 of the increase per mile as between 1947 and 1948, but the remaining difference of \$138 per mile could not be explained by CAA officials.

Accordingly, the committee is recommending the amount of \$863 per mile for the operation of an estimated 51,210 miles of airways. To the resulting figure of \$44,176,000 is added the amount of \$8,824,000, estimated as the cost of deferred maintenance, or a total of \$53,000,000. From this total of \$53,000,000, the committee has deducted the amount of \$4,849,000, estimated as the cost during 1948

of operating the air-traffic control towers. The committee is of the same opinion it was last year; that is, that the full cost of operating these towers should be defrayed by the cities and municipalities in which the airports are located and who derive the benefit from the traffic of the airports. It is the contention of this committee that safety factors are not in any way involved. The towers should be operated with CAA personnel and under CAA standards. The States, cities, and municipalities would merely reimburse the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the costs of the personnel required to operate the towers. As a further precaution in the matter of safety, funds for equipping and maintaining these towers are included in the appropriation recommended.

While there was some suggestion during the recent series of air accidents that the CAA was inadequately provided with funds, such thoughts concerning this matter as may have existed in the minds of some people would seem to have no basis in fact. Air accidents will only be eliminated, it seems to the committee, when people stop flying. They could be reduced approximately by 70 percent if the human factor were eliminated. In this connection, the committee wishes to quote Mr. W. E. Kline, Assistant Administrator for Airports, Civil Aeronautics Authority, who, in the April 1947 issue of Domestic Commerce, states:

No other airway system in the world is as completely equipped with safety flying aids as ours. Certain other nations, including Canada and Australia, have copied them and more than 100 technicians from 28 countries have adopted the principles involved.

Mr. Kline goes on to say:

But because results best tell the story, it is important to know that the safety record on the scheduled domestic air lines in 1946 was better than in any year since 1939, and that the combined safety record for domestic and international air travel was better than in any previous year.

The amount of \$10,000,000 is included for the enforcement of safety regulations on the basis of the percentage of increase estimated in 1948 in registered aircraft, certification of pilots, and issuance of student pilot certificates. This amount should prove adequate.

Considerable information has come to the committee that the industry is being overregulated. While detailed regulations were perhaps required during the formative period of the industry to insure safe operating standards and to protect the public, it would seem this problem could well be handled by permitting the transfer of detailed responsibility for air-line operations to the carriers. The Government should retain its general responsibility in this field by establishing specific standards for the safe conduct and operation of the carriers. Otherwise, it would seem that this matter of the cost of safety regulations may reach tremendous proportions. The committee is not unaware of the steps that have already been taken by the Civil Aeronautics Administration in this regard but the program should be greatly accentuated. The carriers, in the final analysis, are the ones having greatest concern for safety in the industry.

For general administration, the committee feels that the amount of \$5,950,000 should suffice. An analysis of administrative costs for the years 1941 to 1947, inclusive, indicates that these costs, as compared with total operating costs, average from 5.4 percent in 1942 to 10.3

percent in 1945 and 1946. Administrative costs for the current fiscal year are estimated at 9.2 percent. The amount recommended for general administration is based upon the 1947 experience ratio of 9.2 percent.

The amount of \$1,750,000, compared with the appropriation of \$1,670,000 for the current fiscal year, is recommended for the maintenance and operation of aircraft. The amount of \$282,000 is included in the appropriation amount for airport advisory services.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities.—The recommended appropriation of \$17,638,000, a reduction of \$18,670,000 under the budget estimate, should prove sufficient to undertake procurement of top priority equipment based on the information in the hands of the committee. In addition to the recommended appropriation there is an estimated unencumbered balance of \$9,050,000 from the current year's appropriation. The committee is advised further that approximately 70 percent of establishment costs represents equipment purchases and that 30 percent of a portion of the appropriation will not be needed until the fiscal year 1949. The committee is not certain of the direction in which the CAA is heading in this matter of aids to navigation. It is strongly urged that the Administration arrange to have this entire situation thoroughly analyzed by a board of disinterested radio and electronics experts with the view of establishing a more solid foundation on which to build an airways system, and to standardize as much as may be practicable the equipment to be purchased with Federal funds.

Technical development.—The appropriation recommended for the item of technical development is \$2,000,000, a reduction of \$1,500,000 under the budget estimates, but an increase of over 100 percent over the current year's appropriation. While the committee is recommending a substantial appropriation for this activity, it is not fully convinced that it is properly located in the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The responsibility of the CAA is to foster and promote the development of civil aviation. It would seem, however, that if technical development in aviation is to be considered a part of the responsibility of CAA under the authority mentioned, there is no limit to the amount of funds that could be expended and perhaps expended profitably. This committee does not feel that the basic authority can be so interpreted and suggests to the CAA that it make a serious study of the various phases of the technical development with which it has been engaged during the past few years with the view of retaining that portion of the work dealing with field testing and letting industry itself initiate through its tremendous facilities such developments and improvements in basic design, electronics, etc., as will best serve aviation.

Federal aid airport program.—The committee has included in the accompanying bill the amount of \$32,500,000, or one-half of the total requested, for the fiscal year 1948 for class 4 and larger airports. This amount will permit this important phase of the program to get underway. It is the feeling of the committee that the remaining portion of the \$65,000,000 requested can be considered in connection with the fiscal year 1949 estimates without in any way impairing the vital portion of the program. It would seem that except in a minority of instances, speed of accomplishment is not essential and that a more deliberate approach at the outset may well work for the benefit of the

industry and the general public. It should also be called to the attention of the House that the President, through a recent order, has frozen approximately \$41,000,000 of the current appropriation of \$45,000,000. While most of this \$41,000,000 has been allocated on paper for specific projects, it has actually not been obligated through written agreements and contracts. This money will remain available for expenditure during the year 1948.

Washington National Airport.—The amount of \$1,236,000, an increase of \$406,500 over the current year's appropriation and an increase of \$161,000 over the budget estimate, is recommended. The principal increase requested in the budget estimates and allowed by the committee is for personnel and other objects of expense required for engineering and maintenance, resulting principally from the increased traffic. It might be pointed out that the number of arrivals and departures at the airport has been increasing steadily from 77,348 in the calendar year 1942, to 180,690 in the calendar year 1946. The arrivals and departures of passengers are likewise increasing steadily. During the preceding fiscal year, a total of 1,230,480 passengers arrived and departed from this airport. Arrivals and departures submitted for the first 3 months of the current calendar year indicate that this total will be exceeded.

The increase over the budget estimate of \$161,000, included in the bill, is accounted for by the transfer from the item "Salaries and expenses," CAA, the amount of \$133,500 for the maintenance and operation of the air-traffic-control tower and \$27,500 for the operation of aircraft-crash fire equipment. With respect to the latter, this service, during the war and until March of this year, was operated by the Army, which is now discontinuing the operation and is turning over the equipment to the Washington National Airport. The Washington Airport is almost self-sustaining, it having received in revenue, during the fiscal year 1946, a total of \$756,375. The estimated revenue for the fiscal year 1947 is approximately \$867,000, and for the fiscal year 1948, it is expected to exceed \$1,000,000. The committee is cognizant of the apparent poor judgment on the part of certain former managers, preceding Mr. Hervey Law, the present manager of the airport, in entering into long-term agreements with concessionaires, which, under present high revenue-producing conditions, are totally inadequate from the standpoint of the Government. The committee has been assured by Mr. Law that every corrective measure will be taken at the expiration of the time limit on the contracts presently in force.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$2, 490, 600
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1948.....	3, 380, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	845, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	2, 535, 000

Generally speaking, the function of the Board is to foster and encourage the development of an air transportation system which will be adequate to the present and future needs of the United States both commercially and from the standpoint of national defense. This purpose is carried out through (a) economic regulation, (b) establishment

of safety standards, (c) investigation of accidents, and (d) international cooperation for the development of air patterns mutually advantageous to the nations of the world.

The air transportation industry has, of course, grown at an unprecedented rate since the end of hostilities. The committee is not in a position to evaluate the plausibility of the Board's estimate of the extent of continued expansion in the ensuing fiscal year, as summarized in the tabulation to be found on page 382 of the hearings.

The estimates for 1948 contemplate a personnel of 718 as compared with the authorized strength of 563 for the current fiscal year. It was observed that as of December 31, 1946, the Board had on its rolls a total of 502 employees. While the work of the Board has been on the increase, it is the feeling of the committee that the increase of \$41,400, and recruitment to the full strength permitted by the appropriation of \$2,500,000 recommended for salaries and expenses should enable the Board not only to remain current, but perhaps, to reduce some of the backlog as well.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$9,324,700
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	11,100,000
Reduction by the committee-----	1,550,000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	9,550,000

The functions of this organization, as described to the committee, are to promote safe navigation on the sea and in the air and to provide other engineering and scientific services to Government agencies and the public. The estimates for the ensuing fiscal year contemplate an employment of 2,834, of which number 87 employees, however, are to be paid out of funds transferred to the Coast and Geodetic Survey by the Department of State in connection with the Philippine rehabilitation program, leaving a net of 2,747 employees whose cost is to be defrayed out of the appropriation under consideration. Justifications for this item reveal a total employment as of December 31, 1946, of 2,224. The amount of \$9,550,000, an increase of \$225,300 over the current year's appropriation, should enable the Survey to carry on substantially the present program as well as to resume some of the more essential work that was deferred during the war period.

The committee is not convinced that the aviation service, that is, providing aeronautical charts for the United States and possessions and route charts for foreign areas where required for civil aviation is a sound one. Now that hostilities are over, every consideration should be given to the efforts of private enterprise to reestablish itself in this field. There is no objection, of course, to the Coast and Geodetic Survey preparing aviation charts for the use of Government, but feels the charts needed by private industry might be prepared outside of the Government. The committee is aware of the legislative authority empowering the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration to chart airways and arrange for the publication of maps of such airways. Nevertheless, there seems to be no doubt but what a clear line of demarcation can be drawn between that which the Federal Government should and can best do and that that private industry should be permitted to do.

The committee believes that considerable savings can be effected through a more effective coordination of mapping and charting activities. The Bureau of the Budget has advised the committee that exclusive of the work in this field performed by the Army and the Navy, the total amount expended for this purpose during the current year is \$21,100,000, of which amount \$930,000 will be expended for aerial photography, of the type required in mapping and charting operations. The combined estimate for the ensuing fiscal year is \$23,250,000, including \$688,000 for aerial photography.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947	\$10, 550, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948	11, 675, 000
Reduction by the committee	4, 675, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948	7, 000, 000

While appropriations are continued to be made for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as such, the justifications and the testimony of the Department would seem to indicate that this Bureau exists in theory only, its work having been divided into five separate operations—the Office of International Trade, the Office of Small Business, the Office of Domestic Commerce, the Office of Business Economics, and the Office of Field Operations. It appears that the head of each of these offices is responsible to the Under Secretary of Commerce, who has general jurisdiction in this activity.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce took its present form on July 1, 1912, as a result of a consolidation of the Bureau of Manufacturers and the Bureau of Statistics (15 U. S. C. 171). It is assumed that a bureau or other unit of organization of the executive branch of the Government, specifically created by the Congress, is to have a director or head. In the language of title 15 U. S. C. 173, there appears the language, "The Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce." The committee is not aware that a director, in fact, is presently in the Bureau. It would seem that the Department has, without the sanction of the Congress, divided this organization into a number of segments, the head of each of which is responsible to the Under Secretary. Information made available to the committee indicates that much has been lost in the way of efficiency and economy through this change in the organizational structure of the Bureau. Aside from that, however, it should be patent that once an agency is established by the Congress, the Congress itself should have something to say when changes of such magnitude are contemplated. Accordingly, and until such time as the necessary changes in the concept of basic authority are enacted by the Congress, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as such, should be reestablished.

Industry is composed of the manufacture and sale of specific American commodities in the world markets. It is recommended, therefore, that the Bureau return to its original pattern of serving industry through commodity divisions, and that a closer relationship between industry and the Bureau's commodity divisions be reestablished with

such increase in the number of commodity divisions as may prove most effective in serving industry.

The two appropriations contained under this head permitted a total personnel of approximately 2,465. The estimate for 1948 contemplates a total employment of 2,504. The total employment in this Bureau as of February 28, 1947, is reported as 2,251.

The committee received during the hearings the impression that the Bureau is attempting to guide business on too low an operating level rather than attempting to aid business in a broader sense. Recent indications are that what business wants mostly is relief from taxes and a lessening of Federal interference, regulation, and competition. Furthermore, it is doubtful that the Bureau is rendering a service either to the individual or to the business community by attempting to give to individual businessmen advice which can only be gained through business experience in a chosen field. The committee has in its files hundreds of letters of protest against the numerous and varied pamphlets, with which industry seems to be bombarded, giving advice and information, much of which is taken from trade papers and magazines and of interest only to particular industries. On the whole, business seems to be doing rather well at the present time and is proving its ability to survive and prosper as it always has, without too much aid from the Federal Government. Despite the wartime mortality rate, it is reported that there are more small businesses in operation than at any time in the history of the country. The committee does not feel that the Bureau can economically so divide its activities as to differentiate between small business, medium business, and large business. It is recommending this appropriation to the Bureau for the purpose of fostering and promoting "business."

The reduction of \$1,485,000, effected by the committee in departmental salaries and expenses, looks toward a retrenchment in the detailed extent to which the Department has attempted to guide business, as well as a reduction in the number of informational bulletins and other printed material that are not serving the purpose for which they were intended.

With respect to the field office service, the committee is appropriating \$2,000,000, a reduction of \$3,190,000 in the budget estimates and \$2,244,000 below the current appropriation. It was reported during the hearings that there existed at that time a total of 77 field offices. It should be recalled that for many years prior to the war, the field organization operated with a total of 26 offices. The appropriation for this activity in 1940 was \$351,000, in 1943, \$430,000, in 1945, \$355,000, and increased to \$4,750,000 in 1947. The committee feels that it is more than generous in providing for a total of approximately 40 field offices to be staffed on a somewhat larger scale than prior to the war.

PATENT OFFICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$7, 524, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	9, 950, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	500, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	9, 450, 000

The committee is not entirely satisfied that all possible has been or is being done by officials of the Department and the Patent Office with respect to reducing the tremendous backlog of patent applications. It is realized, of course, that the Patent Office operated under difficulties during the war period because of the shortage of qualified examiner personnel and because of the split operations; that is, when a portion of the Patent Office was in Richmond, Va., with principal headquarters in Washington. It is also realized that a number of applications for patents, designs, and trade-marks has increased steadily during the past years. The committee is informed, however, that rather than concentrating its efforts on implementing the examiner staff, the Patent Office has, during the last few years, it seems, given greater weight to the need for more supervisory personnel, higher salaries, and establishing additional levels of authority in the processing of patent applications.

It is a rather serious situation when a patent applicant is obliged to wait anywhere from 26 to 34 months to receive final action on his patent. This is, of course, more serious from the standpoint of the average individual seeking a patent, having little or no effect on the larger corporations. In summary, it appears to the committee that the present situation in the Patent Office is defeating the very purpose for which the Office was created.

What change in over-all policy may be needed to rectify this situation, the committee is not in a position to say, except to suggest that every available individual in the Patent Office should be placed on some type of work dealing with the examination and the issuance of patents. During each of the past fiscal years, more funds have been appropriated than were actually expended by this Office.

It is interesting to note that in the year 1940, a total of over 42,000 patents were granted with an examiner personnel of 572. In 1941, approximately 41,700 patents were granted with an examiner personnel of 560. From that year on, both the number of patents granted and the number of examiner personnel decreased. However, during the year 1946, only approximately 23,700 patents were granted with an examiner personnel of 474. Reference to the tabulations appearing on pages 245 and 246 of the hearings shows that only a total of 22,000 patents is expected to be granted in the current fiscal year, with an examiner personnel of 944. For the fiscal year 1948, the Patent Office estimates to issue only 45,000 patents with an examiner personnel of approximately 1,300. In this connection, it should be noted that in each of the years 1932 and 1933, over 50,000 patents were issued with an examiner staff of slightly over 600 in each of the years.

The reduction of \$350,000 effected by the committee in the item, "Salaries and expenses," should in no way interfere with the operations of this office, since of the 2,000 positions authorized for the current fiscal year, only 1,685 were on the rolls as of December 31, 1946. With a portion of the reduction being applied to salaries, the office should be enabled to employ a total of nearly 2,200 employees or approximately 500 more than were on the rolls as of December 31, 1946.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$6, 343, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	10, 620, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	3, 205, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	7, 415, 000

It appears to the committee that the impetus given by the war to the work of the Bureau, both as to diversity and volume, has been continued to a very great extent. During the war period, the Bureau, of necessity, became engaged in a great number of experiments, as well as in actual manufacturing. It would seem that now that the war is over the Bureau should review its relation to the Government and to the economic life of the Nation with the view of determining if it should continue to be a vast research organization, or should devote its energies to testing and standardization. This seems to the committee another activity of the Federal Government which parallels that of private industry, and is a type of work where private industry, rather than the Government, should, and is in perhaps a better position to assume the initiative.

The amount of \$1,000,000 for the item "Operation and administration" should enable the Bureau to continue on approximately the same level as at the present time.

With respect to the item "Research and testing," for which the amount of \$6,000,000, a reduction of \$2,005,000 under the budget estimates, is recommended, the committee cannot help but feel that much of the research and testing work presently performed and proposed for 1948 is duplicated by private industry. It is definitely of the opinion that greater cooperation can be developed in research and testing between the Bureau and private industrial and research institutions.

WEATHER BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947.....	\$20, 962, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948.....	23, 860, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	2, 860, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948.....	21, 000, 000

It is interesting to note that the appropriations of the Weather Bureau have climbed steadily during the past 10 years. In 1939, for example, this organization operated on an appropriation of approximately \$5,000,000. In 1944, or the peak of the war period, and at which time many of the Weather Bureau activities were justified by the necessity of furnishing weather information to our troops all over the world, the appropriation was approximately \$11,500,000. The request for the fiscal year 1948 is \$23,860,000, or more than double the appropriation granted during the war period. It is realized that the Weather Bureau is now supplying weather service to aviation, which did not exist in any appreciable amount prior to the war, although in this connection, the committee is advised that the scheduled air lines, at least, have their own weather reporting services. Furthermore, the justifications for the Weather Bureau indicate that only approximately \$3,300,000 is employed in the rendering of direct aid to air commerce.

The committee feels that a concerted effort should be made by the Bureau to recapture a greater portion of the costs of weather services given to specific groups and used as a direct aid in their business enterprises. It is understood that some cooperative effort along that line now exists with certain fruit growers. While perhaps it would be unfair to request these groups to defray the costs of all of the information given them, since the weather service is primarily a service to the general public, some cooperative method might be devised whereby at least a portion of all of the specialized services would be reimbursed by the specific beneficiaries thereof.

Of the approximately 4,712 permanent positions authorized for the current year, it was testified that 4,273 were on the rolls as of February 28, 1947. While the increase to 5,146 permanent positions requested for the ensuing fiscal year was not granted in full, the Bureau should be enabled to employ a number somewhat in excess of the current authorization, especially for additional personnel in general weather services and for river and flood forecast and warning service.

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1947-----	\$17, 836, 602
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1948-----	20, 624, 900
Reduced by the committee-----	3, 478, 450
Recommendation, fiscal year 1948-----	17, 146, 450

The appropriation items under this title cover the costs of personnel and other objects of expenditure for the United States Supreme Court, the other Federal courts, and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

The total personnel of the Supreme Court for the present fiscal year is 146 as compared with 154 approved for fiscal year 1948. The increase allowed is in the main for the employment of four additional law clerks requested for four of the Justices.

Exclusive of the Supreme Court personnel, the total number of regular employees, including the circuit courts of appeals, district, and other judges, authorized for the present fiscal year is, 3,953, including approximately 750 fee officers. The estimates for 1948 provide for a total of approximately 4,202 employees. Personnel reductions effected by the committee may be segregated into two categories; namely, (1) the elimination of the item "Miscellaneous salaries", calling for a total personnel of 518, and, (2) general reductions in other salary items. The first item is deleted from the bill because it lacks statutory authority. Reductions in the second item above are based on the judgment of the committee and as a result of evidence presented, that the personnel increases requested were not vital to the efficient functioning of our judicial system.

Generally speaking, the total number of cases currently being filed approximates the work load of previous years. While it was testified that the volume of civil litigation begun in the district courts in 1946 was almost twice what it was in 1940 it is doubtful that this volume will be projected into the fiscal year 1948 since the greatest portion of the increase was attributable to the large number of cases in relation to price regulations. It was further testified that the calendars of the Federal courts, generally are in excellent condition and that in

almost all of them parties who want a trial can get it within a reasonable time after starting their cases.

The committee feels that the courts and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts are doing an excellent job and are to be commended for moving in the direction of uniformity and simplification of procedures which should eventually give us a more efficient and economical judicial system.

The action of the committee with respect to the major items of appropriations considered is discussed below.

Court of Claims.—The amount of \$450,000, or the current year's appropriation, is recommended for salaries and expenses. The reduction of \$61,900 effected by the committee is based on the apparent absence of need for the total number of personnel requested under Public Law 395, Seventy-eighth Congress. Although the law provides for the appointment of 20 additional commissioners, 10 auditors, as well as other facilitating personnel, only 1 additional commissioner and 1 stenographer have been appointed to date. The committee has provided funds for the employment of at least three additional commissioners and such other assistants as may be required for work in connection with any possible increase in war-contract work. Language in the bill, providing for five additional commissioners is left intact to provide for a possible emergency. With respect to repairs to the Court of Claims Building, the amount of \$375,600 requested is, in the main, denied. In lieu of this amount the committee is recommending \$11,000 which, according to testimony, will be sufficient for the installation of needed fire protection and general repairs.

Salaries of judges.—The major increase, approximately \$106,000, requested and allowed for this item, is for the increased pay of judges authorized by the preceding Congress and which became effective August 1, 1946. Parenthetically, it might be pointed out that the annual cost of the salary increases for judges provided for by the act of July 31, 1946, is estimated at \$1,270,000. The balance of the increase, or \$45,000, allowed by the committee is for the employment of three additional district judges recently authorized by law.

Clerks of courts, salaries of.—The committee recommends \$3,600,000 for this item, an increase of \$42,000 over the current appropriation and a decrease of \$78,000 under the estimate. Testimony before the committee developed the fact that there have been both during fiscal years 1945 and 1946, 19 divisional offices of clerks of courts having less than 50 criminal and civil cases filed in each of these years at a total annual cost to the Government of nearly \$33,000. It is not felt, during this time when every economy must be effected in the operation of our Government, that clerks' offices should be maintained at points having so few cases filed, and the committee has included in the bill language to that effect. The amount allowed should be sufficient to employ the additional personnel requested for the newly created judgeships and to cover the cost of necessary statutory increases.

Probation system.—The amount of \$1,650,000, an increase of \$100,000 over current year requirements, and a reduction of \$43,200 in the Budget estimates, is recommended for this activity. The committee feels, as do the judges, that the probation system is a vital segment of our judicial system, both as regards presentence investigations to aid the judges in determining the proper sentence in each

case, and the supervision and personal guidance of probationers. It also feels, however, that Federal expenditures must be reduced. While the workload of 114 probationers to 1 probation officer is seemingly high, it is a relative figure—50 or 75 probationers per probation officer could perhaps also be justified as a high workload. We must do the best we can with the means at our disposal.

Miscellaneous salaries.—The appropriations history of this item left the committee no alternative but to eliminate it from the bill. The question as to whether or not Federal judges need law clerks and secretaries is not a factor in the committee's decision. The judiciary has for some time been aware of the fact that the language as carried for some years is not authorized by law. The committee feels that this item should have clear-cut enabling legislation before it can properly be considered. No such legislation has been enacted to date. Furthermore, the committee must, perforce, pursue this same course until such time as the Congress is given an opportunity to pass on this measure.

Referees in bankruptcy.—The amount of \$1,430,000 requested for implementing the act of June 28, 1946 (Public Law 464), is approved in the amount of \$700,000. This law authorizes the employment on a salary basis of referees in bankruptcy, presently on a fee basis, and supplying them with clerical assistance and with items other than personnel required for their activities. The committee feels that this activity should be self-sustaining. It will take approximately 20,000 bankruptcy cases per year to make it self-sustaining. In 1937, there were 57,485 cases. In 1946, there were 10,196 cases. The average for the past 40 years is approximately 38,000 cases which indicates a yearly surplus to be placed in the United States Treasury.

Court reporters, salaries of.—It is recommended that the appropriation for this item remain at the present level, i. e., \$800,000. Information brought to the attention of the committee would indicate that some downward salary adjustments might be effected in those cases where the total earnings are extraordinarily high, and perhaps an elimination of a number of positions for those courts that meet only a few weeks out of every year and where a full-time court reporter does not seem to be justified. While it was testified that, generally, the court reporter system recently inaugurated, is working efficiently and economically, continued improvements should and must be made if the system is to survive.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts.—The amount of \$400,000, an increase of \$35,000 over the current appropriation, and a reduction of \$16,750 under the estimates, is recommended. The increase allowed is, in the main, for statutory salary increases, salaries of returning veterans, and some additional personnel. While the committee realizes that this Office has in the past been rather modest in its requests for additional personnel, it does not feel that the new position of Chief, Division of Business Administration, is justified. Need for additional employees in the Budget and Accounting Section and the Division of Probation is recognized by the committee.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1947, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1948, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1948

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 estimates
DOMESTIC					
Secretary's office, salaries.....	(1) \$26, 860, 000	-----	-----	-\$26, 860, 000	-----
Contingent expenses.....	10, 221, 221	-----	-----	-10, 221, 221	-----
Penalty mail costs.....	65, 000	-----	-----	-65, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	-----	\$47, 046, 000	\$20, 000, 000	+20, 000, 000	-\$27, 046, 000
Printing and binding.....	1, 433, 900	1, 571, 000	720, 000	-713, 900	-851, 000
Passport agencies.....	92, 000	-----	-----	-92, 000	-----
Collecting and editing official papers of the United States.....	25, 000	30, 000	30, 000	+5, 000	-----
Surplus property disposal.....	6, 000, 000	2, 650, 000	2, 650, 000	-3, 350, 000	-----
Total, Department of State proper.....	44, 697, 121	51, 297, 000	23, 400, 000	-21, 297, 121	-27, 897, 000
FOREIGN SERVICE					
Ambassadors, Ministers, etc.....	830, 500	-----	-----	-830, 500	-----
Foreign Service officers, salaries of.....	6, 450, 000	-----	-----	-6, 450, 000	-----
Transportation of Foreign Service officers.....	2, 062, 700	-----	-----	-2, 062, 700	-----

Salaries and expenses-----	58, 670, 000	46, 830, 000	+46, 830, 000	-11, 840, 000
Foreign Service quarters-----	5, 255, 500	-----	-5, 255, 500	-----
Cost-of-living allowances-----	3, 540, 000	-----	-3, 540, 000	-----
Living and quarters allowances-----	-----	7, 600, 000	+7, 600, 000	-2, 379, 000
Representation allowances-----	800, 000	500, 000	-300, 000	-618, 000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	1, 051, 000	2, 085, 000	+1, 034, 000	-----
Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service-----	10, 847, 850	-----	-10, 847, 850	-----
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances-----	6, 129, 450	-----	-6, 129, 450	-----
Foreign Service, auxiliary-----	3, 300, 000	-----	-3, 300, 000	-----
Contingent expenses, Foreign Service-----	9, 496, 000	-----	-9, 496, 000	-----
Printing and binding-----	-----	271, 000	+155, 000	-116, 000
Foreign Service buildings fund-----	1, 000, 000	52, 000, 000	+50, 500, 000	-500, 000
Emergencies arising in Diplomatic and Consular Service-----	9, 000, 000	11, 250, 000	+2, 000, 000	-250, 000
Total, Foreign Service-----	59, 763, 000	135, 373, 000	+59, 907, 000	-15, 703, 000
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS				
Contributions, quotas, etc.-----	3, 434, 485	3, 386, 016	-48, 469	-----
Participation in United Nations-----	6, 710, 000	12, 725, 805	+5, 868, 240	-147, 565
Participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization-----	-----	3, 703, 385	+3, 703, 385	-----

¹ Includes \$2,998,300 deficiency appropriation for statutory pay increases.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (–) bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (–) bill compared with 1948 estimates
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS—Continued					
International activities-----	\$3, 000, 000	\$3, 700, 000	\$3, 000, 000	-----	-\$700, 000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses-----	880, 000	1, 000, 000	950, 000	+\$70, 000	-50, 000
Construction-----	9, 250, 000	8, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	-5, 250, 000	-4, 000, 000
Rio Grande emergency flood protection-----	100, 000	25, 000	25, 000	-75, 000	-----
American-Mexican Claims Commission-----	90, 000	-----	-----	-90, 000	-----
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada-----	53, 500	-----	-----	-53, 500	-----
International Joint Commission Waterways Treaty, United States and Canada-----	194, 600	-----	-----	-194, 600	-----
International Fisheries Commission, United States and Canada-----	30, 000	-----	-----	-30, 000	-----
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission-----	40, 000	-----	-----	-40, 000	-----
American Sections, International Commissions, sala- ries and expenses-----	-----	415, 417	415, 417	+415, 417	-----

Cooperation with the American republics-----	5,375,000	5,820,000	3,000,000	-2,375,000	-2,820,000
Philippine rehabilitation, salaries and expenses-----	47,918,000	54,092,000	45,000,000	-2,918,000	-9,092,000
Total international obligations-----	77,075,585	92,867,623	76,058,058	-1,017,527	-16,809,565
Total, Department of State, regular annual appropriations-----	181,535,706	279,537,623	219,128,058	+37,592,352	-60,409,565

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	(2)				
Salaries:					
Attorney General's office-----	\$753,250	\$785,000	\$772,500	+\$19,250	-\$12,500
Administrative Division-----	1,358,000	1,300,000	1,275,000	-83,000	-25,000
Tax Division-----	813,000	835,000	810,000	-3,000	-25,000
Criminal Division-----	993,000	915,000	890,000	-103,000	-25,000
Claims Division-----	1,449,000	1,575,000	1,500,000	+51,000	-75,000
Contingent expenses-----	200,000	225,000	205,000	+5,000	-20,000
Traveling expenses-----	160,000	140,000	140,000	-20,000	-----
Printing and binding-----	475,000	500,000	470,000	-5,000	-30,000
Penalty mail costs-----	150,000	140,000	140,000	-10,000	-----
Federal tort claims-----	-----	25,000	25,000	+25,000	-----

2 Includes \$9,937,700 deficiency appropriation for statutory salary increases.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 estimates
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—CON.					
Customs Division-----	\$186,800	\$192,000	\$187,000	+\$200	—\$5,000
Antitrust Division-----	2,119,100	2,500,000	2,400,000	+280,900	—100,000
Examination of judicial offices-----	89,000	115,000	95,000	+6,000	—20,000
Lands Division-----	2,650,000	2,700,000	2,550,000	—100,000	—150,000
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field-----	429,000	540,000	500,000	+71,000	—40,000
District attorneys-----	5,156,700	5,300,000	5,200,000	+43,300	—100,000
Special attorneys-----	113,800	125,000	100,000	—13,800	—25,000
Marshals-----	5,092,800	5,270,000	5,150,000	+57,200	—120,000
Fees of witnesses-----	660,000	750,000	700,000	+40,000	—50,000
Pay and expenses of bailiffs-----	265,000	250,000	230,000	—35,000	—20,000
Total, legal activities and general administration-----	23,113,450	24,182,000	23,339,500	+226,050	—842,500
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	9,632,000	34,900,000	34,900,000	+25,268,000	-----

Salaries and expenses (special emergency)-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----	25, 168, 000	-----	-----	-25, 168, 000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation-----	34, 900, 000	35, 000, 000	35, 000, 000	+100, 000
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE				
Salaries and expenses-----	28, 845, 000	28, 945, 000	27, 445, 000	-1, 400, 000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM				
Bureau of Prisons-----	445, 000	431, 000	420, 000	-25, 000
Penal and correctional institutions-----	18, 589, 000	19, 278, 000	18, 750, 000	+161, 000
Medical and hospital service-----	1, 416, 000	1, 449, 000	1, 430, 000	+14, 000
Buildings and equipment, penal institutions-----	600, 000	300, 000	162, 000	-438, 000
Support of United States prisoners-----	1, 781, 500	1, 885, 000	1, 850, 000	+68, 500
Total, Federal prison system-----	22, 831, 500	23, 343, 000	22, 612, 000	-219, 500
Alien Property Custodian-----	(4, 476, 440)	(4, 373, 000)	(3, 700, 000)	(-776, 440)
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Justice-----	109, 689, 950	111, 470, 000	108, 396, 500	-1, 293, 450
				-3, 073, 500

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 estimates
SECRETARY'S OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1, 047, 300	\$1, 335, 000	\$800, 000	—\$247, 300	—\$535, 000
Printing and binding.....	1, 110, 000	1, 620, 000	1, 000, 000	—110, 000	—620, 000
Technical and scientific services.....	3, 577, 700	3, 400, 000	1, 700, 000	—1, 877, 700	—1, 700, 000
Working capital fund.....	-----	100, 000	-----	-----	—100, 000
Penalty mail costs.....	600, 000	750, 000	600, 000	-----	—150, 000
Total, Secretary's office.....	6, 335, 000	7, 205, 000	4, 100, 000	—2, 235, 000	—3, 105, 000
CENSUS BUREAU					
Age and citizenship certification.....	150, 000	107, 000	100, 000	—50, 000	—7, 000
Current census statistics.....	-----	11, 500, 000	5, 000, 000	+5, 000, 000	—6, 500, 000
Seventeenth decennial census.....	-----	237, 000	200, 000	+200, 000	—37, 000
Census of religious bodies.....	-----	431, 000	-----	-----	—431, 000
Census of manufactures.....	-----	5, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	+4, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000
Census of electrical industries.....	-----	130, 000	-----	-----	—130, 000

General administration-----	1, 800, 000	1, 200, 000	+ 1, 200, 000	- 600, 000
Compiling census reports, etc-----	12, 000, 000		- 12, 000, 000	
Total, Census Bureau-----	12, 150, 000	19, 205, 000	10, 500, 000	- 8, 705, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION				
General administration-----	4, 830, 802		- 4, 830, 802	
Salaries and expenses-----		84, 111, 000	66, 133, 000	- 17, 978, 000
Air navigation facilities:				
Establishment of-----	19, 622, 200	36, 308, 000	17, 638, 000	- 18, 670, 000
Maintenance and operation of-----	40, 206, 118		- 40, 206, 118	
Maintenance and operation, Executive Order 9709-----	150, 000		- 150, 000	
Technical development-----	923, 000	3, 500, 000	2, 000, 000	- 1, 500, 000
Safety regulation-----	7, 561, 000		- 7, 561, 000	
Airport advisory service-----	275, 400		- 275, 400	
Maintenance and operation of aircraft-----	1, 665, 100		- 1, 665, 100	
Preliminary planning, Airport Act-----	2, 975, 000		- 2, 975, 000	
Federal-aid airport program-----	45, 000, 000	65, 000, 000	32, 500, 000	- 32, 500, 000
Washington National Airport-----	829, 500	1, 075, 000	1, 236, 000	+ 161, 000
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration-----	124, 038, 120	189, 994, 000	119, 507, 000	- 70, 487, 000

³ Includes \$5,432,700 deficiency appropriation for statutory salary increases.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 estimates
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$2, 458, 600	\$3, 340, 000	\$2, 500, 000	+\$41, 400	—\$840, 000
Printing and binding-----	32, 000	40, 000	35, 000	+3, 000	—5, 000
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board-----	2, 490, 600	3, 380, 000	2, 535, 000	+44, 400	—845, 000
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	3, 301, 100	3, 965, 000	3, 300, 000	—1, 100	—665, 000
Field salaries and expenses-----	5, 023, 600	5, 885, 000	5, 000, 000	—23, 600	—885, 000
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers-----	1, 000, 000	1, 250, 000	1, 250, 000	+250, 000	-----
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	9, 324, 700	11, 100, 000	9, 550, 000	+225, 300	—1, 550, 000
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE					
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	5, 406, 000	6, 485, 000	5, 000, 000	—406, 000	—1, 485, 000
Field office service-----	4, 244, 000	5, 190, 000	2, 000, 000	—2, 244, 000	—3, 190, 000
Export control-----	900, 000	-----	-----	—900, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce-----	10, 550, 000	11, 675, 000	7, 000, 000	—3, 550, 000	—4, 675, 000

PATENT OFFICE					
Salaries	6, 252, 000				-6, 252, 000
Photolithographing	440, 000				-440, 000
Miscellaneous expenses	132, 000				-132, 000
Salaries and expenses		8, 350, 000	8, 000, 000		+8, 000, 000
Printing and binding	700, 000	1, 600, 000	1, 450, 000		+750, 000
Total, Patent Office	7, 524, 000	9, 950, 000	9, 450, 000		+1, 926, 000
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS					
Operation and administration	698, 000	1, 600, 000	1, 000, 000		+302, 000
Testing, inspection, and information service	2, 086, 000				-2, 086, 000
Research and development	2, 446, 000				-2, 446, 000
Standards for commerce	263, 000				-263, 000
Research and testing		8, 005, 000	6, 000, 000		+6, 000, 000
Purchase and installation of Betatron	250, 000	415, 000	415, 000		+165, 000
Radio propagation building		600, 000			-600, 000
Improvement of facilities	600, 000				-600, 000
Total, National Bureau of Standards	6, 343, 000	10, 620, 000	7, 415, 000		+1, 072, 000
WEATHER BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses	19, 212, 000	23, 860, 000	21, 000, 000		+1, 788, 000
Foreign Meteorological Facilities, Executive Order 9709	1, 750, 000				-1, 750, 000
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Commerce	199, 717, 420	286, 989, 000	191, 057, 000		-8, 660, 420
					-95, 932, 000

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1948 estimates
Supreme Court of the United States:	(⁴)				
Salaries, Court and employees-----	\$710, 706	\$766, 900	\$762, 500	+\$51, 794	-\$4, 400
Printing and binding-----	37, 000	25, 000	25, 000	-12, 000	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	28, 600	43, 100	40, 000	+11, 400	-3, 100
Structural and mechanical service-----	121, 231	122, 800	122, 800	+1, 569	-----
Total, Supreme Court-----	897, 537	957, 800	950, 300	+52, 763	-7, 500
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia:					
Repairs and improvements, courthouse-----	12, 500	11, 200	11, 200	-1, 300	-----
United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia:					
Repairs and improvements-----	11, 000	3, 800	3, 800	-7, 200	-----
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals-----	164, 315	168, 000	168, 000	+3, 685	-----
Customs Court-----	336, 950	356, 400	356, 400	+19, 450	-----

Court of Claims:						
Salaries and expenses	450,000	511,900	450,000			-61,900
Repairs to buildings	9,000	357,600	11,000	+2,000		-346,600
Territorial courts:						
Hawaii, salaries of judges	96,500	104,000	96,500			-7,500
Salaries of judges	4,364,000	4,515,000	4,515,000	+151,000		
Clerks of courts, salaries of	3,558,000	3,678,000	3,600,000	+42,000		-78,000
Probation system	1,550,000	1,693,200	1,650,000	+100,000		-43,200
Criers, salaries of	331,800	359,000	320,000	-11,800		-39,000
Fees of commissioners and justices of the peace	570,000	570,000	475,000	-95,000		-95,000
Fees of jurors	1,400,000	1,460,000	1,400,000			-60,000
Miscellaneous salaries	1,750,000	1,833,500		-1,750,000		-1,833,500
Miscellaneous expenses	500,000	559,000	500,000			-59,000
Referees in bankruptcy:						
Salaries		\$ 755,000	350,000	+350,000		-405,000
Miscellaneous expenses		\$ 675,000	350,000	+350,000		-325,000
Traveling expenses	590,000	616,000	590,000			-26,000
Printing and binding	80,000	69,000	69,000	-11,000		
Supreme Court Reports		80,250	80,250	+80,250		

⁴ Includes \$1,763,996 deficiency appropriation for statutory pay increases.
⁵ In House Document No. 116.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1947, the estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Recommended in bill for 1948	Increase (+) or decrease (–) bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (–) bill compared with 1948 estimates
Court reporters, salaries of-----	\$800, 000	\$874, 500	\$800, 000	-----	-\$74, 500
Total, other Federal courts-----	16, 574, 065	19, 250, 350	15, 796, 150	-\$777, 915	-3, 454, 200
Administrative Office of United States Courts-----	365, 000	416, 750	400, 000	+35, 000	-16, 750
Total, title IV, the judiciary-----	17, 836, 602	20, 624, 900	17, 146, 450	-690, 152	-3, 478, 450
Grand total, titles, I, II, III, and IV, Depart- ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary-----	508, 779, 678	698, 621, 523	535, 728, 008	+26, 948, 330	-162, 893, 515

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80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3311

[Report No. 336]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 5, 1947

MR. STEFAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, namely:

7 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

9 Salaries and expenses, Department of State: For neces-
10 sary expenses, including personal services in the District of

1 Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000;
2 health service program as authorized by the Act of August
3 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); not to exceed \$26,000 for
4 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
5 of the Department of State; purchase of uniforms for
6 chauffeurs; purchase of fourteen passenger motor vehicles,
7 including one at not to exceed \$3,000; and dues for library
8 membership in societies or associations which issue publica-
9 tions to members only, or at a price to members lower than
10 to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype
11 rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$15,000); rental of tie lines;
12 stenographic reporting and translating services by contract
13 and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical in-
14 formation and the preparation of special maps, globes, and
15 geographic aids by contract, all without regard to section
16 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; expenses as au-
17 thorized by title VII (except section 705), of the Foreign
18 Service Act of 1946; refund of fees erroneously charged
19 and paid for the issue of passports as authorized by law
20 (22 U. S. C. 214a); not to exceed \$40,000 for deposit
21 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
22 of the Department of State as required by the Act of
23 June 28, 1944; the examination of estimates of appropria-
24 tions in the field; and maintenance and operation of passport
25 and despatch agencies established by the Secretary of State;

1 \$20,000,000, of which \$2,000 is for claims determined and
2 settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
3 (Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 601) : *Provided*, That
4 not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended
5 for necessary expenses, except personal services, in carrying
6 out the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to
7 amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934,
8 as amended (19 U. S. C. 1354).

9 Printing and binding, Department of State: For printing
10 and binding in the Department of State except as otherwise
11 provided for, \$720,000.

12 Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the
13 United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-
14 ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the
15 Territories of the United States, including personal services
16 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, and travel-
17 ing expenses, as provided by the Act of July 31, 1945 (5
18 U. S. C. 168d), \$30,000.

19 Surplus property disposal: For necessary expenses
20 to enable the Department of State to carry out its functions
21 and activities relative to disposition of surplus property
22 pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of
23 1944 (50 U. S. C. 1611-1646), as amended, including
24 personal services in the District of Columbia and employ-
25 ment of persons outside the continental limits of the United

1 States without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
2 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
3 activity for which this appropriation is made; cost of living
4 and living quarters allowances and transportation of families
5 and effects including cost of living allowance for military
6 personnel assigned or detailed to the Department, all under
7 such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe;
8 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
9 of August 2 1946 (Public Law 600) ; payment of rent in
10 foreign countries in advance; printing and binding, includ-
11 ing printing and binding outside the continental limits of
12 the United States without regard to section 11 of the
13 Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; hire of passen-
14 ger motor vehicles; advertising without regard to section
15 3828 of the Revised Statutes; \$2,650,000.

16 FOREIGN SERVICE

17 Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For necessary
18 expenses as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
19 Public Law 724 (except title VII, sections 701, 702, 703,
20 704, 706, 707, title VIII, and IX, section 901), includ-
21 ing repairs, alterations, preservation, and maintenance of
22 Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular prop-
23 erties in foreign countries, including minor construction on
24 Government-owned properties, without regard to section 3709
25 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; purchase, rental, oper-

1 ation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines,
2 equipment and devices abroad; ice and drinking water for
3 office purposes; the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and pur-
4 chase of ninety, including ten for chiefs of missions at not to
5 exceed \$3,000 each; maintenance, operation, and repair of
6 airplanes; maintenance, operation, repair, and rental of
7 motorboats and launches for use at posts where determined
8 to be necessary by the Secretary of State; insurance of official
9 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of
10 such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments; pur-
11 chase of uniforms; purchase of household furniture and fur-
12 nishings for Government-owned, rented, or leased buildings,
13 except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended
14 (22 U. S. C. 292-299), and the acquisition, by purchase or
15 otherwise, of household equipment for the purpose set forth in
16 section 912 of said Foreign Service Act of 1946, all without
17 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;
18 loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance
19 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and
20 similar services, including telephone service in residences as
21 authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679);
22 burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness
23 and death of certain native employees, as authorized by
24 the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); for relief,

1 protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen
2 as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45),
3 in foreign countries and in Territories and insular possessions
4 of the United States, and for expenses incurred in the
5 acknowledgement of the services of officers and crews of for-
6 eign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, air-
7 men, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad;
8 for expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco,
9 and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts
10 and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of
11 quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison
12 purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and
13 transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane;
14 for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing
15 home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime,
16 as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18
17 U. S. C. 659) ; and the operation and maintenance of com-
18 missary and mess service (not to exceed \$200,000) ;
19 \$46,830,000: *Provided*, That the payment for rent of For-
20 eign Service quarters may be made in advance: *Provided*
21 *further*, That the Secretary of State may lease or rent, for
22 periods not exceeding ten years, offices, buildings, grounds,
23 and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, and
24 may furnish heat, fuel, light, gas, and electricity for Gov-
25 ernment-owned, leased, or rented offices, buildings, grounds,

1 and living quarters, all without regard to section 3709 of
2 the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) : *Provided further*,
3 That pursuant to section 8 of Public Law 600 approved
4 August 2, 1946, automobiles in possession of the Foreign
5 Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange
6 allowances or proceeds of such sales applied to replacement
7 of an equal number of passenger vehicles and the cost, in-
8 cluding the exchange allowance, of each such replacement
9 shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission
10 automobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,300 in the
11 case of all other passenger vehicles except station wagons,
12 and such replacements shall not be charged against the
13 numerical limitation hereinbefore set forth.

14 Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service: To
15 provide for allowances as authorized by section 901 (1) and
16 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724),
17 \$7,600,000.

18 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-
19 sentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of
20 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724),
21 \$500,000.

22 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For
23 financing the liability of the United States, created by the
24 Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724), \$2,-
25 085,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of

1 the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund".

2 Printing and binding, Foreign Service: For printing
3 and binding for the Foreign Service, \$155,000: *Provided*,
4 That printing and binding outside continental United States
5 may be without regard to section 11 of the Act of March
6 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) .

7 Foreign Service buildings fund: For carrying into effect
8 the Act of May 25, 1938 (22 U. S. C. 295a) , and the Act
9 of July 25, 1946 (Public Law 547) , including the initial
10 alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under
11 said Act, \$51,500,000, of which \$50,000,000 is exclusively
12 for expenditure under the provisions of said Public Law 547
13 and shall be immediately available.

14 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
15 Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
16 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-
17 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to
18 the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31
19 U. S. C. 107) , including personal services in the District of
20 Columbia, \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That all refunds, repay-
21 ments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under
22 this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this
23 purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such
24 amounts are received: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
25 of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority

1 vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes per-
2 taining to certification of expenditures.

3 The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in con-
4 nection with the operation of diplomatic and consular estab-
5 lishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of
6 section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).

7 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

8 United States contributions to international commissions,
9 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual con-
10 tributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange
11 in discharge of the obligations of the United States in con-
12 nection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus,
13 and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts
14 as follows: American International Institute for the Pro-
15 tection of Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000; Bureau
16 of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section
17 (49 Stat. 2391, 54 Stat. 1417), \$6,983; Bureau of
18 Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International
19 Arbitration, including participation by the United States
20 in the work of the Bureau (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a),
21 \$20,000, of which \$10,000 shall be expended under
22 the direction of the Speaker of the House of Repre-
23 sentatives; Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of

1 Morocco (14 Stat. 679), \$800; Central Bureau of the
2 International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale
3 (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50; Emergency Advisory Committee
4 for Political Defense, including participation by the United
5 States in the Committee (Act of June 19, 1943, Public Law
6 80), \$25,000; Food and Agriculture Organization of the
7 United Nations (22 U. S. C. 279-279d), \$1,250,000;
8 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a,
9 278b), \$50,000; Inter-American Coffee Board (Convention
10 of November 28, 1940), \$8,000; Inter-American Economic
11 and Social Council (57 Stat. 159), \$23,000; Inter-Amer-
12 ican Indian Institute (Convention of November 29, 1940),
13 \$4,800; Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences
14 (Convention of January 15, 1944), \$159,773; Inter-Amer-
15 ican Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), \$6,720; Inter-American
16 Statistical Institute (56 Stat. 20), \$31,955; International
17 Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property (53 Stat.
18 1748), \$2,491; International Bureau for Publication of
19 Customs Tariffs (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233; International
20 Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (32 Stat.
21 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,723; International Bureau of
22 Weights and Measures (20 Stat. 714, 43 Stat. 1687),
23 \$7,351; International Civil Aviation Organization (Conven-
24 tion ratified by the Senate July 25, 1946), \$350,000; Inter-
25 national Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions

1 (22 U. S. C. 274) as follows: International Council of
2 Scientific Unions, \$33; International Astronomical Union,
3 \$1,046; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics,
4 \$3,920; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392; Inter-
5 national Union of Chemistry, \$675; in all, \$6,066; Inter-
6 national Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275), \$9,147;
7 International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271),
8 \$522,000; International Office of Public Health (35 Stat.
9 2061), \$5,105; International Penal and Penitentiary Com-
10 mission (37 Stat. 692), \$4,922; International Statistical
11 Bureau at The Hague (22 U. S. C. 269c), \$2,500; Pan
12 American Institute of Geography and History (22 U. S. C.
13 273), \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat.
14 2041), \$63,909; Pan American Union (Treaty of Feb.
15 20, 1928; 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282), \$379,488,
16 including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding;
17 Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238,
18 53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000; total, \$3,386,016, together with
19 such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange
20 as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the
21 Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign
22 currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the
23 several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount
24 of the obligation.

25 United States participation in United Nations: For

1 necessary expenses authorized by section 7 of the United
2 Nations Participation Act of 1945 incident to the partici-
3 pation by the United States in the United Nations pursuant
4 to the provisions of said Act, including attendance at
5 meetings of societies or associations concerned with the
6 work of the United Nations; hire of passenger motor
7 vehicles; purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs;
8 and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of
9 the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; \$12,578,240,
10 of which amount \$10,949,805 shall be available for
11 contribution to the United Nations: *Provided*, That the
12 Department of State, when requested by the United Nations,
13 is authorized to acquire surplus property in accordance with
14 the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58
15 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby appro-
16 priated for the United States contribution to the United
17 Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value
18 of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including
19 transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof.

20 United States participation in the United Nations Edu-
21 cational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization: For neces-
22 sary expenses incident to the participation by the United
23 States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and
24 Cultural Organization pursuant to the provisions of the
25 Act of July 30, 1946 (Public Law 565), including attend-

1 ance at meetings of societies and associations concerned with
2 the work of the Organization; hire of passenger motor
3 vehicles; rental of halls, facilities, and services requisite for
4 or incident to sessions and conferences of the National Com-
5 mission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation,
6 by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of
7 the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ;
8 \$3,703,385, of which amount \$3,500,385 shall be available
9 for contribution to and advance to the revolving fund of that
10 Organization.

11 International activities: For necessary expenses, with-
12 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
13 amended, of participation by the United States upon ap-
14 proval by the Secretary of State, in international activities
15 which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs
16 and for which specific appropriations have not been pro-
17 vided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of
18 Congress, including personal services in the District of Co-
19 lumbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and
20 classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses
21 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel
22 Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as
23 amended; transportation of families and effects under such
24 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; steno-
25 graphic and other services; rent of quarters by contract or

1 otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions
2 for the share of the United States in expenses of interna-
3 tional organizations; printing and binding without regard
4 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.
5 111); and representation allowances (not to exceed
6 \$50,000) as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of
7 August 13, 1946 (Public Law 724); \$3,000,000.

8 International Boundary and Water Commission, United
9 States and Mexico: For expenses necessary to enable the
10 United States to meet its obligations under the treaties
11 of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the
12 United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act
13 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-
14 277d), including operation and maintenance of the Rio
15 Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protec-
16 tion, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examinations,
17 preliminary surveys, and investigations; detail plan prepara-
18 tion and construction (including surveys and operation and
19 maintenance and protection during construction); and Rio
20 Grande emergency flood protection; construction and opera-
21 tion of gaging stations; purchase of map-reproduction ma-
22 chines and other equipment and machinery; personal services
23 in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with sec-
24 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600, at
25 rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem; travel

1 expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commissioner,
2 expenses (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings of
3 organizations concerned with the activities of the Interna-
4 tional Boundary and Water Commission which may be nec-
5 essary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the
6 Commission; printing and binding; purchase of eighteen (for
7 replacement only) passenger motor vehicles; hire, with or
8 without personal services, of work animals, and animal-
9 drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisi-
10 tion by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and
11 personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certifi-
12 cates of title; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection
13 of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; drilling
14 and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if
15 deemed necessary, purchase of planographs and lithographs,
16 and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand,
17 gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section
18 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ;
19 as follows:

20 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regu-
21 lar boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary
22 surveys, and investigations, \$950,000.

23 Construction: For detail plan preparation and construc-
24 tion of projects authorized by the Convention concluded
25 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,

1 the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22
2 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392),
3 June 4, 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22
4 U. S. C. 277f), and the projects stipulated in the treaty
5 between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington
6 on February 3, 1944, \$4,000,000, to be immediately avail-
7 able, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
8 That no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande
9 flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or
10 easement in connection with this project except such as has
11 been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been
12 approved by the Attorney General of the United States:
13 *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande
14 bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions and
15 conditions contained in the appropriation for said project
16 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (Public
17 Law 40): *Provided further*, That no expenditures shall
18 be made for the acquisition of lands or easements for sites
19 for boundary fences except for procurement of abstracts or
20 certificates of title, payment of recording fees, and examina-
21 tion of titles: *Provided further*, That unexpended balances
22 of appropriations for construction under the International
23 Boundary and Water Commission available for the fiscal
24 year 1947 shall be merged with this appropriation and
25 shall continue available until expended.

1 Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency
2 flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and
3 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Interna-
4 tional Boundary and Water Commission, United States and
5 Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the Rio
6 Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and erected
7 under the provisions of treaties between the United States
8 and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing
9 improvements on the Rio Grande, \$25,000, to be imme-
10 diately available, to be merged with the unobligated balance
11 of the appropriation for this purpose in the Department of
12 State Appropriation Act 1947, and to remain available
13 until expended.

14 Salaries and expenses, American sections, international
15 commissions: For necessary expenses to enable the President
16 to perform the obligations of the United States under certain
17 treaties between the United States and Great Britain in re-
18 spect to Canada, including personal services in the District
19 of Columbia; stenographic reporting services by contract;
20 printing and binding; and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
21 as follows: For the International Joint Commission, United
22 States and Canada, under the terms of the treaty between
23 the United States and Great Britain signed January 11,
24 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including the salary of one Com-

1 missioner on the part of the United States who shall serve
2 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to
3 serve in that capacity without compensation therefor) ; sal-
4 aries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Com-
5 missioners on the part of the United States with the approval
6 solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compen-
7 sation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission
8 at such places in the United States and Canada as the
9 Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine
10 to be necessary; \$37,200: for special and technical investiga-
11 tions in connection with matters falling within the jurisdiction
12 of the International Joint Commission, United States and
13 Canada, including the purchase of three passenger auto-
14 mobiles; and the Secretary of State is authorized to transfer
15 to any department or independent establishment of the Gov-
16 ernment, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of
17 this amount for direct expenditure by such department or
18 establishment for the purposes set forth in this clause;
19 \$191,017; for the International Boundary Commission,
20 United States and Canada and Alaska, under the terms of
21 the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in
22 respect to Canada, signed February 24, 1925 (44 Stat.
23 2102), including the completion of such remaining work as
24 may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary
25 Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States

1 and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees
2 while on field duty not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not
3 to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party
4 and subsisting in camp; hire of freight and passenger motor
5 vehicles from temporary field employees; and for payment
6 for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear;
7 \$57,700; for the share of the United States of the expenses
8 of the International Fisheries Commission under the con-
9 vention between the United States and Canada, concluded
10 January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), \$30,000; for the share
11 of the United States of the expenses of the International
12 Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention
13 between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26,
14 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), including the purchase of four pas-
15 senger automobiles, \$99,500, in all, \$415,417, to be dis-
16 bursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

17 Cooperation with the American Republics: For ex-
18 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet
19 the obligations of the United States under the Convention
20 for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations
21 between the United States and the other American Re-
22 public, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and
23 to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to
24 authorize the President to render closer and more effective
25 the relationship between the American Republics", ap-

1 proved August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to supple-
2 ment appropriations available for carrying out other
3 provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the
4 establishment and operation of agricultural and other ex-
5 periment and demonstration stations in other American
6 countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration
7 of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction
8 of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include
9 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
10 \$150,000 for printing and binding; temporary services as
11 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
12 (Public Law 600); not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses
13 of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and
14 associations concerned with the furtherance of the pur-
15 poses hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary
16 of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, allowances
17 and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident
18 to training, including traveling expenses in the United States
19 and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government
20 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended,
21 of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and profes-
22 sors, students, internes, and persons possessing special scien-
23 tific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the
24 United States or the other American Republics; and the
25 actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former

1 homes the remains of such persons, not United States Gov-
2 ernment employees, who may die while away from their
3 homes under the authority of this appropriation: *Provided*,
4 That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regu-
5 lations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation
6 expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of sub-
7 sistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American
8 Republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, with-
9 out regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regu-
10 lations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding
11 section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the
12 Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600; traveling expenses
13 of members of advisory committees in accordance with
14 section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939; hire of passenger
15 motor vehicles; rental of boats, \$3,000,000; and the Secre-
16 tary of State, or such official as he may designate is hereby
17 authorized, in his discretion, and, subject to the approval of
18 the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other
19 departments, agencies, and independent establishments of
20 the Government for expenditure in the United States and
21 in the other American Republics any part of this amount for
22 direct expenditure by such department or independent estab-
23 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such
24 expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein
25 contained or under the authority governing the activities of

1 the department, agency, or independent establishment to
2 which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That this
3 appropriation shall be available to make contracts with, and
4 grants of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in
5 the United States and the other American Republics, in-
6 cluding the distribution of materials and other services in
7 the fields of education and travel, arts and sciences, publica-
8 tions, the radio, the press, and the cinema.

9 Philippine rehabilitation: For expenses necessary to
10 carry out the provisions of title III and V of the Philippine
11 Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (Public Law 370, hereinafter
12 called the Act), without regard, outside the United States,
13 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, in-
14 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia, and
15 employment of personnel outside the continental United
16 States without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
17 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
18 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; purchase of nine
19 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance,
20 operation, and repair of aircraft; actual expenses of pre-
21 paring and transporting to their former homes the remains
22 of trainees who may die while away from such homes under
23 the authority of this Act; advances of funds to trainees,
24 such advancements to be deducted from allowances due to
25 such trainees; not to exceed \$1,100 for deposit in the

1 general fund of the Treasury for cost of handling penalty
2 mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; printing and
3 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
4 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses of attendance at meetings
5 of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the pur-
6 poses hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the
7 Philippine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports,
8 and publications pertaining to the various programs set forth
9 in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of addi-
10 tional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings
11 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act;
12 and acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house
13 employees of the United States Government, includ-
14 ing military personnel, by purchase, rental (without
15 regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932,
16 as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a)), lease, or construc-
17 tion and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance
18 of such quarters; amounts as follows: (a) For carrying out
19 the provisions of sections 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III
20 of the Act, \$42,786,150; and (b) for carrying out sections
21 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 311 of said title III, \$2,213,850;
22 in all, \$45,000,000, to be available on July 1, 1947, and
23 to remain available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That
24 no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging
25 in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of

1 activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
2 1946 that would result in obligating the Government of the
3 United States in any sense or respect to the future payment
4 of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appro-
5 priated in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation
6 be available for expanding any public works project author-
7 ized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such as
8 may be justified by sound engineering practice and which
9 can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be
10 appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total amount that
11 may be obligated for the entire accomplishment of section
12 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000:
13 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available to
14 make contracts with nonprofit institutions in the United States
15 and the Philippines in connection with training programs:
16 *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing applicable
17 appropriations may be transferred directly to and merged with
18 the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b) of the
19 Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for expenditures
20 therefrom for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
21 the construction of diplomatic and consular establishments of
22 the United States in the Philippine Islands shall be with-
23 out regard to the proviso contained in twenty-two United
24 States Code 295a: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of
25 State, or such official as he may designate, is authorized to

1 transfer from any of the foregoing amounts to any depart-
2 ment or independent establishment of the Government for
3 participation in the foregoing programs, sums for expendi-
4 ture by such department or establishment for the purposes
5 hereof, and sums so transferred shall be available for ex-
6 penditure in accordance with the provisions hereof and, to
7 the extent determined by the Secretary of State, in accord-
8 ance with the law governing expenditures of the department
9 or establishment to which transferred: *Provided further,*
10 That transfers of funds to participating agencies for the
11 programs set forth in sections 302 to 305 of the Act shall
12 be approved by the President prior to such transfer.

13 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving
14 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations shall
15 not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised
16 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

17 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act
18 of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any
19 other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute
20 discretion, on or before June 30, 1948, terminate the
21 employment of any officer or employee of the Department
22 of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States when-
23 ever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable
24 in the interests of the United States, but such termination
25 shall not affect the right of such officer or employee to seek

1 or accept employment in any other department or agency of
2 the Government if declared eligible for such employment by
3 the United States Civil Service Commission.

4 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
5 Appropriation Act, 1948".

6 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 For personal services in the District of Columbia,
9 including a health service program as authorized by the
10 Act of August 8, 1946, Public Law 658, and for special
11 attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General
12 as follows:

13 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor Gen-
14 eral, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor
15 General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals,
16 and Board of Parole, \$772,500.

17 For the Administrative Division, \$1,275,000.

18 For the Tax Division, \$810,000.

19 For the Criminal Division, \$890,000.

20 For the Claims Division, \$1,500,000.

21 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations
22 for personal services shall be available for the employment,
23 on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,
24 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard
25 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

1 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency
2 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General
3 or his Administrative Assistant, including stenographic re-
4 porting services by contract as authorized by section 15
5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), a health
6 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8,
7 1946 (Public Law 658), and examination of estimates of
8 appropriation in the field; \$205,000.

9 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses
10 not otherwise provided for, \$140,000.

11 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
12 \$470,000.

13 Penalty mail: For deposit in the general fund of the
14 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
15 of June 28, 1944, \$140,000.

16 Damage claims: For payment of claims pursuant to
17 part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$25,000.

18 Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary
19 expenses, including travel expenses and employment of
20 special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of com-
21 pensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney
22 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$187,000.

23 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
24 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
25 including traveling expenses, services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and
2 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,400,000, of
3 which \$250,000 shall be available exclusively for activities
4 in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Provided,*
5 That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the
6 establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices
7 of the Antitrust Division.

8 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
9 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
10 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,
11 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for
12 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets
13 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the
14 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the
15 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees
16 of such courts; travel expenses, \$95,000, to be expended
17 under the direction of the Attorney General.

18 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal
19 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary
20 expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized
21 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
22 600) and notarial fees or like services, \$2,550,000.

23 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
24 not otherwise specifically provided for, and such other
25 expenses for the field service, including travel expenses,

1 a health service program as authorized by the Act of August
2 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), temporary services as authorized
3 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
4 600), and notarial fees or like services; firearms and ammu-
5 nition therefor; \$500,000.

6 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
7 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States
8 district attorneys, their regular assistants and other em-
9 ployees, including the office expenses of United States district
10 attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed
11 clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered
12 during vacancy in the office of the United States district
13 attorney, \$5,200,000.

14 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For
15 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attor-
16 ney General and to United States district attorneys not other-
17 wise provided for employed by the Attorney General to aid
18 in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign
19 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,
20 \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign
21 counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons
22 except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice
23 under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of
24 Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation
25 out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed

1 hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per annum: *Provided*
2 *further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the
3 1st day of July and January showing the names of the per-
4 sons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation
5 or amount of any fee paid to each, together with a description
6 of their duties.

7 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
8 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
9 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
10 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska
11 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-
12 cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses,
13 including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the
14 transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals
15 to narcotic farms; purchase of five (for replacement only)
16 station wagons, busses, and vans at not to exceed \$3,500
17 each; \$5,150,000.

18 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems
19 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such
20 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for
21 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section
22 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be
24 available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses
25 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the

1 Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, which
2 approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part
3 of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any
4 witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar
5 day: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the
6 United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness
7 on behalf of the United States in any case involving the
8 activity in connection with which such person is employed,
9 his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable
10 from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel
11 expenses of such employee.

12 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not
13 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, and meals and lodging
14 for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries
15 when ordered by the court, \$230,000: *Provided*, That none
16 of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when
17 deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties
18 ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to
19 be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

20 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

21 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
22 crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and prose-
23 cution of crimes against the United States; for the protection
24 of the person of the President of the United States; the
25 acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of

1 identification and other records and their exchange with
2 the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of
3 States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investi-
4 gations regarding official matters under the control of the
5 Department of Justice and the Department of State as may
6 be directed by the Attorney General; including personal
7 services in the District of Columbia; a health service pro-
8 gram as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946, Public
9 Law 658; purchase of five hundred (for replacement only)
10 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to
11 exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor
12 vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000
13 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set
14 forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including
15 expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance
16 at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau when
17 authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to ex-
18 ceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal
19 Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically
20 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading
21 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to
22 exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
23 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the
24 Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount

1 of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to
2 specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a suffi-
3 cient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been
4 expended; \$34,900,000: *Provided*, That the compensation
5 of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000 per annum
6 so long as the position is filled by the present incumbent:
7 *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1948, such
8 funds as may be determined by the Atomic Energy Com-
9 mission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be neces-
10 sary to carry out the duties imposed on that Bureau
11 by Public Law 585, approved August 1, 1946, shall be
12 transferred from funds available to the Atomic Energy
13 Commission and the amounts so transferred shall be merged
14 with the funds provided under this head.

15 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an
16 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the
17 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding
18 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-
19 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank
20 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts
21 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

22 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
23 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
24 civil-service employee.

1 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

2 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
3 Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
4 for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating
5 to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; per-
6 sonal services in the District of Columbia; a health service
7 program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946, Public
8 Law 658; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and
9 other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and
10 exclusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or
11 in foreign countries; payment of rewards for information
12 leading to the apprehension or conviction of violators of the
13 immigration laws; traveling expenses, including not to ex-
14 ceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the
15 purposes of this appropriation; purchase for replacement
16 only of two hundred and twenty-five and hire of pas-
17 senger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four),
18 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; firearms and am-
19 munition; citizenship textbooks for free distribution; re-
20 funds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and
21 other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who
22 become public charges and deposits to secure payment of
23 fines and passage money; mileage and fees of witnesses sub-
24 penaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting
25 services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of

1 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; and operation, mainte-
2 nance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase
3 of equipment incident thereto; \$27,445,000: *Provided*, That
4 the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any
5 other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local
6 governments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for
7 salaries and expenses incurred by them in rendering author-
8 ized assistance to the Department of Justice in connection
9 with the administration and enforcement of said laws; for all
10 necessary expenses, incident to the maintenance, care, deten-
11 tion, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies
12 and their wives and dependent children, including transporta-
13 tion and other expenses in the return of such persons to place
14 of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be
15 authorized by the Attorney General, advance of cash to aliens
16 for meals and lodging while en route, and for the payment of
17 wages to alien enemy detainees for work performed under
18 conditions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided*
19 *further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Natu-
20 ralization may contract with officers and employees for the
21 use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided*
22 *further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
23 employment of aliens in the Government service shall not
24 apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration
25 and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent

1 and such temporary employees as are required from time
2 to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not
3 available.

4 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

5 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
6 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-
7 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance
8 and care of United States prisoners, \$420,000: *Provided*,
9 That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available
10 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
11 work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written
12 authorization of the Attorney General.

13 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-
14 tions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners,
15 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and
16 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at
17 prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased
18 inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States,
19 transporting persons released from custody of the United
20 States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide
21 residence within the United States or to such place within
22 the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney
23 General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the
24 discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money
25 not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; including

1 purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles; purchase of
2 one bus at not to exceed \$5,000; not to exceed \$10,000
3 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
4 work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in
5 writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses; fur-
6 nishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel
7 necessary for employees in the performance of their official
8 duties; not to exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land
9 adjacent to any Federal penal or correctional institution
10 when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the additional
11 land is essential to the protection of the health or safety of
12 the institution; firearms and ammunition; purchase and ex-
13 change of farm products and livestock; \$18,750,000:
14 *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
15 amended, shall not be construed to apply to any purchase
16 or service rendered under this appropriation when the
17 aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

18 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for
19 inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances
20 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uniforms
22 and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the em-
23 ployees in the performance of their official duties;
24 \$1,430,000; *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the
25 appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers,

1 Public Health Service", \$106,850 without limitation
2 accounts, and to other appropriations of the Public Health
3 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discre-
4 tion of the Attorney General for direct expenditure by that
5 Service.

6 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction,
7 remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at
8 existing penal and correctional institutions and all necessary
9 expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the direction
10 of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of material
11 and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United
12 States prisoners as the Attorney General may direct,
13 \$162,000.

14 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
15 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in
16 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and
17 medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from
18 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place
19 of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other
20 place within the United States as may be authorized by the
21 Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable
22 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an
23 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of
24 sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and mainte-
25 nance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein,

1 occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of
2 May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prison-
3 ers becoming insane during imprisonment and who con-
4 tinue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no rela-
5 tives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains
6 of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the
7 United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose
8 remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying,
9 pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards
10 for their capture; and for repairs, betterments, and improve-
11 ments of United States jails, including sidewalks; \$1,850,000.

12 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

13 Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such
14 officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out
15 of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or
16 transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading
17 with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50
18 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out
19 the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General
20 pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,700,-
21 000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1948 for the
22 general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Prop-
23 erty, including the salary of the Director of the Office at
24 \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed
25 \$5,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for

1 cost of penalty mail; rent in the District of Columbia; not to
2 exceed \$70,000 for temporary services as authorized by
3 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ;
4 personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling ex-
5 penses, including attendance at meetings of organizations con-
6 cerned with the work of the agency: *Provided further*, That
7 on or before November 1, 1947, the Attorney General shall
8 make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the
9 Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed
10 information on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-
11 penses incurred during the fiscal year 1947, in connection
12 with the activities of the Office of Alien Property.

13 None of the money appropriated by this title shall be
14 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem
15 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more than
16 one of such capacities on the same day.

17 None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used
18 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed
19 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and
20 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a
21 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

22 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of
23 the United States district attorney and the United States
24 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
25 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any

1 funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of
2 the District of Columbia.

3 In the procurement of lawbooks, books of reference, and
4 periodicals, the Department of Justice is authorized to ex-
5 change or sell similar items and apply the exchange allow-
6 ances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part
7 payment therefor.

8 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
9 Appropriation Act, 1948".

10 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
13 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title
14 referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in
15 the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15
16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates
17 for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; teletype news
18 service (not exceeding \$1,000); purchase of one passenger
19 motor vehicle (not exceeding \$3,000); \$800,000.

20 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
21 the Department, except for technical and scientific services
22 in the Office of the Secretary and for the Patent Office,
23 the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field
24 printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the
25 Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the

1 Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220),
2 \$1,000,000.

3 Technical and scientific services: For necessary ex-
4 penses in the performance of activities and services relating
5 to technological development as an aid to business in the
6 development of foreign and domestic commerce, including
7 all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and
8 expenses, Office of the Secretary", is available (not to
9 exceed \$25,000), for services as authorized by section 15
10 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and
11 not to exceed \$60,000 for printing and binding, \$1,700,000,
12 of which not to exceed \$500,000 may be transferred to
13 the National Bureau of Standards for testing and other
14 scientific studies.

15 Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit
16 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
17 of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aero-
18 nautics Board, as required by the Act of June 28, 1944
19 (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$600,000.

20 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

21 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:
22 For expenses necessary for searching census records and
23 supplying information incident to carrying out the pro-
24 visions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory re-
25 quirements with respect to age and citizenship certification,

1 including personal services at the seat of government, travel,
2 microfilm, and binding records, and photographic supplies,
3 \$100,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the
4 furnishing from census records of evidence for the establish-
5 ment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations
6 approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security
7 Board.

8 Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for
9 collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics
10 provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be
11 fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the
12 Classification Act; the cost of obtaining State, municipal,
13 and other records; preparation of monographs on census
14 subjects and other work of specialized character by contract;
15 purchase and rental of office furniture and equipment includ-
16 ing mechanical and electrical tabulating equipment and other
17 labor-saving devices; tabulating cards and continuous form
18 tabulating paper; \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That on and after
19 October 1, 1947, all functions necessary to the compilation
20 of foreign trade statistics shall be performed in New York,
21 New York, and of the foregoing amount \$1,200,000 shall
22 be available exclusively for this purpose.

23 Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary
24 preparatory to the taking of the seventeenth decennial census
25 in accordance with law (13 U. S. C. 201-219), including

1 printing and binding, \$200,000, to remain available until
2 June 30, 1949.

3 Census of manufacturers: For expenses necessary for
4 collecting, compiling, and publishing statistics relating to
5 manufacturing industries in accordance with law (13 U. S.
6 C. 217), including printing and binding, \$4,000,000, to re-
7 main available until June 30, 1949.

8 General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-
9 penses necessary for general administration, including tem-
10 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the
11 Census without regard to the Classification Act; purchase
12 (for replacement only) of two passenger motor vehicles;
13 purchase, construction, repair, and rental of tabulating ma-
14 chines and other mechanical or electrical equipment, tabu-
15 lating cards, and continuous form tabulating paper;
16 \$1,200,000.

17 The foregoing appropriations "Seventeenth Decennial
18 Census" and "Census of Manufacturers" shall be available
19 for personal services at the seat of government and for
20 personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be
21 fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the
22 Classification Act, and funds from said appropriations for
23 administrative expenses may be transferred to the appropria-
24 tion "General Administration, Bureau of the Census."

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), incident to the enforcement of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service to States and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction or improvement of airports and landing areas; including personal services in the District of Columbia; the operation and maintenance of two hundred and twenty-six aircraft; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; purchase of three hundred and twenty-five and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; \$66,133,000, and the War and Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration without charge aircraft, aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of such Departments: *Provided*, That none of the funds hereby appropriated shall be used for the employment of personnel for the opera-

1 tion of air-traffic control towers: *Provided further*, That
2 there may be credited to this appropriation, funds received
3 from States, counties, municipalities, and other public au-
4 thorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and opera-
5 tion of airport traffic control towers.

6 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
7 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
8 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional
9 civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of
10 additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and
11 communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and
12 modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acqui-
13 sition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal services
14 in the District of Columbia; and hire of passenger motor
15 vehicles; \$17,638,000, together with the unexpended balance
16 of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1947
17 which is hereby merged with this appropriation: *Provided*,
18 That not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation shall be
19 available for emergency repair and replacement of facilities
20 damaged by fire, flood, or storm, not to exceed \$125,000
21 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and ex-
22 penses, Civil Aeronautical Administration," for necessary
23 expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and
24 from and within the Territories and possessions of the United
25 States of materials and equipment secured under this appro-

1 priation, and not to exceed \$500,000 may be transferred to
2 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics
3 Administration," for necessary administrative costs; and the
4 War and Navy Departments are authorized during the fiscal
5 year 1948, to transfer without charge, subject to the approval
6 of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation and communica-
7 tion facilities, including appurtenances thereto, to the Civil
8 Aeronautics Administration.

9 Technical development: For expenses necessary in car-
10 rying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938,
11 as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such develop-
12 mental work and service testing as tends to the creation of
13 improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,
14 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,
15 and operation methods, and personal services in the District
16 of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant;
17 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, and operation and
18 maintenance of five aircraft; \$2,000,000.

19 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
20 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, main-
21 tenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,
22 including not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning,
23 and repair of uniforms, and not to exceed \$124,900 for
24 the installation of runway lighting, repairs to existing paving,
25 and to pave parking lot, \$1,236,000; and the War and

1 Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the Ad-
2 ministrator without payment therefor a heavy duty fire-
3 crash truck, crane, and such other equipment as is
4 commonly used in ground operation at airports for use of
5 the Washington National Airport.

6 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act:
7 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act
8 of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$32,500,000,
9 to be available until June 30, 1953, of which \$29,000,000
10 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sec-
11 tions 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$1,662,500 shall be for
12 projects in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance
13 with section 5 (c) : *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,837,-
14 500 of the said \$32,500,000 shall be available as one fund
15 for necessary planning, research, and administrative ex-
16 penses; including personal services in the District of Colum-
17 bia; the purchase of fifteen and hire of passenger motor
18 vehicles; of which \$1,837,500 not to exceed \$176,000 may
19 be transferred to the "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-
20 nautics Administration", to provide for necessary adminis-
21 trative expenses, including the maintenance and operation
22 of aircraft, and \$26,000 may be transferred to the appro-
23 priation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce":
24 *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head

1 for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby merged with this appro-
2 priation.

3 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

4 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For
5 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, includ-
6 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; contract
7 stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary
8 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section
9 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and
10 traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses
11 of training conducted by the Government or industries serv-
12 ing aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of
13 appropriations in the field; not to exceed \$7,500 for deposit
14 in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty
15 mail; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle and hire, opera-
16 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles and aircraft;
17 \$2,500,000.

18 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$35,000.

19 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

20 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses
21 necessary for the Survey in the District of Columbia, includ-
22 ing the compilation of field surveys and other data; the pro-
23 duction, purchase, or printing of maps and nautical and
24 aeronautical charts; maintenance of and equipment for an

1 instrument shop and procurement or exchange of wood-
2 working supplies and equipment; motion-picture equipment;
3 chart paper, drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and
4 printing supplies and equipment; instruments (except sur-
5 veying instruments) ; stationery for field stations and parties;
6 \$3,300,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be
7 available for personal services.

8 Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary
9 to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field
10 units of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations
11 required for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast
12 Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of all
13 coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United States;
14 research in physical hydrography; geodetic surveying opera-
15 tions to provide control for national mapping and for other
16 purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and the
17 establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and in
18 other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;
19 gravity surveys in United States territory and adjacent areas;
20 operation of two latitude observatories, including replacement
21 of one observatory and auxiliary buildings; field surveys
22 required for the production of aeronautical charts; pur-
23 chase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites
24 where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic
25 and seismological buildings; construction of magnetic and

1 seismological observatory and auxiliary buildings at Fair-
2 banks, Alaska; operation, maintenance, and repair of an
3 airplane for photographic surveys; packing, crating, and
4 transporting personal household effects of commissioned
5 officers when transferred from one official station to an-
6 other, and of commissioned officers who die on active
7 duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as
8 authorized by law; extra compensation at not to exceed
9 \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when
10 assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not
11 to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other
12 Federal agencies while observing tides or currents or tending
13 seismographs; and reimbursement, under rules prescribed by
14 the Secretary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey
15 for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for
16 the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities
17 and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by
18 them (not to exceed a total of \$500) ; \$5,000,000.

19 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
20 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
21 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
22 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment
23 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
24 \$1,250,000.

25 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geo-

1 detic Survey shall be available (not to exceed \$2,500) for
2 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
3 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600).

4 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

5 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-
6 ices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign
7 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-
8 ing the purchase of commercial and trade reports; temporary
9 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
10 1946 (Public Law 600), (not exceeding \$50,000); \$5,-
11 000,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and
12 binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental
13 personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount
14 herein appropriated.

15 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate
16 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices
17 for the collection and dissemination of information useful in
18 the development and improvement of commerce throughout
19 the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed
20 \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
21 \$2,000,000.

22 PATENT OFFICE

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
24 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and the
25 salary of the Commissioner at \$10,000 per annum; tem-

1 porary services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946
 2 (Public Law 600), at rates for individuals not to exceed
 3 \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$50,000); expenses of trans-
 4 porting to foreign governments publications of patents
 5 issued by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against
 6 the Commissioner of Patents; travel; production by photo-
 7 lithographic process of copies of weekly issue of drawings of
 8 patents and designs, reproduction of copies and drawings
 9 and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks,
 10 foreign patent drawings, and other papers, such other papers
 11 when reproduced for sale to be sold at such prices as deter-
 12 mined by the Commissioner; photo prints of pending appli-
 13 cation drawings; and other contingent and miscellaneous
 14 expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That the headings of
 15 the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the
 16 Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography; \$8,000,-
 17 000.

18 Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of
 19 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations;
 20 printing, engraving illustrations for, and binding the Official
 21 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices; and for
 22 miscellaneous printing and binding, \$1,450,000.

23 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in
 25 carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March

1 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271–278), and
2 Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the
3 Bureau and the functions set forth under the Bureau of
4 Standards in the “Department of Commerce Appropriation
5 Act, 1935”, including personal services in the District of
6 Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field, building of
7 temporary experimental structures; expenses of the visiting
8 committee; demonstration of the results of the Bureau’s
9 work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most
10 effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
11 guards; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; contract
12 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
13 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and
14 purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals
15 of articles prepared officially by Government employees.

16 Operation and administration: For the general operation
17 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of
18 the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and protection
19 of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;
20 \$1,000,000.

21 Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying
22 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms
23 of the national standards; the preparation and distribution
24 of standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials,
25 and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the

1 improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to gov-
2 ernmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; the
3 maintenance and development of national standards of
4 measurement; the development of improved methods of
5 measurement; the determination of physical constants and
6 the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms
7 and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and
8 safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and
9 heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances,
10 and X-rays; the study of conditions affecting radio trans-
11 mission; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard fre-
12 quency; the development of methods of chemical analysis
13 and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare
14 substances; investigations relating to the utilization of mate-
15 rials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of
16 new processes and methods of fabrication; the solutions of
17 problems arising in connection with standards; cooperation
18 with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and
19 national organizations in developing specifications and facili-
20 tating their use; encouragement of the application of the
21 latest developments in the utilization and standardization
22 of building materials; the development of engineering and
23 safety codes, simplified practice recommendations, and com-
24 mercial standards of quality and performance; and the

1 compilation of and dissemination of scientific and technical
2 data; \$6,000,000.

3 Purchase and installation of betatron: For the purchase
4 and installation of a betatron and auxiliary equipment, and
5 the construction of an annex to the X-radiation laboratory of
6 the National Bureau of Standards with underground cham-
7 bers for housing the betatron, for the purpose of conducting
8 studies of X- and beta-radiation above 1.4 million volts,
9 \$415,000, to remain available until expended.

10 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau
11 shall be available for temporary services as authorized by
12 section 15 of the Act approved August 2, 1946 (Public
13 Law 600).

14 WEATHER BUREAU

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
16 carrying into effect in the United States and possessions, on
17 ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary,
18 the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved
19 October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved
20 October 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), section 803 of
21 the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603) as
22 amended by Public Law 691 dated August 8, 1946, and
23 section 308 of an Act approved April 30, 1946 (Public
24 Law 370), including investigations of atmospheric phe-
25 nomena; cooperation with other public agencies and societies

1 and institutions of learning; personal services at the seat of
2 government; purchase (for replacement only) of seven
3 passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, operation, and repair
4 of one airplane; repair, alterations, and improvements to
5 existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds,
6 including the construction of necessary outbuildings and
7 sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau
8 grounds; the erection of temporary buildings for living and
9 working quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and tele-
10 graphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages,
11 rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the
12 companies performing the service; and establishment, equip-
13 ment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and sta-
14 tions; \$21,000,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 may
15 be expended for the contribution of the United States to
16 the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International
17 Meteorological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000
18 for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Wash-
19 ington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars,
20 forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing
21 shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at
22 the Government Printing Office without impairing the serv-
23 ice of said Bureau: *Provided further*, That the War and
24 Navy Departments are authorized, during the fiscal year
25 1948, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau,

1 subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
2 equipment and supplies for upper air soundings: *Pro-*
3 *vided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this ap-
4 propriation may be expended for services as authorized
5 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
6 Law 600): *Provided further*, That in the conduct of
7 meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, pur-
8 suant to Public Law 296, approved February 12, 1946,
9 the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the
10 appointment of employees at rates to be fixed by the Chief
11 of the Weather Bureau without regard to the civil-service
12 laws and Classification Act, but the maximum base rate
13 of pay shall not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum and at
14 no time more than five employees shall be in a pay
15 status at such rate of pay, and no other employees shall
16 receive in excess of the base rate of pay of \$5,000 per
17 annum; the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective cloth-
18 ing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to em-
19 ployees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations;
20 and the War and Navy Departments are authorized in the
21 fiscal year 1948, subject to the approval of the Bureau of
22 the Budget, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau
23 materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to the needs of
24 the War and Navy Departments and necessary for the estab-

1 lishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic weather
2 stations.

3 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may
4 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in
5 Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and
6 transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather
7 Bureau.

8 The appropriations of the Department of Commerce
9 available for salaries and expenses shall be available for
10 health programs as authorized by Public Law 658, Seventy-
11 ninth Congress, and for the payment of claims under part
12 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601, Seventy-
13 ninth Congress).

14 Appropriations of the Department of Commerce avail-
15 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for attend-
16 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
17 activities for which the appropriations are made.

18 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce
19 Appropriation Act, 1948".

20 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

21 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

22 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
23 Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and
24 employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,
25 except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be

1 employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office
2 or work of the Court, \$762,500.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
4 Supreme Court of the United States, \$25,000, of which
5 amount not to exceed \$18,000 shall be available immediately,
6 to be expended as required without allotment by quarters,
7 and to be executed by such printer as the Court may design-
8 nate.

9 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses
10 to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$40,000,
11 of which amount not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available
12 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
13 penalty mail.

14 Structural and mechanical care of the building and
15 grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to
16 enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties
17 imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40
18 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance,
19 repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;
20 and personal and other services (including temporary labor
21 without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts,
22 as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and
23 equipment or under contract without compliance with sec-
24 tions 3709, as amended, and 3744 of the Revised Statutes
25 (41 U. S. C. 5, 16) ; \$122,800.

1 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

2 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District
3 Court of the United States for the District of Columbia
4 from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum
5 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals
6 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under
7 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any
8 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

9 Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United
10 States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
11 provements to the courthouse, including repair and main-
12 tenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and
13 material and every item incident thereto, \$11,200, to be
14 expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

15 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of
16 Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
17 provements to the United States Court of Appeals Building,
18 including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-
19 ment, and for labor and material and every item incident
20 thereto, \$3,800, to be expended under the direction of
21 the Architect of the Capitol.

22 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

23 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
24 judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and em-
25 ployees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court,

1 including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing
2 and binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge,
3 \$168,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this appro-
4 priation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of
5 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail.

6 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

7 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
8 judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of
9 the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including
10 exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and
11 binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$356,-
12 400: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the
13 Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of
14 the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this
15 appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general
16 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail.

17 COURT OF CLAIMS

18 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice,
19 four judges, seven regular and five additional com-
20 missioners, and all other officers and employees of the court,
21 including the compensation of stenographers authorized by
22 the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges
23 necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance
24 of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act
25 amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act ap-

1 proved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled
 2 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by
 3 the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and com-
 4 pensation', and for other purposes'', approved June 23, 1930,
 5 and as also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944;
 6 and necessary expenses of the court including traveling
 7 expenses, and printing and binding; \$450,000: *Provided*,
 8 That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be avail-
 9 able for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
 10 of penalty mail.

11 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
 12 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
 13 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
 14 \$11,000.

15 TERRITORIAL COURTS

16 Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-
 17 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of
 18 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of
 19 judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

20 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

21 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; dis-
 22 trict judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one
 23 in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of
 24 Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama
 25 Canal Zone); and judges retired under section 260 of the

1 Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff
2 Act of 1930, \$4,515,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
3 priation shall be available for the salaries of all United
4 States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully en-
5 titled thereto whether active or retired.

6 Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of
7 United States circuit courts of appeals and United States
8 district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$3,600,000.

9 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
10 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the
11 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Flor-
12 ence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama; Grand
13 Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango, Colorado;
14 Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton, Illinois;
15 Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New Mexico;
16 Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Carolina; Ard-
17 more, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen, South
18 Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South Dakota;
19 Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyoming; or
20 Lander, Wyoming; Cumberland, Maryland; Charlottesville,
21 Virginia; Big Stone Gap, Virginia; Clarksburg, West Vir-
22 ginia; Springfield, Massachusetts; Key West, Florida; Paris,
23 Texas; Victoria, Texas; Richmond, Kentucky; Cairo, Illi-
24 nois; New Albany, Indiana; Terre Haute, Indiana; Bates-
25 ville, Arkansas; Harrison, Arkansas; Chadron, Nebraska;

1 Bellingham, Washington; Pueblo, Colorado; Pendleton,
2 Oregon; Medford, Oregon; but this paragraph shall not be
3 so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of court
4 of such employees as may be necessary from other offices to
5 the offices named herein.

6 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of
7 probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized
8 by the Act approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726),
9 \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall
10 be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to ap-
11 point probation officers, or to make such orders as may be
12 necessary to govern probation officers in their own courts:
13 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
14 be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation
15 officer who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge
16 certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the
17 official orders of the Attorney General with respect to super-
18 vising or furnishing information concerning any prisoner
19 released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal
20 or correctional institution.

21 Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized
22 by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and
23 Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended
24 (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$320,000.

25 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States

1 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under
2 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), includ-
3 ing fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United
4 States courts, including the objects and subject to the condi-
5 tions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation com-
6 missioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
7 1937, \$475,000.

8 Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;
9 meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and
10 meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section
11 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362);
12 and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not
13 exceeding three days for any one term of court; \$1,400,000:
14 *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for
15 the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of
16 section 1401, title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, but
17 such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

18 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For mis-
19 cellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their
20 officers; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase
21 of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906
22 (34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$84,000 for deposit in
23 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
24 for the United States courts and the Administrative Office
25 of the United States Courts; \$500,000.

1 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses,
2 not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, includ-
3 ing traveling expenses of probation officers and their clerks,
4 \$590,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an
5 amount not to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of attendance at
6 meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when
7 incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the
8 Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
10 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,
11 \$69,000.

12 Printing and binding: For printing and binding the
13 advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of
14 the Supreme Court of the United States, \$80,250.

15 Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters
16 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by
17 the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222), \$800,000.

18 Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized
19 by the Act of June 28, 1946 (Public Law 464), \$350,000.

20 Miscellaneous expenses of referees: For miscellaneous
21 expenses of referees, United States courts, including the
22 salaries of their clerical assistants, travel expenses, and
23 printing and binding; purchase of envelopes without regard
24 to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to
25 exceed \$30,000 for deposit in the general fund of the
26 Treasury for cost of penalty mail; \$350,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
3 Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including
4 personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, adver-
5 tising, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
6 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field,
7 \$400,000.

8 As used in this title, the term "circuit court of appeals"
9 includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District
10 of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the
11 chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
12 District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes asso-
13 ciate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
14 District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

15 The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for
16 the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price ex-
17 ceeding that approved by the court and for not more than
18 \$6.50 per volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased here-
19 under for United States judges and other judicial officers
20 shall be marked plainly "The Property of the United States",
21 and such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their
22 successors in office.

23 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
24 Act, 1948".

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow

1 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
2 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
3 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
4 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
5 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
6 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
7 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
8 provisions of existing law.

9 SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the “Departments
10 of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary Appro-
11 priation Act, 1948”.

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80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3311

[Report No. 336]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

By Mr. STEFAN

MAY 5, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 14, 1947
For actions of May 13, 1947
30th-1st, No. 90

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HIGHLIGHTS; House received conference report on Greek-Turkish aid bill. Senate committee reported bill to extend reclamation laws to Ark. Sen. McCarthy criticized USDA's sugar rationing program. Rep. Gathings urged additional cotton-research appropriations. House committee approved bill to protect forests against insects and diseases.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN RELIEF. Received the conference report on S. 938, the Greek-Turkish aid bill (pp. 5284-5). As reported from conference, the bill provides as follows:
Authorizes the President to assist Greece and Turkey through financial aid by loans, grants, etc.; detailing Federal employees to those countries; procurement for and transfer to those countries of articles, services, and information; etc. Authorizes appropriations of \$400,000,000 to carry out the act. Pending an appropriation, directs RFC to make advances up to \$100,000,000, to be repaid from the appropriation. Provides for allocations from these funds to the departments and agencies which furnish assistance, and prohibits any such department or agency from providing assistance except through these allocations. Specifies certain conditions precedent to such aid, and certain conditions under which such aid shall be withdrawn.
2. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 3311 (pp. 5244-65, 5268-84).
3. COTTON RESEARCH. Rep. Gathings, Ark., spoke in favor of additional appropriations for research on new uses for cotton (p. 5242).
4. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Received from this Department a report on progress of the control of this disease in Mexico. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 5285.)
5. GEOGRAPHIC NOMENCLATURE. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments H. R. 1555, to promote uniformity of geographic nomenclature in the Federal

Government (H. Rept. 366)(p. 5285).

6. RECLAMATION. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3143, to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of the Paonia Federal reclamation project, Colo. (H. Rept. 371)(p. 5285).
7. The Public Lands Committee ordered reported H. R. 1826, changing the penalty for trespassing on national-forest land; H. R. 1826, to protect forests from insects and diseases; and H. R. 195, authorizing USDA to sell to Sitka, Alaska, certain lands formerly occupied by the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station (p. D240) (These bills, as reported, and the committee reports will not be available until the bills are actually reported. At that time this Digest will include a note to that effect.)

SENATE

8. SUGAR CONTROLS. Sen. McCarthy, Wis., stated that "the Sugar Rationing Division of the Agriculture Department is participating in planned scarcity, so far as sugar is concerned, and planned wastage so far as fruits and berries on the farm are concerned," and urged the decontrol of sugar (pp. 5320-3).
9. LABOR. Passed, 68-24, with amendments H.R. 3020, the labor-management bill (pp. 5288-99). Sens. Taft, Ball, Lyes, Murray, and Ellender were appointed conferees (p. 5298). House conferees not yet appointed.
10. RECLAMATION. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment S. 299, to extend the reclamation laws to Arkansas (S. Rept. 168) (p. 5300).
Sen. Morse, Oreg., discussed the effects of reduced appropriations on the reclamation and power projects of the West (pp. 5338-61).
11. PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment S. 1020, to amend the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 relative to accumulated leave and claims' authorizations (S.Rept. 166) (p. 5300).
12. FOREIGN RELIEF. Began debate on H.J.Res. 153, providing for relief assistance to the people of countries devastated by war (pp. 5303-20).
13. LANDS. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment S. 28, to reestablish the offices of registers of land offices (S.Rept. 165) (p. 5300).
14. PERSONNEL. Sen. McCarran, Nev., inserted the amendments which he intends to propose and his prepared statement on S. 637, the omnibus retirement bill (pp. 5301-2).

BILL INTRODUCED

15. GRAZING LANDS. H.R. 3429, by Rep. Barrett, Wyo., "to amend section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act." To Public Lands Committee. (p. 5286.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. FORESTRY APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Morrison, La., inserted his statement before the Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture urging that no reduction be made in appropriations for forestry work (p. A2385).
17. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Welch, Calif., stating that Government funds spent on such projects will be returned to the Federal

crease and the across-the-board raise for postal workers equalized many of the inequities in the Federal pay scale. It is time, I believe, for us to recognize the existence of even more apparent inequities in the pay scale for the higher-bracket employees and to take appropriate action.

In the first place, the \$10,000 limitation on Government salaries should be removed and a ceiling more in line with conditions of today and the demands of public service substitute. As I have said, we cannot hope, or expect to bring top Federal salaries into line with those in private industry but we can certainly reduce the wide margin which separates them today.

This wide discrepancy was emphasized by Mr. Klutz in his column. He said the annual statement of a company operating a chain of 5-and-10-cent stores—and this is not an isolated case—revealed that six people last year were paid over \$100,000, ranging from \$113,000 to \$330,000. In the next highest pay group between \$50,000 and \$100,000, were 59 employees. In this third group, 233 employees made between \$20,000 and \$50,000.

How many people in Government service, outside the President, could be placed in any of those salary groups?

International organizations have recognized the fact that to obtain the caliber of men necessary to make those agencies function the salary must be made attractive. For instance, the United Nations has set up this salary scale: Secretary General, \$20,000; Assistant Secretary General—eight, \$13,500; director of department, \$10,000; section chief, \$6,000–\$8,400; intermediate officers, \$4,700–\$6,000.

In addition, each of the higher officials are granted liberal expense accounts.

Another example is the World Bank as compared with the Export-Import Bank, a Government agency. The President and the Chairman of the Board of the Export-Import Bank receive \$15,000 a year while comparable officials of the World Bank receive \$30,000—tax exempt. Members of the Board of the Export-Import Bank receive \$12,000 a year while comparable officials of the World Bank receive \$17,000—tax exempt.

Shortly before his death, Mr. Smith spoke strongly in favor of lifting the \$10,000 ceiling on salaries, pointing out that President Truman had been unsuccessful in recruiting many able men to Government service because of their sheer inability to accept posts under the ceiling. He declared:

Yet, it may be ventured, there has never been a time in the history of this Nation when it had greater need for managerial talent. When the wise management of a program involving the expenditures of billions of dollars is of paramount importance the compensation paid executives would not seem to be a material issue. The question is not whether the Federal Government can afford to bid against private enterprise for managerial ability, but whether it can afford to do so.

I was pleased to learn from the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] that the Committee on Civil Service will probably consider several proposals for correcting

this situation. It was apparent in last year's debate over the salary adjustment bill that the salaries to be paid top executive and professional officials involved a basic governmental policy rather than an adjustment problem. It was generally recognized that this problem could not be considered in connection with a cost-of-living factor. This policy decision was, therefore, postponed, but it should now receive the earnest attention of the Congress.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

APPROPRIATION FOR CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I arise at this time to announce for the information of Members, many of whom have made inquiry, that at the proper time in the consideration of the appropriation bill that will come up before the House today, I expect to offer an amendment to restore \$4,849,000 to the Commerce Department appropriation for the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the purpose of operating air-traffic control towers across the Nation.

A number of inquiries have been made and I expect to offer that amendment at the proper time.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include excerpts from a decision rendered by the Supreme Court on yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the Illinois General Assembly.

Mr. MORRISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a report he made on forestry before the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the Washington News.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. JENKINS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, pursuant to the order granted at the time of the death of Hon. Charles L. Gerlach, that I may be permitted to extend my remarks at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CORBETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the Pittsburgh Press.

Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one a copy of a resolution adopted by the twenty-fifth national convention of the Disabled American Veterans, Portland, Oreg., on the 5th day of September 1946, relating to national defense, and in the other an article appearing in the publication known as Our Town, Minneapolis, Minn., April 19, by Joseph P. Polowsky, a very interesting recital of an incident occurring on the Elbe at the close of the war.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may be permitted to sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may sit this afternoon notwithstanding the fact that the House is in session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries may sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

TURKISH LOAN

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, any doubt as to the character of the so-called loan to Turkey which this House recently voted has been dispelled by Turkish President İnönü's announcement of yesterday that the \$100,000,000 American loan would be used for strictly military purposes. Moreover, Turkish officials at Istanbul have brazenly announced their expectation that the so-called loan would be a grant, in the form of military materials.

Mr. Speaker, not only are we allying ourselves with the most reactionary and despotic governments in Europe, but we are granting them outright subsidies, pouring hard-earned American dollars down a drain from which we have no intention of ever retrieving them.

Mr. Speaker, this aid has been called a loan to deceive our own citizens, but the greedy Turks have stripped off the mask of deception from our aid bill and have shamelessly described it for what it is—a plain hand-out from American taxpayers who are indebted to Turkey for absolutely nothing.

Mr. Speaker, it is simple hypocrisy for the Turkish President to declare there is no Armenian problem in Turkey, where Christians are still deprived of elementary civil rights, where they live in fear remembering the terrible slaughter of Greeks and Armenians after World War I, even if we have forgotten it. Let me read to you a cable from the Armenian National Council of Egypt to the Speaker of this House. I quote:

We wonder why American citizens should financially and morally support the country, which, under power of profitable neutrality, backed Nazi Germany during the war while Armenian soldiers together with Americans profusely shed their blood for freedom and democracy.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

VETERANS' HOUSING

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I am informed by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency that he will report to the House this week a bill authorizing the appropriation and expenditure of \$35,000,000 to complete the suspended construction of housing facilities for veterans in the various university and school towns and cities of the country. This measure will be supported, in my opinion, by a unanimous vote of the House.

The University of Tennessee is bursting at the seams with GI students. The housing facilities in the city of Knoxville are wholly inadequate to take care of

them. Many of them are married and are living in trailers and other crowded quarters with their wives and children. This \$35,000,000 will afford them quick relief. They have more than earned the right to an education and to adequate and comfortable housing facilities. Along with my colleagues, I shall gladly support this measure.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a radio broadcast in which she participated.

Mr. BEALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Cumberland News.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1948

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill continue during the remainder of the day, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and myself.

Mr. ROONEY. That is agreeable to this side of the aisle, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3311, with Mr. CURTIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, before I proceed with my general statement I wish to take this opportunity to personally thank the members of this subcommittee on Appropriations for the Departments of State, Commerce, Justice, and the Federal judiciary, Mr. ROBERT JONES of Ohio; Mr. WALT HORAN, of Washington; Mr. IVOR D. FENTON, of Pennsylvania; Mr. JOHN J. ROONEY, of New York; Mr. J. VAUGHAN GARY, of Virginia; Mr. THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, of Illinois.

I wish to state I had unusual cooperation from these fine statesmen, who have given much of their valuable time in going into the many phases of this very important bill which makes appropriations for four of the very important departments of our Government.

I cannot help but commend the work of our executive secretary, Mr. Orescan, for the unusual and efficient work he

performed both during the hearings and in writing the reports and for the assistance he rendered to each member of this committee.

The pending appropriation bill for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments, and the Federal judiciary is in line with the record of this Congress to reduce the price of government.

The price of government has advanced by leaps and bounds during the last decade. Along with the necessary rise to win the war, there has been a steady expansion of nonwar projects entailing more personnel, more office space, more money from the taxpayers.

The mounting cost of bureaucracy is an inflation breeder no less than other factors in the private affairs of the people. It all adds to the cost of living. Passage of this bill will help reverse the unwholesome trend. That is what the country is demanding.

The Appropriations Committee, during the short time at its disposal, has been able to scratch only the surface of needless expenditures. But we have seen enough to leave no doubt that with continued careful scrutiny, greater reduction in the price of government can be made.

There has been no reckless swinging of a meat ax by the committee, as some of the vested interests in the executive branch of the Government would have the country believe. That would not be wise economy. We aim for efficiency at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers for the necessary functions of government.

The pending State, Justice, Commerce, and judiciary appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning next July 1 provides a total of \$535,728,008. That is \$162,893,515 less than President Truman recommended. It is 23.5 percent less than what he asked.

The President has said it would be false economy to cut his budget substantially. The committee, upon careful examination of his recommendation for the agencies covered by this bill, found places to lop off expenditures in the interest of less costly and better government.

The amount carried in the bill is a paper increase of \$26,948,330 over the \$508,779,678 that was appropriated for fiscal year 1947. I say "paper increase" because there is an item of \$50,000,000 for the State Department in connection with acquisition of diplomatic quarters abroad that will be reimbursed to the Federal Treasury when circuitous deals under lend-lease settlements are completed. Therefore, in reality, the pending measure provides \$23,051,670 less than was allowed for the present fiscal year.

I also want to point out that there are some new activities, such as projects connected with the United Nations, that had to be provided for in this bill. And there is the substantial item of \$32,500,000 for the Nation-wide airports program that Congress has authorized.

Although hostilities in the war are over and it is axiomatic that Government expenditures should drop tremendously, the Truman administration had the audacity to ask for funds that actually

would add to the present swollen Federal pay roll.

In the four departments covered by this bill there are now about 86,200 employees. Under the Budget Bureau estimates, that number of Government employees would be increased to about 98,550, or 12,350 more than they have now. Under the bill, there will be a substantial reduction in the present number of Government employees.

I want to direct the attention of the House and the country especially to the Departments of State and Commerce. These departments have strayed far from the path of true economy in Government. Sweeping reorganization and modernization are imperative. It is a job that cannot be done overnight. It should be started now.

The State Department has become an uncoordinated series of offices; divisions, and sundry offshoots. It has become the repository of a variety of functions with a variety of missions to perform.

The committee believes that it is getting into fields of Government far removed from the historic conception of the State Department as the diplomatic arm of the Government.

In recent years there have been frequent changes in the holder of the office of Secretary of State. The new Secretaries barely had time to familiarize themselves with major problems in international relations before they were succeeded by others.

Meanwhile, it is evident that the mass of subdivisions and offshoots in the Department went their separate ways without someone to coordinate the coordinators.

This is a situation we hope that Secretary Marshall will handle as soon as possible. It is a situation that makes for inefficiency and ultimately in a higher price for government.

When there is related to the total amount recommended in this bill for 1948 the urgent need for economy in government for the relief of the taxpayers and as a buttress against threatening inflation, it should become obvious that the four departments encompassed in this bill have been adequately provided for. I realize, as I am sure other thoughtful Members of Congress do also, that it is not always practicable in discussing appropriation bills to refer to a prewar level, just as it was not practicable to refer to a prewar level when appropriation bills for the fiscal years immediately following the First World War were discussed.

The world has traveled far since 1939, and this Nation, in order to retain its relative position in the world, also must travel. I am not too sure that one can always properly suggest a return to normalcy. It is merely a relative term connected with the various phases of our historical development.

The matter that seems to be giving the most concern to the Committee on Appropriations, however, and which has concerned me individually as chairman of the subcommittee responsible for providing funds for the four increasingly responsible agencies of the Government, is the extent to which some of these agencies have been reluctant to let go of war-

created functions. They cannot understand that the war is over, and even the United States cannot afford the debatable luxury of an overstuffed, sprawling bureaucracy.

Furthermore, that none of the officials of these agencies who appeared before the committee has taken more than a casual interest in the fiscal situation of this Nation. The further impression received by individual members of the committee in the course of the hearings is that the various officials in control of the activities of the departments and of the bureaus of these departments have not, as yet, taken any cognizance of the existing wave of opposition that is sweeping the country to the existing high costs of running the Federal Government, together with the feeling that perhaps the Nation is being overgoverned.

The concept of the purpose of government has, as we all know, altered considerably in the last 13 or 14 years. The voters last November indicated definitely that they had enough of the concept of government that had developed in Washington over recent years. This Congress, I am sure, will do everything in its power to comply with the people's mandate.

Absolutely no assistance has been rendered this subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations by the officials of these departments in the attainment of this goal. Perhaps it is the fault of the budgetary system under which we operate, and, if so, I, for one, think it should be changed. The job of governing, and governing efficiently and economically, is the responsibility of both the legislative branch and the executive branch of our Government. These branches should work jointly in the interests of the people. Lack of cooperation results in inefficiency and poor government and waste in the expenditure of public funds.

Despite this lack of cooperation on the part of the officials in the executive departments that appeared before the committee, and despite their strong contentions, with the exception of Ambassador Austin, who appeared in behalf of the appropriation for our participation in United Nations and who voluntarily suggested a reduction, that every dollar requested was needed, the committee was enabled to effect some savings.

The majority of the committee is convinced that the reductions that have been made will in no way impair the necessary operations of the departments covered by this bill.

Now, I will go more into detail, first taking up the Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

This Department has expanded from a total of 5,420 employees and \$17,000,000 in 1939, to 9,760 employees and \$53,000,000 in 1944, or at the peak of the war, and 24,560 and almost \$180,000,000 in the current year. The total request for 1948 is 25,760 regular employees and almost \$280,000,000. As is explained in the committee report, however, adjusting factors reduce the 1948 allowance to about \$62,000,000 for comparison with 1939. Even then the amount is nearly 400 percent of what it was before the war.

The Department has grown too rapidly. It is not sufficiently compact and co-

ordinated effectively to meet the needs of present-day problems. The Department is attempting to do too much outside the sphere of direct international relations.

The committee is recommending a little over \$219,000,000, a reduction of about \$60,400,000 under the budget estimates. This compares with an appropriation of about \$181,500,000 for the current fiscal year.

I have dealt with appropriations of the Department of State for many years. Through these years of association with the Department and its activities, I have arrived at certain conclusions concerning this important branch of our Federal establishment which, if the House will bear with me briefly, I should like to summarize at this time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is discussing a proposition to enable the Members to determine whether we are going to appropriate money to send abroad or for our own folks at home and I think the Members ought to hear it. I make the point of order a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-seven Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 56]

Allen, Calif.	Fellows	O'Hara
Barden	Flannagan	Pace
Bates, Ky.	Fletcher	Patterson
Bennett, Mo.	Fuller	Pfeifer
Bland	Fulton	Philbin
Bloom	Gifford	Ploeser
Boggs, La.	Granger	Plumley
Boykin	Gregory	Potts
Bradley, Mich.	Hart	Powell
Buckley	Hendricks	Rabin
Buffett	Holfield	Rains
Butler	Jarman	Rayfel
Byrne, N. Y.	Jones, N. C.	Redden
Canfield	Kearney	Riehlman
Celler	Kearns	Sabath
Chapman	Kelley	Scott, Hardie
Clements	Keogh	Scott,
Clippinger	Kilburn	Hugh D., Jr.
Coffin	Kling	Shafer
Combs	Klein	Smith, Maine
Cooley	Lane	Smith, Ohio
Coudert	Latham	Somers
D'Alesandro	LeFevre	Stigler
Davis, Tenn.	Lemke	Taylor
Dawson, Ill.	Lucas	Thomas, N. J.
Delaney	McDowell	Thomason
Dirksen	McGarvey	Vinson
Domeneaux	Mansfield, Tex.	Vorys
Donohue	Marcantonio	Weichel
Ellis	Morrow	West
Elsaesser	Miller, Nebr.	Wolcott
Elston	Mitchell	Wolverton
Fallon	Nodar	
Feighan	Norton	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CURTIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 328 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] will proceed.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. GWINN of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield briefly.

Mr. GWINN of New York. I think the membership will be interested to know that the Senate has just passed the labor bill by a vote of 68 to 24. That is nearly 74 percent, about the same as the percentage in the House. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. STEFAN. Foreign Service representatives, in this country and in the embassies and consulates throughout the world, have a single criterion of action. They must get as much as they can honorably get for their own country. Our American ambassadors and their staffs hold their posts from the United States Government. They must be wholeheartedly for that Government. They must always put the interests of that Government first.

The Foreign Service officer may be of material assistance to the nationals of the country in which he serves the United States. The American diplomat may even be in a position to aid in world understanding. Yet, his first—his only—loyalty belongs to this Republic. Compared to this, all else is incidental.

This loyalty begins at home. It begins with honorable dealings between the Department and Congress. It entails the praiseworthy purpose of obtaining appropriations with full disclosure to Congress of the uses to which they are to be put. It involves the prompt, regular, and complete reports to Congress of financial transactions pertaining to claims, trade and transportation concessions, and cultural relations agreements, affecting this and other countries, entered into by the Department's representatives abroad.

A long and continuous record of honesty in these and similar transactions would, indeed, go far to facilitate swift and sympathetic consideration of matters in which the Department requires legislative approval.

Conversely, ignoring Congress or keeping Congress only partially aware of the over-all aims and the daily activities of the Department of State would have effect of thrusting a wedge between two branches of Government which should work together as a team. The importance of establishing a relationship between Congress and the Department of State in which each mutually respects the integrity of the other is not to be exaggerated.

In considering appropriations for the Department of State, a paucity of information on policies governing the various divisions and even the Department as a whole was apparent. Witness after witness from the Department, when asked the policy under which he was operating—information considered necessary in arriving at the necessary amount of funds—said that he did not know the policy. It seems that the policy changes in some fields from day to day. Plainly, there is need for action on this matter by the Secretary of State.

Before I refer to some of the individual items of appropriation for the Depart-

ment, I would like to say a few words concerning the information and cultural program of the Department. As has already been reported in the press, and as many Members of Congress have been informed several days preceding the official reporting of this bill, the amount of \$31,381,220 requested for this program is denied by the committee. The reason I comment on this now is because the cost of this program is distributed among several items of appropriation and accordingly, must be treated as a specific project.

The reasons for the committee's action are several. In the first place, the activity is not authorized by the Congress. This is considerably more than a "technicality" as erroneously described by certain individuals, who apparently are not wholly informed on the legislative processes of their Government. The committee feels that such a radical departure in the methods of conducting our foreign relations should have the approval of the people through their Representatives in the Congress. Much less, vital problems, both domestic and international, are almost daily receiving the consideration of the Congress.

Secondly, it is felt that a Government-sponsored program is out of tune with American precedents and American principles, and even though the news and other programs are as objective as represented, this committee, at least, does not feel that our Government should further remain in the news business.

In the third place, inquiry by the committee has shown that the program is not efficiently administered.

While some of the radio news broadcasts appear to some persons to be of some value, most of the remaining programs do not even come close to fulfilling the desire for information which may exist in the minds of the people abroad.

A list of books presented to the committee and headed "Books sent to the cultural centers in the other American Republics July 1, 1946—February 1, 1947," with the total list and net—after discount—cost indicated, and signed by the Acting Chief of the Division of Libraries and Institutes, contained at least one book unworthy of any public activity. Purchase of this book was denied by Mr. Benton.

With respect to the art program, I am not in a position to say whether the selection of modern art pictures being distributed abroad represent good or poor art. Mr. Benton, himself, had no opinion in the matter inasmuch as he could not even distinguish the subject matter of a half-dozen or so pictures included in the group that was purchased by the Department.

However, the committee could not remain unmindful of the many hundreds of letters received in protest to this program. If we are going abroad to impress people, we should try to impress the average individual rather than a certain segment of the art colony.

We have UNESCO, a United Nations undertaking and in which much interest is developing, and which, as established, will truly represent the views of the American people. Further, let us encourage private enterprise to a greater

international activity through international efforts to eliminate the red tape presently involved in travel and exchange of commodities. Let us develop greater cooperation between the Department of State and private media of information for a proper presentation of American life abroad.

Our forebears planted on this soil the seed of liberty and freedom, which, if properly nurtured, should outgrow our boundaries and reach out into the rest of the world; not through a centralized disseminating agency but through the force of its own dynamics.

I feel that the dire results predicted for the future of this Nation if this program is eliminated are tremendously exaggerated. It was testified that prior to the war, there were six short-wave broadcasting stations beaming news and other programs to the rest of the world. I also want to quote from a statement issued recently by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation:

"A false impression has been created in the last few days that if the State Department should lose its appropriation to continue Government-sponsored short-wave broadcasts, all radio voices from America to people abroad would be cut off. This is entirely misleading and erroneous," according to Walter S. Lemmon, president and founder of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, which built up daily broadcasts over the powerful short-wave radio station WRUL in Boston. * * *

"The accurate dissemination of information and American culture to all parts of Europe and Latin America by radio was successfully carried on through widespread public support, long before the wartime OWI and its OIC successor in the State Department was set up," Mr. Lemmon added. "Our foundation, in active operation since 1935, was broadcasting in 24 different languages authentic information of American life and culture, in cooperation with Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Columbia, and other institutions. This work was temporarily suspended during the war and is now being resumed and expanded. * * *

"Letters from listeners all over Europe and the Middle East now being received by the foundation attest that its nongovernmental programs are being eagerly received. We will continue to broadcast over WRUL and its associated transmitters, in 10 languages to all parts of Europe, during the best evening hours when people there can listen," Mr. Lemmon said today in a statement issued from the New York office of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, at 598 Madison Avenue. * * *

"The work of this nonprofit organization in the fields of international education, and the fostering of world understanding by radio, was started 12 years ago with grants from the Rockefeller Foundation. Since that time, the basis of support has been broadened to include annual contributions from the several thousand public-spirited citizens and American corporations, eager to preserve and spread a knowledge of the American way of life with truly democratic freedom of expression. * * *

"Last year WRUL conducted a successful fight before Congress to preserve freedom of radio, when Assistant Secretary of State William Benton tried to force the station to lease all of its radio time to the Government, without leaving any hours for nongovernmental programs from America. This action was forestalled by Senator BALL's amendment to the State Department appropriation bill which prevent such monopoly of broadcast-

ing from being created by any Government bureau. * * *

"If any portion of the appropriation requested by Mr. Benton for the next fiscal year is finally approved by Congress," Mr. Lemmon stated, "we are convinced that if these funds were to be spent in leasing certain blocks of radio time, and assisting the foreign language program staffs of the existing American international radio stations, the effectiveness of the broadcasts furthering our foreign policy would be markedly increased, and considerable economy in the use of public funds would be achieved. I strongly recommend that such a procedure be followed. * * *

"Our Government is now fostering the reestablishment after the war of America's overseas aviation and transoceanic shipping, by helping to rebuild private enterprise in these fields, without trying to force them into Government monopoly controls. However, it seems to be Mr. Benton's purpose in radio to perpetuate and enlarge the wartime OWI type of bureau, and to stifle private initiative and enterprise, through monopoly measures, in this important field of disseminating ideas from America," Mr. Lemmon concluded.

In concluding my comments on this item, I should like to repeat what I told Assistant Secretary of State William Benton in answer to his statement in which he referred to our pending aid to Greece and Turkey:

All I know is that there is a bill in our Congress asking taxpayers of the United States to send \$400,000,000 as a starter to Greece and Turkey, because the British are no longer to stay there and that they are leaving, and in some way we are to take their place to help Greece and Turkey from the inroads being made by the Communists. But, I still feel that food is more important for Europe today than words of any kind. It is too late for words so far as hungry men, women, and children are concerned, and there are millions of them over there with hands outstretched asking for something to eat.

The bill includes \$23,400,000 for so-called domestic activities of the Department, of which amount \$2,650,000 is for surplus property disposal to which I will refer a little later. The amount of \$20,000,000 is included for departmental salaries and expenses.

When it is recalled that all items included in the item "Salaries and expenses," totaled \$2,728,347 in 1940, \$3,453,000 in 1941, \$4,377,105 in 1942, \$5,986,800 in 1943, and even up to something over \$13,000,000 in 1946, it was extremely difficult for this committee, during this period of need for economy, to reconcile itself to a need in excess of \$18,000,000 for the regular activities. There is no doubt but what if world conditions were somewhat less disturbing than at present a greater reduction in funds would have been made.

SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

The disposition of surplus property abroad imposed on the State Department by the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and for which \$2,650,000 is included in the bill is really not a function of the Department of State. This activity appears to be conducted rather efficiently under the direction of Gen. Donald H. Connolly.

It is reported that as of March 1, 1947, approximately \$7,790,000,000 in surplus property had been disposed of during the 18 months in which declarations were

made by the owning agencies. The remaining inventory balance is estimated at \$1,386,000,000 with \$1,850,000,000 of declarations definitely in view, or a total of approximately \$2,500,000,000 worth of property to be disposed of during fiscal year 1948. The total in cash, credit, and local currencies realized on the property disposed of as of March 1, 1947, is \$1,691,000,000, or 23.3 percent of the original cost. Of this total, \$400,000,000 is in cash.

Credits and local currencies are used for the sending of American students abroad under the Fulbright Act, and the purchase of property under the Foreign Service Buildings Act. The largest portion of the assets—over and above the cash—represents long-term credits to, as of February 28, 1947, 30 countries and 5 private entities.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

For the Foreign Service, the bill includes \$119,670,000. This item also has grown tremendously since 1939—from 3,730 employees to almost 12,000 in 1947, and a requested 14,540 in 1948. The elimination of the information program eliminates something over 2,000 from the total requested. The same comments I just made to the Department as a whole also apply to this service—that is, that it still might be too large for efficient performance. I hope that Secretary Marshall will soon make an analysis of the entire Department with the idea of pulling in the loose ends and making it a more compact and harder-hitting organization.

During this time, when we are carefully scrutinizing every item of expenditure, and are intent on cutting to the bone all unnecessary governmental waste, it is not proposed that we do without adequate official representation abroad. What we are trying to do is to get the most for the American taxpayers' money—and the best.

In these comments on the Foreign Service, it would be impossible not to consider the relationship of our diplomacy and our diplomats to the newly formed United Nations. To have men dealing with the representatives of the United Nations who are not completely American in their point of view would be to invite disaster to our country and to the United Nations.

Nowadays, the diplomat is beset at every turn by propaganda perils. He must not fail in keeping his Government informed as to all trends in order that it may not be taken in by a surprise move. For this, we need men on the spot well versed in diplomatic methods and language, who know what sort of information to look for, where to find it, and how to appraise its value when he does get it.

What we have come to call diplomacy in the last several years has failed to achieve beneficial results and has led us into all too many disasters. But, what we have had to call diplomacy was not the real diplomacy. It was the assumption of responsible diplomatic functions by star-gazers and inexperienced amateurs. It was evidenced in the method of having the negotiation of infinitely complicated world problems by tyros and

adventurers. It was the forcing on the world in critical times of new and untried methods. It has often consisted of mere publicity stunts. The result has contributed to world-wide chaos.

It is my considered opinion that through embarking on a continuing campaign of close cooperation and frank interchange of ideas with Congress, with establishing as the paramount ideal of the service, the devotion to this country and this country alone, and by the proper choice and payment of personnel, that real diplomacy can be restored to this Republic.

The aims, purposes, and activities of this restored American diplomacy must and shall be directed toward making this country strong at home and understood and respected abroad. Restored diplomacy is, indeed, our first line of defense, our major bulwark against war in this atomic age.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

I want to say a word about the representation allowances for which the committee has recommended \$500,000, a reduction of \$618,000 under the budget estimates and \$300,000 under the current year's appropriation.

This appropriation has climbed steadily from \$125,000 in 1938 to the requested \$1,118,000 for 1948. The average allotment per chief of mission has increased from approximately \$2,000 in 1938 to \$5,130 in 1947 and \$5,627 proposed for 1948. In this connection, I point out that under Public Law 724 each chief of mission is also entitled to a maintenance-of-residence allowance ranging, as proposed in the estimates, from \$2,500 to \$20,000 annually. Representation allowances for ranking subordinates and other officers of the Foreign Service have likewise increased tremendously since 1938.

A review of copies of vouchers on file in the State Department very definitely indicates that there is too much entertaining for other than absolutely necessary purposes. In one instance, the same individual gave a reception each day for approximately 3 weeks.

These vouchers further disclosed the fact that the Foreign Service officers are spending considerable sums of money in entertaining each other.

This is not the purpose for which this type of allowance was originated. The committee felt that it has been more than liberal in providing the sum recommended in the bill and wishes to inform the State Department that a continued review of these expenditures will be made by the committee for its information in connection with future requests.

FOREIGN-PROPERTY PURCHASES

It should be explained that the \$50,000,000 item appearing in appropriations for the Department of State Foreign Building Office is not an appropriation of new funds.

The properties which this sum is intended to cover are, as you know, being secured through the operations of Public Law 547, which authorizes the Department to secure needed properties in return for credits due on obligations from foreign governments. Most of the properties we are coming into possession of are through lend-lease settlements, or

sales of surplus materials all over the world, or as credits on account of reparations.

Public Law 547 is the authorizing legislation under which advantage can be taken of these foreign obligations, but, nevertheless, all amounts involved should follow regular appropriation channels. It is merely a bookkeeping transaction.

When a piece of property valuable for this Government is located, the Foreign Building Office negotiates with the owner, and when an equitable valuation is reached the property is deeded to this Government, and the amount involved is credited to the foreign government on any obligations it may have running to the United States. The sum requested is not new money to be expended, but merely an appropriation into the Treasury for accounting purposes.

For the several items under the heading "International obligations," the committee has included in the bill the amount of \$76,000,000. Of this amount, \$45,000,000 is recommended for the Philippine rehabilitation program, for which activity there was appropriated, during the current year, almost \$48,000,000. However, it was disclosed in the hearings that the total amount of the current appropriation that remained unobligated as of February 28 of this year was nearly \$40,000,000. This amount will be available for expenditure and obligation in the fiscal year 1948.

Another item under this general heading is the International Boundary and Water Commission, for which nearly \$5,000,000 is recommended. The situation here, as with the Philippine rehabilitation program, is that large unencumbered balances which will be available in the ensuing fiscal year made it unnecessary for the committee to appropriate the full amount of the request. It was testified that approximately \$6,250,000 is estimated to be unobligated as of June 30 of this year, which, together with what has been appropriated, will give this activity approximately \$1,000,000 more than it presently has available.

With respect to the cooperation program with the other American republics, the committee allowed \$3,000,000, which is \$2,375,000 under the current year's appropriation and \$2,820,000 below the budget estimates. It was the thought of the committee in making this reduction that while this program has, in the past, contributed somewhat to a better understanding among the peoples of this hemisphere, much of the money previously appropriated has not been wisely spent. I am sure that our South American neighbors, realizing that this Congress is economy-minded, will go along with us in our attempt to reduce expenses and thus strengthen the position of this Nation for its increasingly important role in the Western Hemisphere.

The full amounts for our participation in United Nations and UNESCO were allowed, approximately \$12,580,000 for the former and \$3,700,000 for the latter activity. It was felt that on both of these organizations lies the major responsibility for the maintenance of peace in the world, and the committee

wishes to give them every opportunity for success.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For the Department of Justice, the bill includes something over \$108,000,000 and represents a reduction of over \$1,000,000 under the current appropriations. This department is, by its very nature, primarily a service organization and, with but few exceptions, renders services either imposed upon it by other agencies of the Government or specifically outlined for it by statute.

The total number of employees has not varied to any appreciable extent in this Department during the past 6 or 7 years. In 1941, it had something over 19,600 with a wartime high in 1944 of almost 29,000 employees. Appropriations recommended will permit the average employment of approximately 23,000 employees in 1948.

The greatest increase that has taken place in employment in this department during the last few years has been in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and, to some extent, in the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

With respect to the legal activities and general administration, or the law offices of the Department, the committee made no appreciable deductions in the budget estimates except in a few instances where it was thought that additional economies could be effected.

The largest single increase over the current year allowed was for the Anti-trust Division. However, of the \$280,900 increase allowed, \$250,000 is for railroad reparations cases. This division was recently requested by the Army, the Navy, and the Bureau of the Budget to attempt to recapture for the Government money paid the railroads for the hauling of freight during the war period, alleged to be in excess of the fair and proper rates.

The Lands Division, for which approximately \$2,500,000 is included in the bill, continues to be weighted down with cases resulting from the Government's acquisition of land for war purposes. The disturbing feature of the activities of this division is that both the Army and the Navy, as well as other agencies of the Government, are, on the one hand, continuing to acquire through condemnation, purchase, or otherwise, many tracts of land throughout the United States, whereas, on the other hand, they are declaring a great number of tracts as surplus.

I believe that this is costing the taxpayers of this Nation a tremendous amount of money and I am of the definite opinion that someone in the Bureau of the Budget, or elsewhere in the executive branch of the Government, should take hold of this matter with the idea of restricting the further acquisition of land in this country, unless it is determined to be absolutely vital to the needs of the agencies involved.

THE FBI

Turning to the Federal Bureau of Investigation we, of course, all know the record of accomplishments of this agency under the leadership of its Director, John Edgar Hoover. I believe that the committee was unanimous in

granting Mr. Hoover the full amount of his request, or \$35,000,000.

This agency carried a heavy burden during the war period. However, it continues to carry heavy responsibility during this critical period in our history when the situation throughout the world is not as we should like to have it. Director Hoover testified before the committee that the investigative work of his bureau continues to be exceedingly heavy.

The printed testimony shows that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had more than 63,000 investigative matters pending on January 1, of this year, as compared with approximately 58,000 cases as of January 1, last year.

We must remember that during the last decade we have placed many additional responsibilities on this agency. For example, during the last seven fiscal years the Congress has placed on the statute books no less than 50 additional statutes increasing the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A number of bills have been introduced in the present Congress which will further increase the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation if they are favorably acted upon.

In addition, as we all know, crime has increased throughout the country. I earnestly recommend that all of my colleagues carefully read Mr. Hoover's testimony given before the committee concerning the present crime problem facing our country today. Mr. Hoover reported that during the calendar year 1946 major crimes committed throughout the country increased 7 percent over 1945.

The regular criminal work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflects a dangerous increase—kidnaping and bank robbery are increasing. There is an increase in auto thefts and thefts from interstate shipments involving dangerous hijacking gangs.

The criminal element must be served with notice that we, the Members of Congress, intended to insure a continued virile law enforcement to control their activities. It is in this way, and in this way only, that we can give to our children and our children's children the birthright of a free and unfettered life.

The committee allowed the Immigration and Naturalization Service approximately \$27,500,000, a reduction of \$1,500,000 under the budget estimates. The cost of this service has increased steadily from approximately \$9,690,000 in 1938 to the \$28,945,000 requested for 1948. In reviewing the activities of this organization, the committee received the impression that this service was doing more detailed work in connection with immigration and naturalization than would seem to be implied in the laws under which it is operating. Otherwise, there is no accounting for the tremendous increase in the cost of operating this organization.

Some additional work has been imposed on the service through the displaced persons program. Also, there has been additional work through the increase in the number of visitors that have been arriving since the war period, to-

gether with an increase of nonimmigrant aliens which, however, has been partially offset by the decline in the number of quota aliens that have been admitted during the war and immediately following the war.

Even then, it seems to me, and it was the thought of most of the members of the committee, that the increased operating costs are somewhat out of proportion to the increased workload as reflected in the statistics furnished the committee.

With respect to the Federal Prison System under this Department, the committee is advised that the prison population is expected to remain about the same as the current year or approximately 19,000 inmates. Food and other costs have gone up somewhat and a slight increase has been allowed penal and correctional institutions. Reductions were made in requests for major plant additions and extensions of capital equipment. In general, the total of all appropriations allowed for this service approximates that allowed for the current year.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Now we come to the Department of Commerce. The greatest reduction effected by the committee is in this Department. I strongly believe in an efficient and well operated Department to serve the Nation's economy, but I do not believe in continuing war-born activities nor in the expenditure of public funds in nursing American business and supplying it information not altogether vital to its needs, either through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Bureau of Standards, or the Census Bureau.

It also was rather evident to the committee that especially since the days of Henry Wallace, layer upon layer of additional authority seems to have been created both at the Bureau level and at the top or secretary level. This Department, if it is to serve business and industry, should be operated on a more business-like basis.

In the fiscal year 1941, this Department, including the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, since transferred out of the Department, was operated with a total personnel of 14,030. The total employment as of February, 28, 1947, was 36,270 employees of which about 5,800 are part-time employees. The request for 1948 is for 41,637 employees of which about 4,700 would be of a temporary or part-time nature.

When there is excluded from this comparison the personnel from the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Bureau of Marine Inspection, which is no longer in the Department, the 1941 personnel is 7,300, as compared with a proposed personnel for 1948 of approximately 13,700.

Further, excluding these items from the total appropriations, the comparison is about \$41,500,000 in the fiscal year 1941 as compared with \$97,000,000 requested for 1948.

A good illustration of what has been going on is the Office of Technical Serv-

ices under the Office of the Secretary. This activity is an outgrowth of the National Inventor's Council created during the war for the purpose of screening inventions that might prove useful in the war effort. This organization as such was created immediately following the war for the purpose of acquiring German technological information for dissemination to American industry. Some useful work was done.

However, the Department now desires to continue this unit and expand its activities to the extent that it would become just another scientific and research organization in the Federal Government.

The committee is recommending that the unfinished portion of the work of this unit be transferred to the Bureau of Standards or the Patent Office, or both, and that the activity as such be abolished.

For the Census Bureau, the bill includes \$10,500,000, a reduction of \$8,705,000 under the estimates.

The feeling of the committee in this matter is that many of the continuing censuses are neither authorized or necessary, and I, for one, feel that the economy of the country will not be any worse off for the lack of some of these statistics.

For instance, the amount of \$130,000 was requested for the census of electrical industries covering, among other things, telephone, telegraph, and local transit industries.

I am informed that nearly all of this information is available in the Interstate Commerce Commission and in the industries themselves. As a matter of fact, I was informed that most of the information is secured from the industries.

It seems ridiculous to me to go to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for information as to the number of existing or needed telephones, and then hand it back to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in the form of a Government report.

The committee felt that the item of census of manufacturers is justified. However, it reduced the amount from \$5,000,000 to \$4,000,000 on information that much of the information was already available through the taking of current census statistics.

I personally am unable to visualize the eventual annual cost of maintaining and operating our Federal airways system. The appropriations for this activity have climbed from \$10,878,500 in 1938 to a budget estimate for 1948 of almost \$190,000,000. Excluding from this budget estimate the amount of \$65,000,000 proposed for the Federal aid airport program, the balance of \$125,000,000, as will be seen, is still approximately 1,200 percent of the 1938 appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska has consumed 1 hour.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 15 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, what concerns me most in this matter of cost,

however, is the predictions made almost daily by individuals connected with the air industry that this is only the beginning, and that great increases in the number of airplanes and in personnel in the air industry generally are ahead of us.

As an indication of how this industry has grown, I might point out that the number of domestic civil aircraft produced in 1941 was a little over 8,000. It is estimated at 50,000 in 1948. The total registered aircraft in 1941 was 22,500 and estimated at 171,000 in 1948. The number of certificated pilots and student pilots' certificates issued yearly have increased proportionately.

The total revenue passenger-miles was 1,300,000,000 in 1938 and estimated at 7,500,000,000 in 1948. It seems obvious to me that the Federal Government cannot afford to continue to increase appropriations to the Civil Aeronautics Administration in proportion to the increased air activity.

The administration is requesting a total of 19,324 positions for 1948 for the discharging of the Government's responsibilities under the various laws enacted by the Congress. Think of it, almost 20,000 persons to operate and maintain a Federal airways system, for an estimated 1,200 scheduled air-carrier aircraft and an estimated 8,000 nonscheduled air-carrier operators.

I refer to these two types of operations because it is for them primarily that the Federal airways system exists. Very little, if any, use can be made of our Federal airways system by the private flier.

It has been contended and it is, of course, true, that these carriers pay into the United States Treasury in the form of taxes, a portion of the cost of the Federal airways system. Other industries pay taxes, also, and I am wondering how far we should go and can go in subsidizing a particular industry so that we may be able to say, "Well we do get a certain portion of it back."

To make matters worse, the administration has interpreted much too liberally the general laws under which it operates. It has for years done things for the industry which the industry would prefer to do for itself. I believe that the perspective, insofar as Federal participation in the aviation industry is concerned, either has been warped by the war or lost completely. We just must stop long enough to analyze our position and to determine the direction in which we are heading.

The committee is recommending \$119,507,000 for this activity including the Washington National Airport. Of the reduction of something over \$70,000,000 approximately \$18,000,000 is in the item "Salaries and expenses" and is based on factual information in the hands of the committee as a result of an investigation it made of the Civil Aeronautics Administration operations. The details of this reduction are explained in the report in greater detail.

However, I might say here that the reduction includes the amount of \$4,849,000 for air-traffic-control towers. This committee eliminated fund for control

towers when it reported out the fiscal year 1947 bill.

It is now more than ever convinced that these towers should be operated by the cities and municipalities in which the airports are located and who derive the benefit from the traffic of the airports. Last year, the funds for these towers were restored on the floor of the House on the pretext that safety was involved.

I can say unequivocally that with the transfer of the cost of operating these towers the safety factor is in no way affected. The towers would continue to be operated by Civil Aeronautics Administration personnel and under CAA standards, and the cities and municipalities would merely reimburse the \$25,000 or \$35,000 each annually for the operation of the towers.

The actual maintenance of these towers, that is, installing equipment and keeping it in first-class condition, would continue to be a responsibility of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and funds are provided for that purpose.

With regard to the establishment of air navigation facilities, the committee is recommending \$17,638,000, which, together with \$9,050,000 estimated to be carried over from the current year's appropriation, will give the Civil Aeronautics Administration approximately \$26,700,000 for this purpose. There are so many new types of equipment presently being developed that the committee in its report has strongly urged the Civil Aeronautics Administration to have the entire airways system studied by a board of disinterested radio and electronics experts.

I want to say here that this committee has been very favorable to the development of aviation in this country. It is as much concerned with safety in aviation as, perhaps, any group connected with aviation. Our safety record for 1946 stands as the best in the history of aviation. Of the accidents that have been reported during the years that statistics have been maintained, it is estimated that approximately 70 percent of the accidents have been the result of human errors. Devices alone cannot insure safety. Sound and far-sighted administration is more important.

With respect to the Federal aid airport program, the bill includes \$32,500,000 or one-half of the total requested. The House membership should be informed that the Civil Aeronautics Administration will carry over into the succeeding fiscal year approximately \$41,000,000 of the current appropriation of \$45,000,000 for this purpose. The committee does not feel that the program as a whole will be in any way endangered by this reduction.

I want to comment just briefly on the operation of the Washington National Airport, for which the amount of \$1,236,000 is included in the bill. The yearly passenger traffic at this airport exceeded 1,250,000 in the calendar year 1946. The indications are that this total will be exceeded in 1947. This activity is nearly self-sustaining, with revenues expected to exceed \$1,000,000 in the fiscal year 1948. This revenue will be further increased following the expiration of some

of the long-term agreements with concessionaires made by former officials of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The bill includes \$2,535,000 for the Civil Aeronautics Board. As with other activities connected with aviation, the work of this organization has also increased. As of the end of 1941, the Board had certificated 107,300 miles. At the end of 1946 there were 207,400 miles. It is estimated that at the end of 1948 there will be nearly 300,000 certificated route-miles.

The committee has included in the bill the amount of \$9,550,000 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey. This organization is doing important work in the promotion of safe navigation on the sea and in the air, as well as establishing geodetic controls necessary for public construction, especially dams, flood-control work, and airports.

Among other things that this organization does is prepare air maps for distribution to the Federal Government and private industry. It is hoped that the making of maps for the use of the private air industry can be disposed of, and that private air map makers be given an opportunity to reestablish themselves in the business which seems to have been concentrated in the Federal Government during the war.

With respect to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the committee has included in the bill the amount of \$7,000,000. I want to inform the membership, however, that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce exists in theory only, its work having been divided into five separate offices, the head of each responsible to the Under Secretary. This Bureau was operated as a bureau and rendered efficient service economically—that is, until the advent of Mr. Henry Wallace.

The year after he became Secretary of Commerce, appropriations jumped from about \$2,838,000 to \$10,550,000, which is the appropriation for the current fiscal year. It is very doubtful that the country has been in any way benefited by the expenditure of this increased amount of money.

The present organizational structure of the Bureau is, to my mind, not only costly but impractical. The committee has recommended in its report that the Bureau be reestablished on the former basis until such time as the Congress sees fit to amend the enabling legislation.

I do not know that I can tell you too much about the Patent Office, except that it is daily accumulating a greater backlog in the issuance of patents, designs, and trademarks. While I admit that patents have, perhaps, increased in complexity and require more detailed research in the processing of applications, there still seems to be great room for improvement in the operation of that office.

I also realize that the efficiency of this office was impaired during the war because of the lack of qualified personnel and because of split operations. However, looking to the future, the estimated productivity, as detailed in the hearings, is somewhat alarming. This office has always had available more funds than it could spend. Still, it is daily getting behind in its work.

It is not amiss to suggest that the management and planning groups in this office, and in the Department generally, might step aside long enough to have the patent situation studied by a group of disinterested experts. It is obviously very detrimental to the economy of the country for a patent applicant to wait anywhere from 26 to 34 months to receive final action on his patent.

The committee was quite concerned with what seems to be a continuation into the postwar period, of work that was both initiated by and imposed on the Bureau of Standards during the war. There is in this organization, as in one or two other bureaus in the Department of Commerce, a tendency to compete with industry in research, and a reluctance to dispense with some of the activities that were initiated in the interest of the war effort.

Of course, many of the research and testing projects have a definite postwar value, but I do not think that the Bureau of Standards should be embarking on many of these projects before it is definitely determined what private industry itself is doing along the same lines.

It seems to me that there is plenty of room for improvement in the development of greater cooperation between this Bureau and private research and testing organizations. Accordingly, the committee allowed for this item \$7,415,000, a reduction of \$3,205,000 in the budget estimates. Of the amount allowed \$6,000,000 is for research and testing, which is more than three times the prewar appropriation.

The price of weather predictions, in line with other commodities, has increased within the last few years. The cost is high, regardless of the type—good weather or bad weather.

This, of course, is a vital service to the economy of this country and should be developed to better serve the Nation, but this organization, as other Federal institutions, must retrench and eliminate some of the less vital functions in which it has been engaged. It was felt that an allowance of \$21,000,000, which is almost three times the prewar appropriation, should be more than adequate to enable the Bureau to continue to render efficient service.

FEDERAL JUDICIARY

For the entire Federal judiciary system, including the Supreme Court, the committee is recommending almost \$17,200,000. The personnel of the Supreme Court remains about the same as in preceding years. Included in the amount recommended is approximately \$1,270,000, which represents salary increases for judges, provided by the act of July 31, 1946.

I should like to call to the attention of the membership the action of the committee with respect to two items which were considered. The first is the item of "Miscellaneous salaries," which covers the compensation of law clerks and secretaries to the Federal judges. The language, as proposed by the judiciary, was not authorized by the Congress, and for that reason the item is eliminated from the bill.

The officials of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and

the judges themselves, have been aware for some time that legislation was needed. While legislation exists for the employment of law clerks, at a maximum salary of \$2,750 for district judges and \$3,000 for circuit judges, none exists for the employment of secretaries. Legislation should be sought immediately to provide for the services of these employees at salaries determined to be necessary.

The committee allowed the amount of \$700,000 of \$1,430,000 requested to reduce the number of existing referees in bankruptcy, all of whom are on a fee basis at the present time, and to place 117 referees on a salary basis ranging from \$7,000 to \$10,000 per annum.

This item was included in the bill in conformity with the provisions of Public Law 464, approved June 28, 1946. It was testified that it would take approximately 20,000 bankruptcy cases per year to make this service self-sustaining. The total of bankruptcy cases filed in the year 1946 was 10,196. The 40-year average is something over 38,000 cases per year, indicating a substantial yearly return to the Federal Government over a period of years, and at the same time improving the administration of our bankruptcy laws.

If there are questions, I shall be very happy to answer them at this time.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I have listened with great interest to the gentleman. May I ask him if he has any specific information on the proposed construction of new airports?

—Mr. STEFAN. Yes; I have.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I have in mind my own home county, Broome County, N. Y., the board of supervisors of which has authorized an appropriation to be matched with Federal Government funds. I wonder if the gentleman can tell me about that.

Mr. STEFAN. The Congress last year under an authorization appropriated \$45,000,000 as a start for a Federal airport program to aid the States. Most of that money was to be used for class 1, 2, and 3 airports and much has already been allocated to the various States. The allocation made to the States will not be lost to them. The 1948 money was to be used for class 4 or larger airports.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I thank the gentleman. In connection with the gentleman's remarks about the foreign radio broadcasting conducted under the auspices of the State Department, has the gentleman any information as to what benefits there have been thus far by that program?

Mr. STEFAN. We recently started a station in Munich in Bavaria which is being heard in Russia.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I have read considerably about it. I wonder what the gentleman's opinion is and whether he feels that this type of broadcasting has been of any use in furthering the republican form of government such as we have here in America and just what the effect of it is in foreign countries.

Mr. STEFAN. I think it is too early to really discuss the results or effects at this time for the reason that we have only recently started broadcasting in Russian to Russia from Munich.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. One further question regarding the item of entertainment of foreign diplomats and so forth. As I understand it, there has been a considerable cut in that appropriation of nearly one-half. Perhaps the gentleman covered it in his remarks, but it occurs to me that with the high degree of intelligence of our men in the State Department certainly it is not necessary to ply the other foreign diplomats with spirituous beverages. It seems to me that in view of their ability they do not need such great amounts of money for entertainment in order to accomplish the purposes and objectives that they are sent out to accomplish.

Mr. STEFAN. As long as we have had foreign missions we have had representation allowances or prestige allowances. This committee is not opposed to that, if the funds are modest and used for purposes originally intended.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I will be very glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Can the gentleman give the committee some picture of the way these representation allowances have been used?

Mr. STEFAN. I think I covered that in my general statement.

Mr. TABER. Do they entertain the Foreign Service itself or rather do they entertain foreigners?

Mr. STEFAN. The reason the committee cut the appropriations is that we felt the entire funds should be reviewed because we found in some cases there was some misuse of the funds.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. STEFAN. I am very glad to yield.

Mrs. BOLTON. How many cases of misuse were found?

Mr. STEFAN. A large number of them.

Mrs. BOLTON. What ratio?

Mr. STEFAN. Do you want the percentages? I have not gone over the vouchers for every mission in the world. I do not know the ratio.

Mrs. BOLTON. May I ask concerning the principle upon which the cuts were made? Were they made on the basis of misuse or on the basis of the need for adequate funds for proper representation?

Mr. STEFAN. They were made on the basis of need and misuse both. We think the amount requested is too high.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. May I say in conclusion I agree entirely with the gentleman in the position that he has taken. I think our State Department with the bright, intelligent men who are supposed to be working in it could certainly do their work and accomplish their objectives without the use of some of these spirituous beverages we hear so much talk about.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I would like to return, if I may, to the airport-control-tower provision of this bill. As I

understand it, the committee saw fit to strike out all Federal control of the control towers throughout the entire United States.

Mr. STEFAN. Oh, no. Safety matters are not concerned at all. All we struck out was the salaries of the tower employees. The cities and States are not busted. Certainly, when the Government builds airports for them, can they not pay the salaries of a few men who are up in those towers? We furnish the equipment and the safety aids and the Federal airways. Why can they not participate a little in the payment of this huge expense? We have 134 of these operated by the Government. We have several hundred that want the same service and we cannot give it. There is no extent to the amount the Government would have to pay if you paid the salaries of control-tower operators at all the airports now requesting this subsidy.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I am one of those Representatives who is interested in a field that is not receiving Federal funds.

Mr. STEFAN. Of course not. St. Joseph, Mo., is paying their own control operations. A town close by is being paid for out of the Federal Treasury. All we are asking you to do is to pay for your own operators to operate the towers. The entire program should be reviewed by the legislative committee.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. There are funds in this bill to replace equipment as it becomes necessary to replace it? All except the payment of salaries?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Does not the gentleman think if you have uniform control throughout the United States it would be a big safety factor?

Mr. STEFAN. It does not enter the question at all. Uniformity remains.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Coming back to the Voice of America, I only know what I have read in the papers about it, but it brings up a situation that has developed every year since I have been a Member of this House. I am willing to vote "yes" or "no" on legislation that comes from the Foreign Affairs Committee. I would not want to state at this moment how I would vote because I have not heard the story. But in case the committee brings in an unfavorable report or does not offer any legislation, it has always been the practice that after bills leave the House they go to another body and then they come back and they have money tacked on them for things that are not authorized by law. I would like to have the gentleman explain that.

Mr. STEFAN. The committee left this item out because it is not authorized by law. General Marshall and Gen. Bedell Smith, who is Ambassador to Russia, made quite an impression on some of us. They both think we need some counterpropaganda. Russia and some of the satellite countries are saying things about the United States that are not absolutely true. They think some modest and effective counterpropaganda should be continued. But the people's

representatives in Congress should have something to say about it. There should be some law. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] knows that in his town of Boston, Mass., the Voice of America has never been stilled. Fifty percent of the broadcasting being done now is being done by private industry, including the station in the home of the gentleman from Massachusetts. Perhaps private industry can do more of it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. My purpose in asking the gentleman to yield is that I was interested in his observation that it was not authorized by law. The gentleman is of the opinion that proper propaganda work should be engaged in?

Mr. STEFAN. A certain amount more effective and less expensive. Some of the informational work that has been done does not meet the approval of the American people.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is in agreement with that?

Mr. STEFAN. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has again expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute to answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. PRIEST. Just one question. I appreciate the splendid statement of the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee. In response to a question asked by the gentleman from Missouri in reference to whether the safety factor was involved in the operation of air-traffic controls, the report of the committee states that they feel these powers should be operated by CAA personnel. There is nothing in the bill, however, that would require that the towers be operated by CAA personnel.

Mr. STEFAN. There are towers right now being operated by CAA personnel paid by local municipalities.

Mr. PRIEST. But there is nothing that requires that it should be done uniformly throughout the country. There is no law requiring it.

Mr. STEFAN. No law that I know of.

Mr. PRIEST. It appears to me that the question of safety is a very vital factor.

Mr. STEFAN. I do not think the gentleman will have cause for worry, for Congress is anxious to have CAA supervision in order that they may have a uniform operation of control towers. We are for safety.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at this point?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, the House subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments authorized to investigate publicity and propaganda in the executive agencies intends to scrutinize the activities of the Interior Department employees on the west coast.

Information now before my committee indicates that employees of the Bureau of Reclamation have been attending public meetings, urging that appropriation slashes be restored to carry out programs of public power projects sponsored by the Interior Department, and asking that new items be included.

The committee will check to determine whether or not Federal laws prohibiting the use of public funds for propaganda purposes to influence Congress have been violated. I refer particularly to section 201 of title 18 of the Federal statutes.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FOLGER. I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and two Members are present, a quorum.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is recognized.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, at the outset and before this House I wish to pay my sincere respects to the chairman of the subcommittee which handled this important appropriation bill, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]. The hearings on this appropriation bill began the first part of February, and through the many, many weeks that followed in the course of the hearings the gentleman from Nebraska was most patient and tolerant of the other members of the committee and their ideas, and was eminently fair and just in each of the decisions he was called upon to make. I say on behalf of the minority members of the committee that it was a genuine pleasure to have served under the chairmanship of such a fine gentleman as the gentleman from Nebraska. The same applies to my colleague the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN], to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON], to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], and to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'BRIEN]. They are all fine hard-working intelligent gentlemen.

However, I do not want you to gain the impression that we agreed on all the items in this appropriation bill, because once again the minority Appropriations Committee members found themselves confronted with a situation where the reduction of amounts by the majority was the usual meat-ax slashing that has been so familiar since we first started on the appropriation bills for the coming fiscal year.

In a number of instances the majority members of the Appropriations Committee have hidden behind points of order. They always raise points of order except when they apply to certain items in which they are politically interested. The opposite prevails on other occasions. Barely 2 weeks ago when we had be-

fore the House the Interior Department appropriation bill the House Committee on Appropriations under strict command of the majority went to the Rules Committee and obtained a rule waiving a point of order with regard to the location of an anthracite research laboratory so as to effectuate a transfer of the plans of the Interior Department to build it at Hazleton, Pa., to a cross-roads town I never heard of before, called Schuylkill Haven. It was all right in that instance for the majority to go to the Rules Committee and obtain a rule waiving the point of order. But why did not the majority in the Committee on Appropriations go to the Rules Committee on this bill and obtain a rule waiving points of order with reference to the foreign information and cultural program of the State Department, which the chairman of this committee says he is in favor of? Why did they not go to the Rules Committee and obtain a rule which would have permitted an item in this bill entitled "Miscellaneous salaries"—the judiciary—which they took out of the bill in the entire amount of \$1,833,500? Do you know what that item means? That item supplies the law secretaries and law clerks and certain librarians, even some building custodians, for the Federal judiciary throughout this Nation. It has been in this appropriation bill for years. The majority at no time heretofore raised the question on this appropriation or sought to reduce the amount of it.

I say that insofar as this particular appropriation bill is concerned, the committee like the mountain labored and brought forth an economy mouse.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my distinguished friend the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the RECORD ought to be clear on this point of order proposition. We know that the majority of the Appropriations Committee could have included an appropriation for the Voice of America and for our radio activities abroad; they could have gone to the Rules Committee and got a rule waiving the point of order.

Mr. ROONEY. Certainly.

Mr. McCORMACK. That has been done very frequently and, as the gentleman said, it was done recently when there was an attempt by one group of Republicans to take a project from another Member of the House. These were Republican Members of the House. They put it in the bill, went to the Rules Committee and got a rule waiving the point of order. So this idea they cannot include an item in this appropriation bill because it is not authorized by law, of course, is not correct, because they could have done it, then got a rule from the Rules Committee waiving the point of order.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from Massachusetts is absolutely correct.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. Of course, the gentleman knows there was an authorization for that anthracite laboratory.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; there was an authorization for the anthracite laboratory but I do not think the gentleman from Pennsylvania ever saw an appropriation bill previously which directed the department to locate a project, such as the building of a laboratory, in a particular cross-roads town of a particular State.

Mr. FENTON. The gentleman from Pennsylvania only did that when it was a gross violation of the enacting legislation that made the laboratory possible.

Mr. ROONEY. Well, I appreciate what the gentleman says, but I cannot agree with him.

Mr. FENTON. I just wanted to point out to the gentleman that there is no comparison in the two instances that he just quoted.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course, that is only the contention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. It is not my idea. I think the situations are thoroughly analogous.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield, with the hope that shortly thereafter I may be permitted to continue with my remarks.

Mr. McCORMACK. Absolutely it is the same situation. In that case there was no authority in law for the Committee on Appropriations to take the action it did. The majority put it in the bill and they went to the Rules Committee, waiving points of order, and the same thing here. If the majority of the committee wanted to put in an appropriation for the Voice of America, it could have been done. They could have gone to the Committee on Rules waiving points of order and a majority of the House, adopting that rule, no Member could have raised the point of order.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. I am a little surprised at the distinguished majority whip taking the position he does today. He advises this committee to violate the rules of the House, which he has always sacredly respected, on the floor at least. He well knows that under the rules of the House the Committee on Appropriations does not have jurisdiction to report legislation, and that every time the Committee on Rules, since I have been in the House, brought in a rule violating the rules of the House that they apologized for so doing, and they invariably said that they would not do it again. Yet the gentleman now advises the House to pay no attention to the Committee on Appropriations, to pay no attention to the rules of the House, to pay no attention to the law, because it is not only law it is a rule of the House under the Reorganization Act, and I am shocked and surprised, and last, but not least, grieved that the political exigencies of the occasion are such that my distinguished and sincere friend will advocate such disregard and such disrespect for law.

Mr. ROONEY. I appreciate the fact that the gentleman is shocked, but I yielded for a question rather than a speech. As long as the gentleman from

Michigan has brought up this particular subject about points of order and legislation on appropriation bills, I refer him to page 9 of this bill, lines 21, 22, and 23, where the language is subject to a point of order because it is legislation on an appropriation bill. This was written into this bill in the meeting of the full Appropriations Committee by the majority members of that committee.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my distinguished friend.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is amazing to hear the remarks made by my distinguished friend from Michigan. Why, he brought in rules repeatedly waiving points of order, and he has voted for them; at least, he voted for them in the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on rules only the other day brought in a rule waiving a point of order. You did that on the school-luncheon program, and the gentleman's own observation, having in mind what his own committee did only a few days ago, is the best answer for him. Furthermore, you have a rule up there now trying to waive a point of order on this wool legislation, on this 50-percent import fee, and it will be very interesting to see what the Republican members of the Committee on Rules do on that.

Mr. ROONEY. I have a grave suspicion about what they will do.

Let me say this: After virtually wrecking our State and Commerce Departments at the most critical time in our Nation's history; after abolishing in toto and with one fell swoop our propaganda program and Radio Voice of America, so vitally necessary to present our superior way of life and just doctrines to the peoples of the world, including, particularly, the slave population of Communist Russia; after destroying our Census Bureau, so important to the American businessman, both large and small; after ruining our aeronautics administration, the Federal-aid airport program, technical development of aviation, and preventing establishment of air-navigation facilities; after demolishing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and precluding the proper functioning of our Federal courts, the total cut made by the majority members of this committee covering the entire bill now before us, is \$25,000,000, less than one-half of 1 percent of President Truman's total budget estimate of \$37,500,000,000 for the coming fiscal year.

After their devastating destruction of these vital departments of our Government, the total cut of \$162,893,515 is not much more than 2½ percent of the billions they assured the American people they would cut from the budget.

No wonder the Republican legislative budget has disappeared. Where is it? Does anyone know? It must have evaporated into thin air. We have not heard a word about this legislative budget since the 15th of February, when it was supposed to have been completed.

I shall now address myself to one of the items mentioned near the conclusion of his address by my distinguished friend from Nebraska, the chairman of the

committee [Mr. STEFAN], and that is the subject of air traffic control towers. I say to the House now that I am prepared to offer an amendment when the bill is read for amendment tomorrow to restore the money for these vitally necessary air traffic control towers.

The proposed cut of \$4,849,000 for air traffic-control towers means that air safety in the United States will be deliberately jeopardized.

I think the Members of the House ought to realize, before they vote on this bill, the importance of the airport traffic-control tower. Because this is a human service rendered to pilots in times of emergency, mostly brought on by bad weather conditions, it is probably the most fundamental and important of the aids which the Nation has created to promote safety in the air. Just as these towers stand out physically at every airport—and all of us have seen hundreds of them—so the service which they render in bringing in air travelers to safe landing, stands out among the aids provided by the CAA.

Foremost in our consideration must be the question of the uniformity in tower operation and the high quality of the personnel employed. We must have the same sort of control all over the airways, and that means that the same organization which trains and supervises the man who operates the tower at Pocatello, Idaho, must be in charge of the operators at Chicago.

Let me say here too, that the airport traffic tower at Pocatello is just about as important as that at Chicago, or Cleveland, or Detroit. It is an integral part of the safety aids of our airway system.

Yet, the majority of this committee recommends that these traffic-control towers should be financed by the municipalities and States. On the face of it, this is a preposterous and unworkable condition and threatens to close down all of the 148 airport traffic-control towers with the exception of the one in Washington.

Among these 148 cities, there would be five possible actions, four of them highly disruptive of the present smooth-working system which daily saves lives.

Some cities, undoubtedly, will stand up and provide the funds to operate their towers under CAA supervision. These will be the larger cities, like New York, Chicago, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Kansas City where the importance of air travel already is established, and where a large volume of air traffic flows through their ports. Local needs, added to national needs, will influence them.

Others will arbitrarily refuse to provide the money and the towers will be closed. Some local officials will be unimpressed with the necessity for continued operation of their tower in the whole Federal airways scheme of things.

Other communities, and there are many of them all over the country, are unable to bear this expense. Minimum cost for operation of a tower averages about \$30,000 a year. Put this item into the budget of such towns as Burlington, Vt., Cheyenne, Wyo., Albuquerque, N. Mex., Lynchburg, Va., Great Falls, Mont., San Juan, P. R., and all the relatively small towns in Alaska, and

consider the results. In these and many other towns also, this may be an impossible financial burden. It means the towers at those places will be closed. And that means adding hazards to flying.

There will be a fourth category of towns among these 148 who will agree to operate the towers, but with strings attached. This, from the point of view of uniformity on the airways, is unthinkable.

Even with complete agreement among these 148 cities to take over the expense of operating the towers, there would be a period of confusion and neglect while the action is processed through the 148 city councils and local governments.

We have a duty to look closely at the consequences of this kind of economy, gentlemen. The lack of traffic control towers can mean death to air travelers. At Columbus, Ga., recently two planes were approaching the airport. One carried 8 pilots and officials of one of our important air lines. The other was flown by a private pilot, flying for pleasure around the field. Due, all experts agree, to the absence of a control tower at that field, the small plane clipped the tail surfaces from the air-line plane and 9 men burned to death on the runway before the very eyes of the spectators, tragically unable to be of any help. This sort of thing can happen anywhere, under similar conditions, but with control operators on duty they can be avoided.

I say that we are tempting fate through this effort to save the amount of less than \$5,000,000 which comparatively is a mere pittance to what is expended on less important projects. We are denying to our people who buy tickets on the air lines, and to our non-schedule fliers carrying passengers and freight, and even to our private fliers, the benefits of a Federal service which never yet has failed them, and the absence of which we can be morally certain will lead to new and horrifying air accidents.

I shall insert a list of airport traffic control towers and Aeronautical Administration communication stations which will be entirely eliminated under the provisions of this present appropriation bill. I shall also insert a list of 39 field offices for businessmen of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and a list of 48 field offices of the Bureau of the Census which will be eliminated because of the cuts made by the committee which reported this bill. I am going to insert, with the permission of the House, a list of the cities in this Nation which will be affected by curtailment of the retail and service trades census, as well as of the very high frequency radio ranges, instrument landing systems, high intensity approach light lanes and ground controlled approach radar systems, which will not be established as the result of the actions of the majority of this committee; also a statement or list of the places affected by the proposed budget reductions on aviation weather stations.

Permit me to call your attention to the list of Federal airport projects which will be affected by the provisions of this bill as written by the Republican members

of the committee. In Arizona it will be necessary to cut out the projects shown in the list of class 4 and larger airports submitted to the Congress on February 28, 1947, for Kingman, Douglas, Winslow, Prescott, and Nogales. In addition, it will be necessary to reduce the Phoenix project by \$346,000.

Arkansas: They will have to drop Little Rock, Texarkana, and El Dorado projects, and reduce Fort Smith by \$71,000.

In California it will be necessary to drop completely the Federal airport projects at Palmdale, Hawthorne, Visalia, Palm Springs, Porterville, Oxnard, Ontario, Marysville, Concord, Little River, Bakersfield, Crescent City, Montague, Banning, Hayward, Napa, Bishop, Santa Rosa, Santa Monica, Oakland, and San Diego, and to reduce the Los Angeles project by \$759,000.

In the State of Colorado it will be necessary to drop completely the airport projects proposed for La Junta and Colorado Springs, and reduce Denver airport by \$568,000.

In Connecticut—and I trust the gentlemen from Connecticut will listen to me—it will be necessary to drop the proposed Federal airport projects at Groton and Windsor Locks, and to reduce Bridgeport airport project by \$76,000.

In Florida it will be necessary to drop Gainesville and Jacksonville No. 1, and reduce Lakeland by \$20,000.

In Georgia it will be necessary to drop Macon and Valdosta, and reduce Atlanta airport by \$567,000.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. In just a moment. I will get to Washington as soon as I can.

In Idaho—and I trust the gentlemen from Idaho will hear me when I say it will be necessary to reduce the proposed airport project at Coeur d'Alene by \$85,000.

In Illinois it will be necessary to eliminate completely the projects at Champaign, Decatur, Springfield, and Quincy, and to reduce the Chicago airport project by \$1,080,000.

In Indiana it will be necessary to eliminate completely Seymour, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, and Richmond, and reduce Indianapolis airport by \$186,000.

In Iowa it becomes necessary to eliminate completely the projects at Sioux City, Waterloo, Ottumwa, and Dubuque, and to reduce the Davenport-Moline airport project by \$580,000.

In Kansas, eliminate completely Great Bend, Hays-Walker, Herington, Pratt, Liberal, Dodge City, Garden City, Jetmore, Kansas City, Winfield, Arkansas City, Coffeyville and Hutchinson airport project, and to reduce the Wichita airport project by \$101,000.

In Kentucky, eliminate the project at Covington and reduce the Louisville project by \$32,000.

In Louisiana, drop Lafayette, Alexandria, Mansfield, Opelousas, Baton Rouge, New Orleans (Alvin Callender) and Monroe projects, and reduces the New Orleans (Moisant International) airport by \$104,000.

Over here in Maryland it becomes necessary to reduce the moneys which this Congress voted in the last session; we authorized these projects only in June of last year—

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. Not at this time. I am sorry.

Mr. HORAN. But this is the very point at which I wish the gentleman to yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not yield at this time.

In Maryland they reduce the Baltimore airport project by almost half a million dollars.

In the State of Massachusetts it will be necessary to eliminate the proposals for Beverly and Orange, and to reduce the Boston airport project by \$606,000.

In the State of Michigan, this bill eliminates completely the projects at Muskegon, Traverse City, Lansing, Flint, Battle Creek, and Saginaw—Tri-City—and reduces the Grand Rapids airport project by \$326,000.

In Minnesota, it eliminates completely Alexandria, Bemidji, Duluth, Rochester, and reduces the Minneapolis project by \$375,000.

In Missouri it eliminates Malden, Kansas City, Springfield and St. Joseph; and reduces the St. Louis airport project by almost a million dollars.

In Montana, it eliminates Glasgow, Missoula, Miles City, Great Falls, Lewistown, and Cut Bank; and reduces Billings Airport by \$161,000.

In Nebraska, it eliminates completely the projects at McCook, Harvard, Scribner, Fairmont, Bruning, Norfolk, Alliance, Ainsworth, Grand Island, Scottsbluff, and North Platte; and reduces the Omaha Airport by \$206,000.

In New Jersey, this bill takes \$498,000 away from the Newark Airport, one of the most important in the country.

In New Mexico, they reduce the Albuquerque Airport by \$24,000.

In my State of New York the majority of this committee eliminates completely airports in a number of up-State towns and cities, including Schenectady, Watertown, Plattsburg, Islip—that is on Long Island—White Plains, Syracuse, and Rochester; and reduces the LaGuardia Field project by \$630,000.

In North Dakota, they eliminated Jamestown, Grand Forks, and Minot projects; and reduce Bismarck Airport by \$83,000.

In Ohio, they eliminate completely Zanesville, Springfield, Mansfield, and Columbus; and reduce the Youngstown Airport by \$142,000.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. Not at this time.

Mr. JONES of Ohio. I would like to make an observation at this point.

Mr. ROONEY. I will yield after I have finished my list, but I cannot yield now.

In Oklahoma, they eliminate completely Hobart, Cushing, Stillwater, Woodward, Ada, Enid, Tulsa, and Oklahoma City projects, and reduce the Ponca City Airport project by \$29,000.

In the State of Oregon, they eliminate completely proposed projects at Denmark, Tillamook, Pendleton, Astoria, Eugene, Newport, The Dalles, North Bend, Medford, Troutdale, and Corvallis; and reduce the Portland Airport, one of the most important in the Northwest, by \$57,000.

In Pennsylvania, they eliminate the projects for Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton; and reduce the Pittsburgh Airport project by \$525,000.

In Rhode Island \$115,000 is taken away from the Providence Airport.

In South Dakota \$28,000 is taken from the Sioux Falls Airport.

In Tennessee, the bill eliminates Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis projects, and reduces the Chattanooga Airport by \$408,000.

In Texas it eliminates El Paso, Olney, San Antonio, Palacios, College Station, Temple, Alice, Tyler, Sweetwater, Waco, Brownwood, Brownsville, San Antonio—Alamo Field, San Angelo, Corpus Christi, and Austin, and reduces the Fort Worth Airport, a very important airport, by \$183,000.

In Vermont, \$75,000 is taken away from the airport at Burlington.

In Virginia, this bill reduces the Norfolk Airport by \$231,000 and eliminates entirely the project at Danville.

In the State of Washington it eliminates completely Port Angeles, Bremerton, Renton, Ellensburg, Olympia, Yakima, Everett, Bellingham, Aberdeen-Hoquiam, and Pullman, and reduces the Seattle Airport project by \$335,000.

In the State of West Virginia it eliminates Martinsburg and Wheeling, and reduces the Charleston Airport by \$261,000.

In the State of Wisconsin the majority of this committee eliminated completely the airport projects at Oshkosh, Madison, Janesville-Beloit, and La Crosse, and reduced the Milwaukee Airport by \$155,000.

So much for the devastating damage that has been done to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

A while ago I mentioned an item that has been cut out of this bill, an item that has been carried in it for years, an item that the present majority members of this committee voted for last year, the year before and the year before that. I refer to the item regarding miscellaneous salaries for the judiciary. This is for the employment of law clerks, judges' secretaries, certain librarians, and building custodians. Last year the Congress voted \$1,750,000 for this item. Add to this the money under Public Law 390, which is mandatory, in the amount of \$83,500. You have a total amount of \$1,833,500. There was not a nickel requested beyond the amount received last year by the Federal judges throughout this Nation for their secretaries and for their clerks. If you ever heard of the headless horsemen of economy continuing to ride, they sure did on this item.

There are 113 Federal judges who have law clerks. The Federal judges' clerk system is patterned after a system such as we have here for clerk hire for Members of Congress. They have a \$6,500 allowance for running their offices. There are a few exceptions in the cases of senior circuit court and senior district court judges who are allowed \$7,500

per annum for this purpose. We all know how much each Member of Congress is allowed for his office. These Federal judges in places such as New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, and the other large cities of the country, where they work and work hard, have a greater volume of work to perform. I do not say they work any harder or are any better lawyers than in any other part of the country, but there is a larger volume of work in these large cities. It is absolutely imperative that they have a law clerk and a law secretary. This item, after having been in this bill for years, is now being cut out completely. Why? To make up the \$6,000,000,000 that has been proposed to be cut from the budget? Why, it is only like a 5-cent piece, this item, when compared with \$6,000,000,000. But as the result of its elimination you cripple the functioning of 113 Federal courts throughout the Nation.

Now, I would like to discuss the matter of referees in bankruptcy, another item in this bill which had been completely eliminated in the subcommittee, but inserted in the full Committee on Appropriations to the extent of approximately half of the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget for referees in bankruptcy.

It was only on the 28th of June 1946—last June, less than a year ago—that this Congress voted and the members of the subcommittee and the full committee who were here in the Seventy-ninth Congress voted for Public Law 465, which was introduced by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS]. It proposed to change a vicious system which has existed for many years, wherein referees in bankruptcy are paid by the litigants out of the proceeds of the litigation; wherein referees in bankruptcy were remunerated very handsomely by the amount of increased litigation which came before them. So a system was devised by the gentleman from Alabama, Judge HOBBS, wherein the litigants would pay into the Federal court and thence into the Federal Treasury certain fees which would be sufficient to pay the salaries of these referees in bankruptcy. It was provided that if it was found that there was not sufficient money to pay the salaries fixed, that the fees to be paid by the litigants would be increased, so that there would be no moneys drawn from the Federal Treasury for this item.

Pursuant to the decision of this Congress, the mandate, if you please, of this Congress, issued as recently as the 28th of June 1946, they are now ready to inaugurate the new sensible system. They ask for the amount \$755,000 to pay for 49 full-time and 117 part-time referees in bankruptcy and the amount \$675,000 to pay for 137 full-time and 78 part-time clerks. These amounts which I have just mentioned, requested by the Bureau of the Budget, provide for approximately half of the number of referees that you now have operating or officiating as referees in bankruptcy.

As of January 1, 1947, we had 330 referees in bankruptcy. Under the new system, which is sensible economy, not penny-wise and pound-foolish economy such as this appropriation bill contains,

the number of referees will be reduced to 166. Each referee then becomes an impartial judge. He is not beholden to either of the litigants or any of the litigants or their attorneys. He operates fairly and impartially and it will not make any difference to him whether the bankrupt estate is \$500 or \$5,000,000, yet the Republican majority destroy this plan before it can be started.

I now want to discuss a cut made to the extent of \$1,500,000 in the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The amount of \$342,000, covering 131 positions, was voluntarily deducted by this bureau before the matter came to the Subcommittee on Appropriations.

There are in the course of a year 75,000,000 border crossings. There are 702,620 applications pending for citizenship. In 1946 it became necessary to deport 116,330 people, as compared with the insignificant number of 17,792 in 1939. In the first 6 months of the present fiscal year, that is, beginning July 1, 1946, there were 73,372 people deported. Also, in the first 6 months of the present fiscal year 249,039 alien seamen entered the United States. Is it sensible economy to cut viciously a bureau which protects the citizens of this country, and which will see that those alien seamen return to their ships as they should not enter the country illegally? Is it not necessary to deport the people convicted of serious crimes, dope peddlers, sex offenders, counterfeiters, and others who have no regard at all for our Government, who have been convicted of serious crimes, and who are not citizens of this country? Or do you want those people to stay here? I cannot for the life of me see why the majority of this committee slashes a bureau which gives a real service to the American people in keeping our homes and our country inviolate.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LYNCH. Does the gentleman suppose the cut made by the Committee on Appropriations insofar as referees in bankruptcy are concerned was made because the Republicans realized that we are going into a period of unprecedented business prosperity and they think, therefore, we do not need referees in bankruptcy?

Mr. ROONEY. I am at a loss to figure them out, I may say to the gentleman.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. FARRINGTON. In the list of airports the gentleman read I noted the gentleman did not include the Territories. Have they been covered in the deliberations of the committee?

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman will find the particulars in the matter which I will cause to be inserted in the RECORD.

LIST OF AIRPORT TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWERS AND AERONAUTICAL COMMUNICATION STATIONS ELIMINATED

AIRPORT TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWERS, 148

Abilene, Tex.; Akron, Ohio; Albany, N. Y.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Amarillo, Tex.; Anchorage, Alaska; Annette, Alaska; Atlanta, Ga.; Augusta, Ga.; Austin, Tex.; Bakersfield,

Calif.; Baltimore, Md.; Bangor, Maine; Baton Rouge, La.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Big Spring, Tex.; Bismarck, N. Dak.; Billings, Mont.; Birmingham, Ala.; Boise, Idaho; Boston, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Bristol, Tenn.; Brownsville, Tex.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Burbank, Calif.; Burlington, Vt.; Charleston, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chicago (Douglas), Ill.; Chicago (Municipal), Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Columbia, S. C.; Columbus, Ohio; Corpus Christi, Tex.; Covington, Ky.; Dallas, Tex.; Dayton, Ohio; Daytona Beach, Fla.; Des Moines, Iowa; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich.; Duluth, Minn.; El Paso, Tex.; Erie, Pa.; Evansville, Ind.; Fairbanks, Alaska; Fargo, N. Dak.; Flint, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Fresno, Calif.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Great Falls, Mont.; Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Hartford, Conn.; Helena, Mont.; Honolulu, T. H.; Houston, Tex.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Jackson, Miss.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Juneau, Alaska; Kansas City, Mo.; Kansas City, Kans.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lansing, Mich.; Las Vegas, Nev.; Little Rock, Ark.; Long Beach, Calif.; Louisville, Ky.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Lynchburg, Va.; Medford, Oreg.; Memphis, Tenn.; Miami, Fla.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Mobile, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; Newark, N. J.; New Orleans, La.; New York (Floyd Bennett), N. Y.; New York (LaGuardia), N. Y.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Norfolk, Va.; Oakland, Calif.; Ogden, Utah; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Omaha, Nebr.; Orlando, Fla.; Palm Springs, Calif.; Pendleton, Oreg.; Peoria, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pocatello, Idaho; Portland, Maine; Portland, Oreg.; Presque Isle, Maine; Providence, R. I.; Raleigh, N. C.; Reading, Pa.; Red Bluff, Calif.; Reno, Nev.; Richmond, Va.; Roanoke, Va.; Rochester, Minn.; Rochester, N. Y.; Sacramento, Calif.; San Antonio, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Diego, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; San Juan, P. R.; Santa Barbara, Calif.; Savannah, Ga.; Seattle, Wash.; Shreveport, La.; Sioux City, Iowa; South Bend, Ind.; Spokane, Wash.; St. Louis, Mo.; Spartanburg, S. C.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.; Texarkana, Tex.; Toledo, Ohio; Topeka, Kans.; Tucson, Ariz.; Tulsa, Okla.; West Palm Beach, Fla.; Wichita, Kans.; Wichita Falls, Tex.; Williamsport, Pa.; Winslow, Ariz.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; Yakima, Wash.; Yakutat, Alaska; Youngstown, Ohio.

AERONAUTICAL COMMUNICATIONS STATIONS, 59

Aberdeen, S. Dak.; Alice, Tex.; Anderson, S. C.; Anniston, Ala.; Anthony, Kans.; Anton Chico, N. Mex.; Ardmore, Okla.; Arlington, Oreg.; Ashley, N. Dak.; Atlantic, Iowa; Brookville, Pa.; Cadillac, Mich.; Cherry Fork, Ohio; Chillicothe, Mo.; Clarendon, Tex.; Crestview, Fla.; Custer, Mont.; Dansville, N. Y.; Dunkirk, N. Y.; Easton, Wash.; Evergreen, Ala.; Fallon, Nev.; Findlay, Ohio; Flint, Mich.; Gabbs, Nev.; Gladwin, Mich.; Glens Falls, N. Y.; Goiva, N. Dak.; Gooding, Idaho; Greenville, S. C.; Houton, Maine; Iowa City, Iowa; La Grange, Oreg.; Lebanon, N. H.; Malad City, Idaho; Milroy, Ind.; Montpelier, Vt.; New Florence, Mo.; Oceanside, Calif.; Ontario, Oreg.; Overton, Nebr.; Palacios, Tex.; Perry, Ohio; Philip, S. Dak.; Providence, R. I.; Saginaw, Mich.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Sidney, Nebr.; Socorro, N. Mex.; Strevell, Idaho; Sulphur Springs, Tex.; Sunbury, Pa.; Tonopah, Nev.; Trona, Calif.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Tyler town, Miss.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Yoakum, Tex.; Zanesville, Ohio.

FIELD OFFICES—BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

The proposed reduction in appropriations for fiscal 1948 will require the abandonment of Department of Commerce Field Offices in the following cities:

Alabama: Birmingham; Arizona: Phoenix; Arkansas: Little Rock; California: San Diego; Connecticut: New Haven; Idaho: Boise; Illinois: Peoria; Indiana: Evansville; Iowa: Des

Moines; Kansas: Wichita; Maine: Portland; Massachusetts: Worcester; Michigan: Grand Rapids; Minnesota: Duluth; Mississippi: Jackson; Montana: Butte; Nebraska: Fremont; Nevada: Reno; New Hampshire: Manchester; New Mexico: Albuquerque; New York: Albany, Rochester, Syracuse; North Dakota: Fargo; Ohio: Columbus, Toledo; Pennsylvania: Erie, Scranton; South Dakota: Sioux Falls; Tennessee: Chattanooga, Nashville; Texas: San Antonio, Texarkana; Utah: Salt Lake City; Vermont: Burlington; Virginia: Norfolk; Washington: Spokane; West Virginia: Charleston; Wyoming: Cheyenne.

FIELD OFFICES—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The field offices of the Bureau of the Census are used for direct canvass of population and establishments to insure efficient, prompt, and reliable census returns. A reduction in appropriation requires that the following 48 Bureau of the Census field offices be eliminated:

Alabama: Clanton, Montgomery; Arkansas: El Dorado, Jonesboro; California: Madera; Connecticut: New Haven; Georgia: Cochran; Illinois: Pittsfield, Taylorville; Indiana: Bloomfield; Kentucky: Hopkinsville, Louisville; Louisiana: New Iberia, New Orleans; Maine: Presque Isle; Michigan: Boyne City; Minnesota: Duluth, St. Paul; Missouri: Fredericktown, Maryville; Nebraska: Scottsbluff; New York: Elmira; North Carolina: Charlotte, Rocky Mount; North Dakota: Fargo; Ohio: Chillicothe, Eaton, Lima, Portsmouth, Youngstown; Oklahoma: Poteau, Tulsa; Oregon: La Grande, Portland; Pennsylvania: Altoona, Erie; South Dakota: Wessington Springs; Tennessee: Johnson City; Texas: Gilmer, Houston, Livingston; Vermont: Barre; Virginia: Hopewell; Washington: Yakima; West Virginia: Lewisburg, Welch, Wheeling; Wisconsin: Fond du Lac.

RETAIL AND SERVICE TRADES CENSUS

Under the proposed appropriation cuts, it will be impossible to extend the present current retail- and service-trade reports program to the 24 cities having 100,000 or more inhabitants which are not now covered by the program. Consequently, there will be no reports for these cities for the retail and service trades showing the trend in business as measured by percentage change in sales or receipts from the preceding month and the preceding year by individual kinds of business. The following cities are affected by this elimination of proposed program:

Bridgeport, Conn.; Miami, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.; Peoria, Ill.; South Bend, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Fall River, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; Flint, Mich.; Duluth, Minn.; Omaha, Nebr.; Trenton, N. J.; Albany, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y.; Canton, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Reading, Pa.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Spokane, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.

LIST OF VERY HIGH FREQUENCY RADIO RANGES, INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEMS, HIGH-INTENSITY APPROACH LIGHT LANES, AND GROUND-CONTROLLED APPROACH RADAR SYSTEMS WHICH WILL NOT BE ESTABLISHED

VHF RADIO RANGES, 42

Arlee, Tex.; Augusta, Maine; Bangor, Maine; Barre-Montpelier, Vt.; Bowie, Tex.; Burlington, Vt.; Concord, N. H.; Cross City, Fla.; Dawson, N. Mex.; Dodge City, Kans.; Dunnellon, Fla.; Engle, N. Mex.; Garden City, Kans.; Glens Falls, N. Y.; Greenville, Ky.; Holly, Colo.; Houton, Maine; Hutchinson, Kans.; La Junta, Colo.; Las Cruces, N. Mex.; Las Vegas, N. Mex.; Lawrence, Mass.; Lewiston, Maine; Luray, Mo.; Manchester, N. H.; Millinocket, Maine; Mt. Vernon, Ill.; New Hackensack, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Ottumwa, Iowa; Portland, Maine; Presque Isle, Maine; Quincy, Ill.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Socorro, N. Mex.; Stafford, Kans.; St. Croix, Ind.; Trinidad, Colo.; Vernon, Tex.; Water-

ville, Maine; White River Junction, Vt.; Wichita, Falls, Tex.

INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEMS, 38

Abilene, Tex.; Albany, N. Y.; Augusta, Ga.; Austin, Tex.; Burlington, Vt.; Chicago (Park Ridge), Ill.; Columbia, S. C.; Deming, N. Mex.; Elkins, W. Va.; Evansville, Ind.; Florence, S. C.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Garden City, Kans.; Huntington, W. Va.; Hutchinson, Kans.; Lancaster, Pa.; Laredo, Tex.; Las Vegas, N. Mex.; Lewiston, Mont.; Lubbock, Tex.; Macon, Ga.; Miles City, Mont.; Missoula, Mont.; Montgomery, Ala.; Ottumwa, Iowa; Pocatello, Idaho; Pueblo, Colo.; Quincy, Ill.; Roanoke, Va.; Salem, Oreg.; Scranton, Pa.; Sioux City, Iowa; Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Texarkana, Ark.; Tri-City, Tenn.; Watertown, S. Dak.; Wenatchee, Wash.

HIGH INTENSITY APPROACH LIGHT LANES, 38

Akron, Ohio; Albany, N. Y.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Amarillo, Tex.; Baltimore, Md.; Billings, Mont.; Brownsville, Tex.; Charleston, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; El Paso, Tex.; Eugene, Oreg.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Las Vegas, Nev.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Meridian, Miss.; Miami, Fla.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Norfolk, Va.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Omaha, Nebr.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; Rochester, Minn.; Rochester, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Tucson, Ariz.; White Plains, N. Y.; Wichita, Kans.; Windsor Locks, Conn.

SURVEILLANCE RADAR UNITS AND GROUND CONTROLLED APPROACH RADAR INSTALLATIONS, 16

Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio (Covington); Cleveland, Ohio; Denver, Colo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Memphis, Tenn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Newark, N. J.; New Orleans, La.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Oreg.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Francisco, Calif.; St. Louis, Mo.

EFFECT OF PROPOSED BUDGET REDUCTIONS ON AVIATION WEATHER STATIONS

1. International aviation weather service stations in Central America and the Caribbean which cannot be established:

Balboa, C. Z.; Benedict Field, V. I.; Bluefield, Nicaragua; Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic; Managua, Nicaragua; Parrita, Costa Rica; Rey Island, Panama; Roseau, Dominica; San Jose, Guatemala; St. Vincent, St. Thomas.

2. Airport weather service stations in the United States which cannot be established:

Aspermont, Tex.; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Clewiston, Fla.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; East Portal, Colo.; El Dorado, Ark.; Fayetteville, Ark.; Greenfield, Tenn.; Gurdon, Ark.; Huntsville, Ala.; Kerrville, Tex.; Logan, Utah; Lubbock, Tex.; Midland, Tex.; Moffat, Colo.; Monroeville, Ala.; Nogales, Ariz.; Payson, Ariz.; Pine Bluff, Ark.; Rifle, Colo.; Roanoke, Va.; Sarasota, Fla.; Suffolk, Long Island, N. Y.

3. Aviation weather service in Alaska which cannot be established:

Big Delta, Alaska; Gustavus, Alaska; Kokrines, Alaska; Moses Point, Alaska; Naknek, Alaska; Nulato, Alaska; Nunivak, Alaska; Unalakleet, Alaska.

4. International aviation weather service stations which can only be partially implemented:

Honolulu, T. H.; Houston, Tex.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Newark, N. J.; New Orleans, La.; San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 35 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, before discussing the merits or rather the demerits of this bill I desire to pay my respects to the able and distinguished chairman of our subcommittee the gentleman from

Nebraska, Mr. KARL STEFAN, who has labored without ceasing for months in its preparation. His experience acquired during the many years he has served as a member of the committee was invaluable in our deliberations. He showed familiarity with the innermost workings of the various departments and withal he presided with absolute fairness, exhibiting at all times the utmost impartiality and courtesy to the minority members of his committee.

I also desire to express my appreciation of the services of Mr. Orescan, the highly efficient clerk of the committee, who worked with patience, diligence, and understanding at all times, and who has contributed immeasurably to the accomplishments of the committee.

I appeared before the House several weeks ago advocating the passage of the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, which was framed by a subcommittee of which I also had the privilege of being a member. Our committee agreed unanimously on the provisions of that bill, and I fought with the majority members in resisting amendments offered on the floor of the House. I would that the same situation prevailed with reference to this bill, as I would much prefer to cooperate with the majority in support of the measure. I campaigned for office last fall on a platform of reducing governmental expenditures and it is a little awkward for me to be placed in the role of opposing reductions in the budget at this time. I shall redeem my pledge to the people by voting for all decreases which, in my judgment, will not interfere with the proper functioning of our Government, but I cannot sit idly by and see the foreign program of our State Department sabotaged and small business crucified on a cross of false economy without lifting my voice in protest.

Frankness compels me to say that I believe the subcommittee might have agreed on the bill but for the remote control which was exercised over the majority members. At the very beginning of our hearings, before any witnesses from the Departments of State and Commerce had testified, the chairman of the full committee announced in the public press that the appropriations of the State Department would be severely slashed and that the Department of Commerce would be cut \$100,000,000. My colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] suggested to the chairman of our subcommittee that he thought it was useless for us to waste our time by proceeding with the hearings if the Republican leadership had already determined the final action on the bill. We did proceed, however, for weeks and went very minutely into every detail of the operation of the four departments covered by the bill.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND THE JUDICIARY

We substantially agreed on the appropriations for the Department of Justice and the Judiciary. There are several items in each with which the minority members are not in complete accord. For example, it appears to us that we might have appropriated the

full amount requested for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, because it is a known fact that we purposely suspended to some extent the operations of that Division during the war, whereas in the postwar era vigilance is needed to prevent operations in restraint of trade which will seriously affect our national economy. The reduction, however, made by the committee was only \$100,000 which is relatively small, and will be accepted, but with reluctance on our part.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Department of State appropriations, on the other hand, have been slashed beyond all reason and unless a substantial portion of the funds are restored, I fear that much which has been accomplished toward the establishment of international cooperation and world peace will be lost. We are facing the most critical period of international relations in all history. The State Department is the arm of the Government charged with the duty of handling our foreign affairs and of representing our interests in the epoch-making world conferences which are in almost continuous session.

The recent appointment of General Marshall as Secretary of State was received with great satisfaction throughout the Nation. He assumed his new duties with the support of both political parties and the confidence of the people. It is unthinkable that we will now tie his hands and subject him to embarrassment in the delicate negotiations in which he is engaged by denying him sufficient funds to finance an adequate program.

There are some duplications of services in the Department of State, but one of General Marshall's first official acts as Secretary was the appointment of a special assistant to study the organization of the Department, and this assistant has been given full authority to reorganize the Department and to make such changes in personnel as efficiency and economy may demand. This survey is in progress, and it has already accomplished gratifying results.

INADEQUATE PERSONNEL

General Marshall pointed out in his testimony before our committee that the activities of the Department had necessarily expanded greatly, because of the tremendous international problems which we now face. He stated that one of the greatest handicaps which confronted him in China was the lack of adequate personnel in that field and that the State Department had been able to remedy the situation only by the transfer of personnel from other fields where they were greatly needed. He asked for increased personnel in the Foreign Service to meet the pressing demands on the Department. In this bill his force is materially reduced. He asked for bread, the committee gave him a stone.

Let us glance briefly at the figures for the entire State Department. The appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 were \$181,535,706. The budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948 were \$279,537,623. The committee recommended \$219,128,-

058, which is ostensibly an increase of \$37,592,352 over 1947. Actually, however, included in the recommendations for 1948 is an item of \$50,000,000 which will revert to the Treasury to the credit of surplus property and lend-lease accounts and represents merely a bookkeeping transaction resulting from the acquisition of Properties for our foreign missions and consulates in exchange for surplus property and in settling our lend-lease accounts. Eliminating this item, the Department, notwithstanding its steadily increasing activities, will receive \$12,400,000 less in 1948 than it had available in 1947.

The salaries and expenses of the Secretary's office and the other activities within the United States have been reduced from \$47,000,000 to \$20,000,000, a decrease of almost 60 percent, whereas the salaries and expenses of the foreign service have been decreased from \$58,670,000 to \$46,830,000, a decrease of approximately \$12,000,000.

INFORMATION AND CULTURAL PROGRAM

Included in these reductions are appropriations for the information and cultural program which have been entirely eliminated. This program is the lone voice of America in the babble of tongues which are spreading propaganda throughout the world today. The conflict of arms has at least temporarily ended, but we are now engaged in a conflict of ideologies. In that conflict between democracy and totalitarianism words and ideas are as vitally important as were bullets and bombs in the former conflict.

We believe in the American way of life and we have fought for it on numerous fields of battle. It may not be perfect, but under it our Nation has made faster and greater progress than any nation in all history. We are a peace-loving people, but there are certain things that we hold dearer than peace. Nearly two centuries ago the patriot, Patrick Henry, from the pew of a small church in my native city, sounded the keynote of this Republic with the immortal words, "Give me liberty or give me death." The spirit portrayed by that expression has become the heritage of our people and we will defend our liberties with our lives whenever and wherever they are in jeopardy. Let no one within the confines of the United States or outside of it doubt that fact.

But, Mr. Chairman, war is an unsatisfactory and horrible way to settle controversies and in this atomic age it is a constant threat to civilization. Other means of settling our international disputes can and must be found. When he appeared before our committee, Secretary Marshall testified that he was continuing to advocate measures to remove conditions which lead to war and he was asked by our chairman to enumerate some of those conditions.

Of course—

Said the Secretary—

the two primary conditions, I would say, are a combination of complete mistrust on all sides of the motives that are behind each proposition, and then the uncertainty as to

what the aspirations are of the nations concerned.

He then stated:

It is amazing the degree of misrepresentation and misunderstanding and misconception that is had of the United States, its people, and the purposes of this country.

We know that this misunderstanding is due largely to false propaganda circulated by other countries. Our entire information and cultural program is designed to counteract this propaganda and to create a better understanding abroad. It utilizes every available means of communication to disseminate to all parts of the world the true facts about the United States, our people, our policies, and our purposes. Information staffs attached to United States missions are maintained in 76 countries. The Office of OIC assembles accurate news and other factual material for publication in available foreign newspapers and periodicals and for the information of our foreign personnel. It distributes widely foreign-language magazines published by it in countries where other circulation facilities are not available. It prepares and exhibits documentary and informative motion pictures. It sponsors a program providing for the exchange of students, scholars, and technical experts with other countries. It maintains information libraries at strategic points abroad and has promoted several art exhibits.

ART EXHIBITS

The art exhibits were arranged in response to criticism frequently made of the United States abroad that our people are materialistic and devoid of culture. They are also used as window dressing to attract visitors to American centers where they are given other information. I fully realize that there has been criticism of some of the modernistic paintings contained in the exhibits. Some of the paintings have been lent to the Government by private owners; some have been purchased by the Government. I certainly would not select some of these paintings as works of art, but I profess complete ignorance in the field of modern art, and I must admit that they do not differ in characteristics from some that I have seen in our best museums. Moreover, immediately following our exhibit in Prague, the Soviet Government hurried a Russian exhibit of 86 paintings to Prague to counteract the favorable impression which had been created. A Russian plane flew over the city dropping free tickets and advertising the exhibit. It does not appear, therefore, that the program is entirely ineffective.

VOICE OF AMERICA

Last, but by no means least, is the short-wave-broadcast program which beams the Voice of America in 25 languages to all corners of the earth in various programs totaling 58 hours each day. This voice overleaps the barriers of censorship and carries the truth about America to remote places where it would be impossible for it to penetrate otherwise. The International Board of Control recognizes the rights of the United States to certain frequencies on the short-wave-broadcast band for international broadcasting. These frequencies are in great demand and if our broad-

casting program is discontinued other nations would ask for and receive these frequencies so that we would be unable to reclaim them if in the future we should desire to resume the program. This in itself would be a serious loss which we cannot afford to hazard.

In our recent discussions on relief measures, the Members of this House have insisted that wide publicity accompany the distribution of our bounty so that the recipients may know whence it comes and the motives which prompt our generosity. The only means at our disposal of disseminating this information is the OIC.

I fully recognize that I am in no sense an expert on international affairs, but on this question I have sought information from those who, in my judgment, were best qualified to provide it. When Secretary of State Marshall appeared before our committee, he told us:

One effective way to promote peace is to dispel misunderstanding, fear, and ignorance. Foreign peoples should know the nature and objectives of our foreign policy. They should have a true understanding of American life. This is the purpose of the information and cultural relations program. * * * I regard this program as an integral and essential part of the conduct of foreign relations. In China I observed at first-hand the consequences of misrepresentation and lack of understanding of the facts about the United States and its policies.

Secretary of Commerce Harriman appeared before our committee to testify on another subject, but realizing that he had represented this Nation as Ambassador in Moscow and in London, where he had an opportunity to observe this program, I asked him for his opinion of its effectiveness. I wish that every Member of this House would read his reply on page 1063 of the Department of State hearings. Time does not permit me to quote him at length, but he said in part:

In our national interest, I know of no single service that I place higher, in importance to our country, than the development of the State Department Information Service. And I want to talk about it from both the positive and the negative side. Every other country—substantial country—has this type of service. Some of them are spending very large amounts of money and energy in spreading misinformation about us, attempting to break down our prestige and our reputation. I don't want to repeat what has been told this committee before, but I know the character of the propaganda that is being indulged in. Unless that is monitored and we know what is being said about us and unless steps are taken, not to answer the misstatements, but to get out real facts about American life, objectives, and policies, it is sure to have a very deep effect on our relations with other countries of the world.

At another point in his discussion, Secretary Harriman stated:

My observation is that the service is so directed that there is virtually no competition. I am ready to stand back of that statement from my own observation. * * * I am frank to say that I couldn't have functioned properly in either post without having that information about America.

He concluded his testimony with these remarks:

To me it is the most profitable investment that we can make in terms of protecting our interests, commercial, as well as

political, and if it is abandoned I feel so deeply about it that I don't think there would be anything more fatal, a more fatal blow to the prestige of the United States in general world opinion. I don't see any other means by which the true American story can be gotten over and I do sincerely and earnestly hope that you will find it possible to support this program with the funds that have been requested.

Hon. Arthur Bliss Lane, who had resigned as Ambassador to Poland and had just returned to this country, appeared before our committee and reported on the conditions in Poland. I asked his opinion of the information and cultural program, and while it is to be regretted that practically his entire testimony was off the record and does not appear in the report of the hearings, I can say to you that he was lavish in his praise and expressed the view that it was an essential and important part of our foreign-relations program.

This view is shared by the leaders connected with the radio industry. I personally have heard a number of them express the opinion that the broadcasting program is essential, that it should be continued, that it cannot be financed by private funds and, therefore, must be financed by the Federal Government. Numerous organizations, including the American Legion, have endorsed the program.

Mr. Chairman, how we could even contemplate for one moment the abandonment of the information and cultural program of the State Department at this particular time is beyond my comprehension.

INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

The bill appropriates \$2,490,000 for the intelligence program of the State Department, which is a reduction of \$2,313,000 under the budget estimates and \$1,240,456 below the 1947 appropriation. It will be necessary, therefore, to seriously curtail this program. In this connection, I merely quote the statement of Secretary Marshall which appears on page 9 of the record:

For our day-to-day as well as long-range decisions on the conduct of foreign affairs we must have complete, timely, and objective knowledge of facts. The intelligence program provides a centralized service within the Department to acquire and analyze objectively all foreign political and economic information. We cannot afford to be without full and accurate intelligence. * * * Only when we are fully informed of the acts and intentions of others can we avoid fatal miscalculation of their future policies and objectives.

COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Even the good-neighbor policy which has been so successfully conducted by the State Department during the last decade and a half is threatened by this bill. We appropriated \$5,375,000 for cooperation with the American Republics in 1947. The budget carried approximately one-half million dollars more for 1948. This bill provides an appropriation of \$3,000,000, which is \$2,375,000 less than the 1947 appropriation and nearly \$3,000,000 less than the budget request.

The fact that during World War II the Americas presented an almost solid front against the aggression of fascism shows that our program has not been in vain. Moreover, our neighbors to the

south are lending their cooperation to our present efforts to promote world peace. We recently had a demonstration of beneficial results of the good-neighbor policy in the exchange of visits by President Truman and President Aleman, of Mexico.

We cannot afford to take the chance of losing the good will which our program of cooperation with the American Republics has created. When this matter was discussed in the full committee, I was asked the question if I thought that you could buy good will. I do not think that good-will is subject to purchase. Neither can you buy a wife in this enlightened era. Every sophisticated swain knows, however, that the resistance of a prospective consort may be weakened by gifts of flowers and candy and the bestowal of other well-directed attentions.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The slashes in the appropriations for the Department of Commerce have been even more severe and equally as indiscriminate as in the Department of State. At the conclusion of World War II, we viewed with great apprehension the problem of absorbing in our peacetime program the millions of boys who were being released from the armed forces. There were few of us who did not anticipate a period of recession and unemployment. The Department of Commerce undertook the task of providing aids to stimulate business so as to minimize this condition. The work has been decentralized by the establishment of field offices throughout the United States to provide information and assistance to veterans and business, both large and small.

Large business is more able to provide research and to acquire information than small enterprises, which rely almost entirely upon the information and assistance of the Department of Commerce. Frankly, I must confess that I think there has been some overexpansion in the Department of Commerce and that some reductions can properly be made in its appropriations. I regard it as extremely dangerous, however, to cut the appropriations as drastically as has been done in this bill. Experts are predicting a rescission of business activities within a short time. In view of our present postwar fiscal condition and our staggering Federal debt, a depression would be disastrous to our national economy.

The total appropriations for the Department of Commerce for 1947 were approximately \$200,000,000. The budget estimates for 1948 were \$287,000,000. The bill recommends \$191,000,000, which is \$9,000,000 less than the appropriations for 1947, and \$96,000,000 less than the budget estimates.

The appropriations for the Secretary's Office have been cut \$2,250,000 below the appropriations for 1947, and over \$3,000,000 below the budget estimates. This reduction will substantially curtail the administrative activities of the Department.

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

Included in the Secretary's Office is the Office of Technical and Scientific Services. For the first time in history

we are attempting to collect reparations in scientific knowledge. Our investigators traveled with the vanguard of the Army of Occupation in Germany for the purpose of acquiring all scientific information available. The Office of Technical and Scientific Services has expended approximately \$1,500,000 in the collection of German industrial technology. American business concerns cooperating with the Office have furnished 600 investigators whose travel, salaries, and expenses in acquiring the scientific discoveries of Germany were paid by their private employers. This industry cooperation has been conservatively estimated at \$3,000,000, which is twice the Government contribution. The collections are approaching termination, but the distribution to American science and industry has hardly begun. If funds are withheld, the industrial knowledge which Government and industry have striven so hard to collect will gather dust in Government files and never reach the business community. The funds which have already been expended will, therefore, be largely wasted.

The Office of Technical and Scientific Services does not engage in research, but it contracts for research in competent university and private laboratories, which is a striking reversal of the trend to centralize research in Federal laboratories and with Federal personnel. We are striving to avoid expansion of the Government structure. Here is a program consistent with our philosophy which arranges research in nongovernmental laboratories selected by industry and upon projects which the industry has specifically endorsed. This type of Government-industry cooperation insures that there is no duplication of research effort between Government and industry. Let me stress a vital aspect. The research is carried on in State universities and private laboratories most competent to do the work. Industry has advanced approximately \$250,000 in funds and facilities to supplement the Government's contribution of \$750,000 to date. This is sound evidence that industry wants the program and wants it done under the Office of Technical Services' research program. This is one of the few offices that asked for less for 1948 than it had available in 1947. The committee, however, recommends only \$1,700,000 for the Office, which is a 50-percent cut in the budget estimate and 52 percent less than the appropriations for 1947.

THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The House Appropriations Committee has recommended a total decrease of 45 percent in the amount requested for the Bureau of the Census. The appropriation for current census statistics has been chopped from \$11,500,000 to \$5,000,000—a reduction of over 56 percent. Secretary Harriman has stated that—

The proposed cut would result in a dimming of the light that business and Government require to make sound decisions. It would be a return to the dark ages of business knowledge at a time when more enlightenment is certainly needed to deal intelligently with the critical problems of today.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which includes the field office service, and the office recently established for the aid of small business, has been allowed only \$7,000,000, which is \$4,500,000 less than the budget estimates and \$3,500,000 less than the appropriation for 1947. This will necessitate the closing of a number of the field offices in various parts of the United States and will be a severe blow to small business and those veterans who are attempting to establish themselves in business enterprises.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, as I have already stated, I am thoroughly in sympathy with the program to reduce expenditures to the greatest extent consistent with sound governmental policies. I am constrained to believe, however, that in this bill, insofar as the Departments of State and Commerce are concerned, the committee has adopted a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy, which would cripple the work of those Departments and seriously affect our foreign relations and our domestic prosperity. I cannot, therefore, support the bill without substantial modifications.

(Mr. GARY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman has indicated, and I listened very carefully to the address which he has just concluded, both at the beginning and the close of his address that he is a firm believer in economy in government and stated that he was elected on that platform last fall.

Mr. GARY. That is absolutely correct and I make no apologies for it.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman indicate whether or not there is any reduction in this bill that he approves of, and, if so, what?

Mr. GARY. Yes, sir, there is, and I doubt very seriously whether the gentleman will support it. I approve of eliminating from the bill the control towers of the CAA. I wonder if the gentleman will support me in that. It will eliminate \$5,000,000 from the bill, and in addition to that it will save this Government an expense of at least \$100,000,000 annually in my opinion in the years to come.

Mr. KEEFE. Then, the gentleman is in disagreement with the ranking minority member of the committee on that item?

Mr. GARY. I do disagree with the ranking minority member of the committee on that item.

Mr. KEEFE. Does the gentleman agree with any other cuts made by the committee, may I ask?

Mr. GARY. I think I covered that in my remarks when I said I thought some cuts could be made but I do not think there should be slashes which will interfere with the workings of these Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield one additional minute to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Was not the gentleman from Virginia also in favor of a substantial reduction in the representation allowances?

Mr. GARY. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. And there were any number of other items, were there not?

Mr. GARY. There were a number of items. We agreed to most of the cuts in the Department of Justice and in the Judiciary. I thought they were reasonable. But when it came to the State Department and to the Department of Commerce, I thought we had slashed the appropriation for those departments to the point where we were destroying the effectiveness of their work. I am not willing to do that in the present state of affairs, particularly with reference to our foreign relations.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a further question?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not a fact that there were possibly 40 items in this bill in which all members of the committee were unanimous?

Mr. GARY. I think that is correct, and all of those items carried cuts in the appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand the sum and substance of the gentleman's argument is that he is arguing against false economy as distinguished from real economy.

Mr. GARY. Exactly. False economy that will destroy the very foundations of our Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has again expired.

[Mr. MILLER of Connecticut addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. MILLER of Connecticut asked and was given permission to revise and extends his remarks.)

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWERS

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, it is regrettable, if not alarming, that the committee has seen fit to deduct the amount of \$4,800,000, the estimated cost of operating the air traffic control towers in 1948. The committee did this, I am sure, in a sincere desire to cut down Federal expenditures which is generally a very laud-

able desire, but I fear, in this instance, not well founded.

Last year I discussed with the city council of the largest city in my district, Corpus Christi, both the advisability and possibility of assuming the expense of operating the traffic control tower of the municipal airport. We considered the Federal expenditures, the universal desire to decrease them, and the advantages accruing from municipal operation. We found it quite impossible for the city at that time to assume this expense.

I feel sure that when the air industry grows up we may look forward to the time when such expenses will be borne by the air lines themselves, or, perhaps, a joint operation of cities and air lines, and certainly with such control towers operated by CAA personnel and under CAA standards, safety factors would be in no way involved. But we are dealing with an industry which is unquestionably in its infancy, and with municipalities that are being more than pressed to finance their police protection, sanitation, and public works.

For example, my home city has grown by such leaps and bounds that it is accommodating a population from three to four times that which was anticipated with its public works. I assure you that insofar as I speak for my people, we are not inclined to ask from the Federal Government that which we could provide for ourselves.

The commercial air lines of America are a strong link in our national defense. There is no other medium through which we could better serve our people than the operation of air traffic control towers with the ensuing safety that they provide.

Cutting off Federal funds at this time for the operation of such control towers would mean, in an alarming number of cases, the loss of that vital service. Surely all of you agree with me that this would be most unfortunate and is certainly not the intention of this body.

I have helped you and will continue to help you reduce the expenses of this Government, but I cannot in a case which involves so very much, such as this. I sincerely trust that the membership will favor an amendment to restore these funds for the ensuing year. You may do so with the knowledge that they will be well spent in the interest of our people and our country.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me at this point for a brief comment?

Mr. RIVERS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. In answer to my most gracious and kind colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], and his statement a few minutes ago about being for spending and spending, I say to him that he knows that that is not so; he knows that I have been one of the leading advocates of economy on the Committee on Appropriations. But I stand for sensible economy, not the penny-wise pound-foolish kind of false economy. I am not a self-confessed piddler. I had in mind a while

ago when he made one of his usual wild statements about me a quotation from the Merchant of Venice:

Gratiano talks an infinite deal of nothing, more so than any man in Venice. His reasons are like 2 grains of wheat in 2 bushels of chaff; you search all day until you find them, and when you find them they're not worth the search.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I arise to speak today to call to the attention of the Membership of this body the fact that the Appropriations Committee has eliminated the funds for the operation of the membership of this body the fact out the Nation.

This is not the first time effort has been made to eliminate this vital appropriation.

I have been one of the critics of the air lines when, in my opinion, they were operating negligently and when it appeared to me unnecessary and needless risks were being taken in the operation of flights during dangerous weather conditions. I likewise criticized the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration for their passive attitude in strictly enforcing the rules and regulations pursuant to the law of the land.

I now come to the criticism of my own body in eliminating funds for the operation of control towers at airports where both private and commercial ships land and take off. This borders on to criminal negligence.

Last year, in my address to the House on this vital matter, I called attention to the fact that the control tower is the nerve, heart, and sinew between the airplane and the ground. The control tower is the traffic policeman controlling the safety of all planes operating at an air base. The control tower flashes air conditions and weather conditions to the pilot groping in rain, sleet, snow, and darkness, as well as in sunshine.

Within the air control tower must sit a man well schooled and well experienced in the job of guiding planes in their landing and in their take-off, a responsible man who is directly under the control of the Civil Aeronautics Administration which is charged with the responsibility of insuring the performance of regulations and mandates issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

It has been said that the municipalities and other public bodies owning and operating air bases should maintain the control towers. I say to you that it is not the function of the local people to maintain a facility so vital as this. Its operation transcends and goes far beyond a locality—its operation required the closest direction of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Its operation is interstate commerce in its essence and in its fullest.

The cost of the operation of air lines is astronomically expensive. The weight of one four-motored air liner loaded is \$80,000 pounds. The cost of such a liner exceeds a half million dollars. The cargo of such a liner is precious and beyond the scope of pecuniary evaluation.

Unlike trains and busses, air-line crashes generally wipe out the entire

passenger list, as well as the pilots and other necessary personnel. So expensive is the operation of air lines the American taxpayer is compelled to expend heavy subsidies to keep their wings aloft and their ships in operation.

It follows necessarily, therefore, that safely guiding these precious treasures to and from the ground is our business and our function.

If we fail to provide the funds to maintain the control towers, countless cities of this Nation will be black-outs. Countless precious lives will be endangered. The blood of some helpless person will be on our hands.

We have just authorized over \$400,000,000 to protect, assist, and rehabilitate the Greeks and Turks. We have loaned Britain, France, and many other nations billions for their own people. How frugal we will be indeed to cast a sympathetic and friendly eye to our own people in maintaining an economy never approximated by any civilization since the beginning of the world.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Am I correct in interpreting the gentleman's remarks as indicating that he believes the Federal Government at all times should finance the control towers?

Mr. RIVERS. I believe the gentleman is exactly right, and I favor legislation to that effect. So long as we have the Civil Aeronautics Board telling the communities who can come in and who can take off, they cannot maintain these bases. Big cities like New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago, where countless thousands of planes come in, might be able to operate them, but a little city is at the mercy of a cold-blooded board such as the Civil Aeronautics Board. If the Federal Government does not help them, God help them.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Would the gentleman further advocate that the maintenance of all safety equipment, for instance, on a railroad, which carries as many people, possibly, is a proper function of the Federal Government?

Mr. RIVERS. Would the gentleman compare the subsidy of railroads to that of air lines?

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I think we will eventually have to face that question.

Mr. RIVERS. Unless you maintain the air lines of today, we will not have any tomorrow.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

(Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I am very happy we have had this discussion of our air pattern this afternoon, because it is not news to anybody that we are on the threshold, we are in fact into the program of a very extensive air pattern for the United States. We on the Committee on Appropriations who have watched that appropriation grow through the years are aware of the fact that we are at the place where we have to make certain fundamental distinctions

in allocations of funds and revenues therefrom. We have to find out how far the responsibility of the Federal Government goes, and we have to know what are the responsibilities of municipalities. Just where are the air-line companies in this picture?

It is high time we took a look at the sun. We on the Committee on Appropriations have been reluctant to go ahead with the program that appeared to be going no place and otherwise did not have any guidance.

There was a great deal said about appropriations for Federal aid to airports. Last fall the House adjourned after appropriating \$45,000,000 for Federal aid to airports on a 7-year program. The President of the United States soon after we adjourned, froze about \$41,000,000 of those funds.

I direct your attention to page 27 of the committee report. Quoting from the report:

It should also be called to the attention of the House that the President through a recent order has frozen approximately \$41,000,000 of the current appropriation of \$45,000,000.

That is, for the fiscal year 1947 on which we are operating. The report reads further:

While most of this \$41,000,000 has been allocated on paper for specific projects, it has actually not been obligated through written agreements and contracts. This money will remain available for expenditure during the year 1948.

By simple arithmetic, if you add \$32,500,000 to \$41,000,000 you will get \$73,500,000 for Federal aid to airports. I trust you will be fair with the committee who are trying to do a fundamental job in this appropriation bill.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. The Congress appropriated this \$45,000,000 last year and the President froze \$41,000,000 of those funds so that they were not available for expenditure.

Mr. HORAN. That is right; and the fund is still frozen.

Mr. KEEFE. The funds are still frozen, are they not? The President has it within his power to accelerate the airport program by releasing the funds and permitting them to be expended as Congress intended when it appropriated the money.

Mr. HORAN. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. KEEFE. The amount you have appropriated in this bill for the same purpose will make the total amount available for expenditure, if the \$41,000,000 is allowed to be expended by the President, of \$73,500,000, and that will take care of the present allocations; will it not?

Mr. HORAN. It will unless somebody stirs up the pork barrel some more.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. On what date will this money become available?

Mr. HORAN. I refer the gentleman to the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. STEFAN. On June 30, 1947.

Mr. HARRIS. That means about 6 weeks from now. Is it not true that all but approximately \$3,005,000 of the apportionment to the States has been allocated?

Mr. HORAN. It has been allocated on paper, but not actually obligated.

Mr. STEFAN. How much did the gentleman say?

Mr. HORAN. All but \$3,000,000 of the amount apportioned to the States.

Mr. STEFAN. No definite contracts have been made—not one cent has been paid out. No definite contract was made. But about \$35,000,000 has been allocated. About \$41,000,000 of 1947 funds will go to class 1, 2, and 3 airports.

Mr. HARRIS. I understand that; but is it not true that the allocation of this amount of money made available to the States has been made for class 1, 2, and 3 airports?

Mr. STEFAN. It has been earmarked for each State.

Mr. HARRIS. That is, for class 1, 2, and 3 airports, and thus far there has been no allocation made at all for class 4 and larger airports. Is that not true?

Mr. STEFAN. That is right; because all of your 1948 money was originally earmarked and specified to be spent for class 4 airports and airports higher than that. Here is your story on your airports. Will the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] yield so that I might answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. STEFAN. We have a 7-year program on Federal-aid airports of \$500,000,000. The CAA started out to set up plans and specifications. The municipalities objected to the original plans so they destroyed those. Then they set up new plans. They are working under the new plans now, but policies changed. They originally decided to earmark the \$45,000,000 for the 1947 fiscal year for the smaller airports. The idea was to help the small airports. The President froze \$41,000,000 of that 1947 money. The CAA has about \$4,000,000 in a discretionary fund which they are using, some of it, for administration purposes. They asked for \$65,000,000 to implement the 7-year program for the fiscal year 1948. They wanted \$65,000,000. This was to be used for larger airports. We sent experts into the CAA, people who knew something about budgets and aviation. We had the advice of private fliers, commercial people. We had the advice of the private industry. So we cut one-half of the \$65,000,000 asked for airports for 1948, and asked the CAA to review the program, because they decided themselves to study it for fiscal 1949. But before the committee brought this bill to the floor, when they found the committee had recommended a cut of one-half of the \$65,000,000 for 1948, they sent out word to the country that they could start using the 1947 money beginning on June 30 for class 4 or larger airports. They changed their policy before they knew what Congress would do with this appropriation bill. They are now causing confusion all over the country. Yet they will have about \$75,000,000 or \$100,000,000 on hand, and not one cent has yet been spent. They have plenty of funds on

hand. Much of this money cannot be matched for a long time, if ever.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, this is a big bill, and I am happy we are discussing at length this air problem that is before Congress, because the chairman of this subcommittee is absolutely right. There is a fundamental job to be done, and one that should not be relegated to the Appropriations Committee. We need the cooperation of this House in doing our work. This House has to face this tremendous air pattern problem that is before us, and get down to brass tacks and find out who is going to pay for what.

But this bill covers other things than air transportation in the Department of Commerce. One of the things that has been mentioned quite often this afternoon is the Cultural and Information Service, which presumes to represent America in its true phase to the people of other countries.

Mr. Chairman, since I made the point of order against the Office of Information and Cultural Affairs in the State Department that has brought that program squarely into focus, I am happy to have this opportunity to talk with you about that program and in that connection of that particular problem before our Nation.

One of our weekly magazines has said that the OIC program was "waving the bull at the red flag." I make no comment. I merely state that there is a job to be done, and to be financed. That is our problem, and you and I as representatives of 140,000,000 productive and progressive Americans have a duty to perform.

My first reason for objecting to the inclusion of this \$31,000,000 item in the present appropriation bill is the very simple and wholly American one that there is no legal authorization for the activity in question. I am sure the members fully realize that our committee is enjoined by the rules of this House from approving appropriations for any activity or agency of the Government that has not been specifically provided for by legislation in the proper committees and both Houses of the Congress. This rule, I might add, was properly restated and reaffirmed in the Reorganization bill. But there was a second reason that was more compelling to me, than the first (and yet it is closely associated with the first reason), for the very wise reasoning behind that rule is that the Administration should not be given sums of money amounting to as much as \$30,000,000 to spend for activities which have not been reviewed by the representatives of the people serving on the appropriate committees of this body which is directly answerable to those who have to foot the bill. To some people, Mr. Chairman, that may be a mere technicality, but to me and to the vast majority of you, I am sure, it is a sacred duty we owe to our constituents and to our country. It comes with poor grace, I hold, for avowed advocates of our American representative Republic to suggest the continuation of this bypassing of Congress. It has indeed gone on too long already.

Mr. Chairman, there are at the present time at least two bills pending before the House Committee on Foreign

Affairs dealing with this subject. They would provide for the establishment of an authorized program to carry out the mission of the present OIC. They may not be perfect, but that is unimportant since they are, of course, subject to modification and amendment by the committee and the Congress. I sincerely hope that the Foreign Affairs Committee will give due attention to these proposals, will conduct full hearings to bring out all the several approaches which have been suggested for this problem and will come forth into this Chamber with a unified proposal which will fully reflect the desires of all of the American people and will mobilize the total cultural talents of this great country in the work ahead. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Eightieth Congress is an exceptionally able committee with splendid leadership. How fortunate we are. How natural to suggest that they be about the consideration of this problem now.

It appears that I must take this purely elementary approach to the question, Mr. Chairman, because it has been quite evident that many of the critics of our subcommittee's action either have been ignorant of the proper legislative procedure in such matters or have become so thoroughly accustomed to the wartime policy of acting upon expediency that they are impatient with waiting for an expression of the people's will before carrying out the plans they have so enthusiastically devised for the people's benefit. If the Voice of America is to prevail, certainly it should reflect the best attitudes of all of our people, acting through their regularly elected representatives. There is indeed grave danger when our foreign policy is subject to design and origin by a small group in a department or bureau. We cannot hide behind any assumed indifference on the part of our constituencies. There is not any indifference. Our people are alert. They cry for a leadership to help them act wisely and effectively.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that we owe this to the whole of our American people because the hearings on this activity held before our subcommittee brought out very emphatically that the designers and planners of the OIC program have not paid sufficient attention to the fundamentals of the way in which American government has traditionally operated and the way in which American people do things.

The leaders of the propaganda program under discussion were directed to carry out two objectives, according to the statement in hearings made by its director, Assistant Secretary Benton. The program was intended, first, to present a full and fair picture of the American people and the life of the American people.

The second objective, in the words of Mr. Benton, was to present the aims and objectives of United States policy.

Mr. Chairman, after many weeks of studying this program and questioning its directors, I have come to the conclusion that the program itself belies the first of those objectives because it is questionable that it was constituted in a manner reflective of the American people or their traditional way of doing things. I

have also been forced to conclude that it cannot possibly carry out the second objective because no one connected with the program, from the Secretary of State on down, who appeared before our subcommittee, could or would give us a satisfactory explanation of just what United States foreign policy is. Despite much breast beating during the Greek debates, it was not announced or defined recently by any Member of Congress. May I here refer you particularly to pages 25, 27, 416, and 608 of the hearings to illustrate how vague and nebulous these folks' concept of our foreign policy is. Yet we directly need an expressed policy. How are we going to prove the grandeur of our foreign policy to the distraught peoples of the world if we cannot define them ourselves? I feel that they can—and should be expressed.

In this connection, I liked Walter Lippmann's column this morning, and I would like to read to you the opening and closing paragraphs of his column:

Though money for radio broadcasts and printing is needed so that the voice of America may be heard in foreign lands, our greatest need is to have something definite, clear, and convincing for that voice to say. There would be little opposition in Congress to an appropriation if it were not for the feeling that the men who conduct our propaganda have little to do with the making of our policy, and that the sales department of the Government is, so to speak, writing advertisements about goods for which the production engineers have just begun to make the first blueprints.

And, his closing paragraph:

A program of this kind, proposing a concrete settlement would, if it were persistently, patiently, and thoroughly expounded and advocated by the United States Government, be very hard to misrepresent, and very hard to reject. The voice of America would begin to speak a language that the weary, the hungry, and the frightened are longing to hear.

What went in the middle in Mr. Lippmann's column this morning is his own idea. I do not know whether I agree with it or not, but I do suggest that it is entirely worth while for it is a constructive suggestion. The point is that certainly I should not say what the American policy is; not even such a student as Walter Lippmann should dictate the American policy. But it is entirely worth while to consider an approach that would enable you and I, Mr. Lippmann, and every other constructive American a chance to add his voice to the sum total of the Voice of America.

In order to properly present Mr. Lippmann's voice, I shall, when the Committee rises and we go back into the House, ask permission for his complete column to be added to the RECORD, following my remarks here.

Mr. Chairman, I consider it high time that this entire subject be fully explored by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Specifically, a complete study is most necessary so that the best possible information program may be devised. It should be in complete accordance with the terms of the foreign policy which those two committees are charged with the responsibility for formulating. I have a feeling that the best

program need not be the most expensive program and that, thus, we may by group action on a national basis—meet our strenuous fiscal problem at home and the challenges of an ideological warfare abroad with wisdom plus economy.

Now I have said that the program at present is not constituted in a manner reflective of the American people or their traditional way of doing things. By that statement I mean that we have been confronted with the paradox of a Government bureau entering into a field which always has been predominantly the domain of private enterprise—a bureau telling the world about the glories of the private-enterprise system which it has replaced. Nor is there evidence to prove that this costly substitute is justified.

My reaction to this fact is best expressed in the words used in the subcommittee report on the bill, page 7:

Our forebears planted on this soil the seed of liberty and social freedom which, if properly nurtured, should outgrow our boundaries and radiate its influence to the rest of the world, not through a centralized disseminating agency but through the force of its own dynamics.

"Nebulous," you say? All dreams, all hopes, all worthy objectives can be called "nebulous." That makes their eventual achievement all the more worthy.

That statement is a credit to its author, Mr. Corhal Orescan, clerk of our subcommittee. It is all the more creditable because it expresses an American hope that individual liberty and the resultant social freedom may by the mere force of its example transform a state of global chaos into an atmosphere of interdependent purpose wherein all men may become important each to the other and, through a full and restraining realization of that interdependence, work together peacefully, that perhaps the sweat of purposeful work in peace might achieve the same unities that have been effected by the tears of war. That is the American hope. It breaks like a sunrise—to whom? To the thoughtful immigrant who emerges from the shackles of social tradition abroad and is welcomed in this land so uniquely founded by the genius of Washington, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Jay, and that host of immortals who founded this country. These immigrants see it. They see it with a clearer vision than we of more ancient migration.

Mr. Chairman, there is a job to do. I insist that it be done in the best tradition of our America. To better understand our present position, let me review the basic steps that find us where we are. Then let me suggest the materials we possess for a constructive solution.

The days of the shooting war are over. Looking back we can see now that, although they were days of hectic hurry, violence, despair, tragedy, and triumph, they were not, in some ways, too difficult.

They were days of total effort. Everyone was out to win the war, win it quickly. We cast aside many of our individual privileges. Top secret, and national security, and national purpose beclouded, for the duration, our clear rights to freedom of choice, of speech, and of redress in the courts of public opinion.

In the tangled realms of fiscal policy, too, we placed achievement first and the saner values as dictated by the competitive market second.

We won the war at all costs. And it was at all costs. Costs in lives, costs in the draining away of our natural resources, costs in actual money. It was expedient and expensive.

But, looking back, we can see the powers that accrue to a people who are convinced and dedicated to a singleness of purpose.

The record of the final overpowering of the total governments of the Axis, the presumed triumph of the Allies and ourselves over a form of government incompatible with our own, was worth, we thought, the digressions we ourselves had been forced to make.

Even a representative republic must detour from its broad avenues of purpose in war times. Its goal of destiny demands that certain decisions be made by small and trusted groups. To do this, we passed war powers and gave them to the President. When expediency required that quick decisions be made, we accepted them in the form of directives. Yet we knew, and we now know, that government by directives approaches the executive form of government and that the distrusted total form of government is but a step beyond.

America's sons and daughters, her resources and her riches, all were made available to be used and be spent for just one purpose, victory.

The enemy, with his cannons and his planned blitzkrieg, is vanquished.

We can be both thankful and, I hope, humble in that fact.

We can be united in a determination that our total effort must now be bent to keep the scourge of war from returning to our world. This purpose we owe to the white crosses that punctuate the sentences of recent history. Our debt is to the lives they might otherwise have lived.

The days of shooting war, I have said, are over. But the challenge to our capitalistic western civilization looms just as large as ever. Certainly, now, if our freedoms were worth fighting for at Dunkirk, El Alamein, Normandy, across the broad Pacific, and all over the world, then those same freedoms are worth fighting with now. And the responsibility should not be delegated, without authorization, to a small group in a department or bureau.

I believe with fervent firmness that our total talent can and should be mobilized—openly and with announced purpose—to fight America's battles in the ideological warfare that, today, menaces our present hard-won peace.

That this assembling of ability can be achieved without conscription, on a voluntary basis, is all the more in its favor.

Our total talent? Does anyone here today know what a tremendous wealth of talent we have which could be utilized in telling our story to the world?

Mr. Chairman, the popular conception of the so-called Voice of America is that it consists solely of a few radio stations, built by the Government, and a handful of men in the State Department putting out a campaign of propaganda as a

countermeasure to an ever stronger campaign of propaganda being put out by other countries.

In my conception, Mr. Chairman, the real Voice of America is sounded in 140,000,000 throats and is a blending of many different tones.

I would like to refer this Committee to pages 422-436, inclusive, of the subcommittee hearings on this bill. I made a sincere attempt to discover in full what the sum total of talents available in this campaign might be. The answers to my questions found there are not too acceptable—but they do give some idea of the extent of our total talent resources which might be used in this ideological conflict.

Reference is made in those hearings to our greatest single power for good will in the field of international relations—the free, Christian church and its missionaries. Nothing we do, governmentally, should undermine nor dilute the clear glory of their work.

There are references made to our American educational institutions—both at home and abroad. There are hundreds of schools in far-off countries maintained by American wealth and thousands of foreign students brought here annually to receive the benefits of our own universities. Also, we send vast numbers of our educators across the seas—to learn for themselves and to spread their own knowledge to others. I would suggest to the State Department that much better use could be made of these educators and students than is now being done.

Our newspapers and periodical journals have correspondents in nearly every foreign country, and their product in this postwar year is more widely distributed in foreign markets than ever before. Some of them publish in English, with great success; others in the languages of their distribution area. Certainly we can encourage and make greater use of these media.

We can also do much to encourage a wider circulation of American music and musical talent through extension of private publishing firms and concert agencies and facilitating of copyright clearances.

My questioning in those hearings revealed that no exact information has been gathered to determine how many American firms there are which have representation abroad. It was admitted in the hearings that some 22,000 American firms are engaged in export-import trade. It also was brought out that, so far, no full-scale attempt has been made to use these advance guards of individualistic America as local demonstrators of what American capitalism is and should be.

But I need not further review the total of our talent. You know them—our missionaries, our journalists, our educators, our philanthropists, our businessmen—our ordinary individual Americans—all fired with a desire to help in the problem before us.

Our talent for Americanism is tremendous.

We have a duty. We have a responsibility. We must cease "waving the bull at the red flag." We must use our every

facility to present America. That is our job.

The future will record our success.

I submit that it is not a job for a small group of bureaucrats.

It is a job for all who believe in America and America's future. Every American who goes abroad should feel a personal responsibility as to our relations with other countries, where one thoughtless individual by a reckless word or act could, and has, undone the patient work of legions of laborers in the vineyards of good will. And all 140,000,000 of us have a right and a duty to participate in performing that task.

Without necessarily agreeing with Mr. Lippmann's suggestions herein made, I do feel that the column below is thoughtful and analytical. It has a definite place in any search for the "voice" and the "words" in America's foreign policy.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

(By Walter Lippmann)

THE VOICE OF AMERICA

Though money for radio broadcasts and printing is needed so that the voice of America may be heard in foreign lands, our greatest need is to have something definite, clear, and convincing for that voice to say. There would be little opposition in Congress to an appropriation if it were not for the feeling that the men who conduct our propaganda have little to do with the making of our policy, and that the sales department of the Government is, so to speak, writing advertisements about goods for which the production engineers have just begun to make the first blueprints.

As for the customers abroad, they are undoubtedly confused and suspicious, partly no doubt because the rival firm misrepresents us, but chiefly because we sound so hot and bothered when, as a great power, they expect us to be cool and definite. Mr. Benton's difficulties with Congress and with the opposition abroad will diminish when his Chief, Secretary Marshall, has had time to form and to organize a concrete American program for the settlement of the war.

The elements of such a program have, I believe, gradually emerged from the vast and intricate debates, and can be formulated now as the basis for further discussion. They could, I think, be stated in some such way as this:

1. The division of the world into two great coalitions—one with its center in Moscow and the other with its center in Washington—is only apparent. The world cannot be divided in this way. The coalitions cannot be organized. The nations of Europe will resist the idea that they are the satellites of the two non-European great powers, and that their continent is the predestined theater of a Soviet-American conflict. Insofar as the Truman doctrine consciously or unconsciously treats Europe in this fashion, it is an obstacle to the making of peace and is destructive of American influence on the making of peace.

2. The revival of Europe under the leadership of Great Britain and France, now the principal European powers, is necessary. There can be no German settlement except within the framework of a European settlement. The political and economic unification of Germany is neither possible nor safe except within the framework of a European economic union, and of enough European political union to provide the primary guaranties of the German settlement. The Russian and American guaranties of German good behavior will have to be secondary to the European guaranty.

3. Though in the end the unity of Europe must comprehend the whole of Europe, a

partial unity is better than none at all. The unity of western Europe alone cannot be self-supporting and solvent. It will require official support from the Western Hemisphere, principally from the United States. But if the support is given on conditions which promote and induce unification, the partial union of western Europe will exert immense attraction upon eastern Europe.

4. These considerations enable us to state the definite terms upon which we could propose to settle the Soviet-American conflict. Our object is the revival of Europe as an independent power in the world. To attain this object we shall have to provide the equivalent of lend-lease for a term of years as the necessary working capital, obtainable nowhere else, for a European economic union.

The Russian contribution will have to be the military evacuation, simultaneously with a British, French, and American military evacuation, of the continent. The armies must go home, leaving behind them only token forces in Germany and at sensitive and unsettled points such as Trieste and the Greek frontier. The military evacuation of Europe would have to be followed by agreement that all European states may enter the European economic union.

In return for that, we could afford to finance some German reparation payments, and to provide some credit, to the Soviets.

5. In the middle east we should propose a new treaty covering the Dardanelles, the borders of Greece and Turkey, the port of Saloniki, and the oil concessions of Iran.

Such a settlement is, I believe, ultimately attainable because it reflects the actual balance of power, which neither can alter radically, between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Red Army is deep into Europe. The settlement calls for its withdrawal to the frontiers of the Soviet Union. We cannot compel it to withdraw. On the other hand, we can prevent it from advancing farther because of our ability to strike at the vital centers of Russia. The settlement would recognize the military deadlock.

To this settlement the United States would contribute financial support, large by peacetime standards but insignificant by wartime standards. This assistance would ransom Europe from the armies of occupation, would revive the most highly civilized continent in the world, would enable Russia to obtain help in her own reconstruction which she can obtain in no other way, would enable this country to avoid a chronic depression caused by unsalable surpluses of goods.

A program of this kind, proposing a concrete settlement would, if it were persistently, patiently, and thoroughly expounded and advocated by the United States Government, be very hard to misrepresent, and very hard to reject.

The voice of America would begin to speak a language that the weary, the hungry, and the frightened are longing to hear.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, in the debate on the Greek-Turkey loan bill last week I said that this \$400,000,000 was only the beginning. I said that the Truman doctrine was a doctrine of pouring American dollars into every reactionary government in the world in an attempt to keep them in power. I said that the attempt by the Truman administration to sell this bill to the people of the United States as a relief measure was the rankest kind of hypocrisy.

Mr. Chairman, it is not often that what one says is confirmed so immediately and so conclusively. I want to call

the attention of the House to the three-column headline on the front page of the Washington Post of this morning. It reads, and I quote:

Turks to use United States loan for military purposes; to ask bank aid also.

A dispatch by the United Press announces, and I quote:

President Gen. Ismet İnönü, of Turkey, announced today that Turkey will use the \$100,000,000 American loan for military purposes and will seek a loan from the International Bank for economic development.

In a direct answer to the question: "Can you say now how you would use the money which the United States proposes to advance, that is, whether for economic or military development?" İnönü replied: "The aid to be given by the United States will be used for military purposes. For the purpose of economic development a loan will be requested from the International Bank for reconstruction and development."

There, Mr. Chairman, is the blunt answer to those who said that this was a relief measure. We are pouring a first installment of \$100,000,000 into Turkey to keep a repressive dictatorship in power.

I notice also, Mr. Chairman, that even the supporters of this measure are already beginning to get a little restive about it. In an editorial on Greek amnesty in this morning's Washington-Post the editors say:

The Greek Government is acting as if the sole purpose of our aid were to enable it to stay in power.

I include the entire editorial in the RECORD:

GREEK AMNESTY

It is clear that there can be no peace in Greece until there is a fairly general political amnesty. It is becoming equally clear that such an amnesty is not likely to be offered by the present Greek Government on its own initiative. For the Greek leaders seem to have interpreted the promise of American aid as a mandate to continue the status quo. Not only has nothing been done to bring about the amnesty that was promised the Republican generals a year ago, but George Patandrous, the Minister of the Interior, has come out publicly against an amnesty on the ground that it would offend Greek pride and infringe on Greek sovereignty. In other words, the Greek Government is acting as if the sole purpose of our aid were to enable it to stay in power.

This is not a point on which diplomatic niceties need be involved. The talk about an amnesty offending Greek pride is just so much balderdash. The only pride that would be injured would be that of the semi-Fascists who hope to use the aid program for their own corrupt purposes. Since the Greek Government applied for the aid, we as the donor, have an unquestioned right to insist in this minimum assurance that our help will be used for the aims intended. As we embark on a new phase of foreign policy, we ought to make it abundantly evident that the policy is designed to protect independent governments from outside aggression, and not merely to shore up reaction.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LYNCH].

(Mr. LYNCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the task that has confronted the Committee on Appropriations. Sometimes it seems rather unkind when a committee has worked as diligently and as sincerely as the Committee on Appropriations has to criticize some of their efforts. But I am sure they realize that the criticisms are directed with a view to bringing about improvements rather than for any other reason. I might say I am not wholly in discord with the bill because there is certainly one feature of the bill which I thoroughly approve. I might say I not only approve of it but am quite sure that all the Members of the House from New York City approve that portion of it which provides in connection with the census statistics section that on and after October 1, 1947, all functions necessary to the compilation of foreign-trade statistics shall be performed in New York and of the foregoing amount \$1,200,000 shall be available exclusively for this purpose.

I might say that the thanks of the people working in customs statistics in New York are due and are given to the chairman of the committee, Mr. TABER, and to Mr. ROONEY, of Brooklyn, for their efforts in endeavoring to retain and for retaining the Customs Statistics Service in New York City. It had been there for many years but some effort was made on the part of the department to remove it to Washington for no apparent purpose. Those who are working in that section in New York were able to bring to the attention of Mr. ROONEY and Mr. TABER the fact that by remaining in New York there would be a saving to the Government of approximately \$200,000. Needless to say, both Mr. ROONEY and Mr. TABER were anxious to save that money for the Government and have thus provided in this bill for the retention of Customs Statistics Service in New York. Again I want to thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] for their efforts in that behalf.

I desire to speak, however, particularly in connection with the establishment of air-navigation facilities.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, in order that conferees may be named on the Greek-Turkish loan legislation, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CURTIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 3311, had come to no resolution thereon.

ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 938, an act to provide for assistance to Greece and Turkey, with a House amendment, insist on the amendment of the House and request a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New

Jersey [Mr. EATON]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. EATON, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. JONKMAN, Mr. BLOOM, and Mr. KEE.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the scandalous Turkish-Greek deal at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

THE SCANDALOUS TURKISH-GREEK DEAL

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, apparently President Truman and the State Department have paid some little attention to what the Senate and the House had to say about the scandalous Turkish-Greek deal because our Government has suggested a general amnesty for the Greek rebels. In the news report of May 10, the United Press states the following—and I quote:

The Minister of Public Order, Gen. Napoleon Zervas, and Deputy Prime Minister Stylianos Gonatas, Rightists, were extremely angry at American intervention, according to another Cabinet Minister who attended last night's meeting of the political council.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the text of this article appear in my remarks at this point.

ATHENS NEGOTIATES ON AMNESTY PLAN—NOTE TO UNITED STATES ENVOY ACCEPTS IN EFFECT OUTSIDE SUPERVISION BUT BARS UN PROPOSAL

ATHENS, May 10.—The Greek Government agreed tonight in substance to the American suggestion of an internationally-supervised general amnesty for Greece's estimated 15,000 guerrillas.

But the agreement, contained a note to the United States Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh, was based on the condition that a pending recommendation of the United Nations Balkans Investigating Commission for United Nations supervision of the amnesty be withdrawn.

The note followed a 1½-hour meeting this morning between Mr. MacVeagh and Constantin Tsaldaris, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, who sought clarification of the American proposal for a genuine amnesty. The American reply is expected early next week.

It was understood that the American proposal, presented as a suggestion and backed by an implied threat to withhold American assistance to Greece, is that the Greek Government move faster than the United Nations Balkans Commission and request several smaller states to supervise the amnesty.

TSALDARIS' QUESTIONS CITED

Mr. Tsaldaris was understood to have asked Mr. MacVeagh just who precisely would benefit by the amnesty, what should be done to men accused of common law crimes and what the United States would suggest for the methods and qualifications for the supervisory mission.

Meanwhile, the extreme right and the extreme left here reacted alike to the American proposals for foreign supervision of the amnesty and a broadening of the Government.

Both sides accused the United States of intervening in Greece's internal affairs. The Minister of Public Order, Gen. Napoleon Zervas, and Deputy Prime Minister Stylianos Gonatas, Rightists, were extremely angry at American intervention, according to an-

other Cabinet Minister who attended last night's meeting of the Political Council.

The Communist newspaper Rizopastis expressed a similar feeling and carried blaring headlines on "American Intervention."

The government of Premier Demetrios Maximos has an amnesty program, but it is not trusted by the guerrillas. The plan provides that only those accused of major crimes such as murder will be punished severely. Yet, 10 men and 1 woman were shot at Lamia in central Thessaly yesterday for collaborating with or enlisting recruits for the guerrillas.

Mr. Speaker, obviously, when the United Nations proposes amnesty to the present Greek Government, the Nazi collaborationist, General Zervas, who today is in charge of the Greek Army and the Greek policy, became extremely angry. This is a perfect illustration as to why the Greek Government needs to be reorganized. It is a perfect illustration to the point that political democracy is the only basis on which economic rehabilitation and an end to the civil war in Greece can be obtained.

I wish to call the attention of the House to a Washington Post article of Monday, May 12, which states the following:

Actually, this Government has not moved a finger in any constructive direction since President Truman's speech 2 months ago.

The vicious reactionary monarchial government existing in Greece assumes that we are going to pour out money to maintain them in office by force of American arms. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the article in the Washington Post appear in my remarks at this point:

UNITED STATES AMNESTY PLAN HELD UNAUTHORIZED—RECALCITRANT GREEK GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO PROVE MACVEAGH, ETHRIDGE ACTED ON OWN

(By Seymour Friedman)

ATHENS, GREECE, May 11.—The recalcitrant Greek Government, more unwilling than ever to accept a plan of an internationally supervised amnesty, sought today to prove that a chasm of difference existed between Washington and United States representatives in Athens and Geneva.

Employing a State Department denial in Washington that Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh had been instructed to enter the negotiations, Government officials blithely accepted their own interpretation of the statement. They suggested strongly that neither MacVeagh, here, nor Mark Ethridge, in Geneva, had official American blessings to make suggestions of any kind.

Government quarters even suggested that MacVeagh might be recalled because, according to their version, he acted on his own initiative in proffering suggestions. Some American representatives may have been staggered by the Government's eager search for loopholes to avoid responsibility, but this is just the beginning.

George Patandreou today became the first minister to place himself on record publicly against the amnesty proposals. The minister of the interior asserted in his newspaper today that acceptance of the amnesty proposal would offend Greek pride and infringe on Greek sovereignty.

This was the same attitude taken without attribution by most of the members of the government. Opposition Center Party sources, however, insist the real reason for the cabinet's refusal to accept the amnesty suggestion is the fear that it means recognition of the Royalists failure to ameliorate conditions.

Actually, this Government has not moved a finger in any constructive direction since President Truman's speech 2 months ago. The attitude is simply to wait for the American mission to arrive. This Government apparently will not make a definite move unless it can give the appearance of being ordered by an interested power.

Nevertheless the Government persists in launching new offensives which so far have done little more than increase the guerrilla's activities. It was learned today that another campaign has been initiated in northwest Thebes and Lavadia. The operation indicates that the guerrillas apparently have been moving slowly south toward the capital. Communist leadership among the rebels is known to seek a bold feat, like appearing near Athens, to prove the strength of their movement.

Political discussions toward the new complexion of the government are expected to be important this week.

The aged Themistocles Sofoulis, Liberal Party leader, again today reiterated that he will not enter the government unless he becomes premier and his party can undertake the responsibility alone of restoring peace in Greece.

Mr. Speaker, I think that our State Department and Mr. Truman should understand that at least some of us in the Congress intend to follow with the closest attention the development of the Greek-Turkish policy and to call the attention of the House and to the country to any failures that occur.

Mr. Speaker, for my part, and I believe I can speak for a number of other Congressmen, the State Department and the President of the United States can consider that the bipartisan foreign policy is at an end. We are at peace; the President of the United States has proposed a policy which stabs the United Nations in the back; he has proposed a policy which puts military power first; economic reconstruction second, and political stability last. Obviously, the policy is a complete error; obviously, we should establish political stability first, economic reconstruction second, and thereby eliminate the need for military coercion. Obviously, the policy, instead of being decided by us and paid for by us alone, should begin with the United Nations, and should be decided by the United Nations.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, the entire Truman doctrine is an abortive ill-conceived policy of military grandisement which isolates America from the world, guarantees its own defeat because it begins at the wrong place.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that the bipartisan foreign policy is at an end and because the Truman policy does not represent a policy to maintain the national security of America, it violates our commitments to the United Nations and begins to work for war instead of peace. The bipartisan policy therefor is dead, and deserves to be dead.

The foreign policy has become, Mr. Speaker, an issue in the 1948 campaign. Whether we like it or not, Mr. Truman has decided to run for President on a basis of the Truman doctrine, and thereby in my opinion has guaranteed his own defeat.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to point out that as we move along through the year the vast and endless ramifications of the

Truman doctrine will be brought home to the Congress. The Washington Post of Monday had an article from which I wish to quote from London. This article states: "The Conservative Party published today an election program accepting substantially all objectives of the Socialist program, with some differences in method and asking for a new, bigger, and more generous loan from the United States."

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this article appear in my remarks at this point.

TORIES SEEK BIGGER UNITED STATES LOAN, ENDORSE SOCIALIST OBJECTIVES

LONDON, May 11.—The Conservative Party published today an election platform accepting substantially all objectives of the Socialist program, with some differences in method, and asking for a new, bigger, and more generous loan from the United States.

The statement said in effect that if elected, the Tories will carry out practically the whole Socialist program, with more efficiency, more individual freedom, and less red tape.

The Tories predicted an economic crisis for Britain in 1948, saying the American and Canadian loans would be exhausted by the middle of that year. They said Britain could not scale down its empire-preference tariff structure—as required in the current loan agreement with the United States—unless "other countries" offered adequate reductions in their own trade barriers.

"Concessions hedged around with escape clauses," the statement added, referring to the same loan agreement, "are of no use to us."

For the next few years the volume of world trade will depend on the amount of help the United States gives to war-stricken countries like Britain, which cannot afford to pay for their imports, the statement continued. If the United States is willing to lend money to other countries and accept their goods in payment of interest, world trade will expand and Britain will secure a large enough share of it to pay for her own vital imports, the statement said.

"If the United States is not willing to follow this policy, we shall have to make the best of the avenues of trade at our disposal," the Tories wrote.

The statement accepts all the Socialists' main ideas. The Tories agree that Britain's economic life should be planned by the government for the benefit of the nation. They agree that government planning should insure full employment at all times; allocate materials and manpower to the industries where they are most needed; give top priority to the capital re-equipment of industry, the export drive, power, transport, and housing; continue rationing and price controls as long as the necessities of life are scarce; and guarantee the farmers' market and prices.

The Tories accept the nationalization of the coal mines, railroads, and the Bank of England without protest, and most of their fiscal policy is identical with that of Hugh Dalton, Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer. But they promise to free part of the road-trucking and civil aviation industries from national ownership, and they oppose the nationalization of iron and steel. They also contend that the government is spending too much money and encouraging inflation.

Mr. Speaker, I trust that the Members of the House will note that the Conservative Party is asking for a bigger and more generous loan from the United States. In this connection, Mr. Stewart Alsop, who writes the very interesting and able column entitled "Matter of Fact" in the first of three articles summarizing his

experiences in England argues that the Greek crisis in retrospect will look like a teapot tempest. He points out that the British are facing an enormous world-wide crisis from which the United States alone can rescue them. Mr. Speaker, I request that Mr. Alsop's column on British-American partnership be included in my remarks at this point:

MATTER OF FACT

(By Stewart Alsop)

CAN WE DO THE JOB?—THE BRITISH PARTNERSHIP

The infinite boredom in a little room which trans-Atlantic plane travel provides leaves the returning traveler little alternative to thought. To one who has seen, however briefly, something of the contest between the Soviet Union and the West now in progress throughout the Near and Middle East, the likeliest subject with which to while away the long hours is simply this: Can we do the job?

Certainly the effort which has already started to checkmate Soviet expansion by promoting political and economic stability in the Middle East and elsewhere in the world, will not be an easy job. Yet given certain conditions, it can be done.

One condition is painfully obvious. That is that Great Britain remain a major world power. American policy in the Middle East is based squarely on the assumption that Great Britain remain a good long-term bet. This is so, simply because a total British economic collapse, or a wholesale withdrawal of British influence (or what is more likely, both together) would leave a vast vacuum far more easily filled by the Soviet Union than by the United States. The question is therefore pertinent: "How good a bet is Great Britain?"

To that question you can find in England an infinite variety of answers. "You can write us off," one prominent Tory remarked to this reporter, with that intense pleasure in the lugubrious sometimes attributed to the unadmirable English weather.

Glance at the coal cuts for this summer, glance at the export figures, and stop fooling yourselves. England will never make it. A dwindling number of enthusiastic Socialists see the Socialist millenium ushered in within a couple of years or so, with plenty for all and dancing on the village green. What appear to be the most sensible and informed observers place the answer somewhere between these extremes. Their mood is one of guarded optimism. They are betting on England, but they have their fingers crossed.

There are all sorts of reasons why no sensible man would dare to uncross his fingers in the near future. Coal is one. Coal is at the heart of the British economic crisis; if coal production were suddenly and miraculously to equal prewar, the whole country would be out of the woods tomorrow. Yet, this month the hours of work at the coal face have been reduced to 35, and played-out Welsh mines, their seams almost run out, are still being worked, while rich, new, unexploited mines in Yorkshire are badly undermanned. The problem is partly human and partly political. The miners exhibit the same curious lethargy which characterizes many workers in many industries in postwar Britain. The Government has no carrot in the form of consumption goods to offer them, and since it is politically dependent on their good will, it dares not use a stick. Yet there are signs that the meaning of the terrible coal crisis of the winter has struck home, and that nationalization has provided a morale boost. Despite wild-cat strikes, the production curve is gently up.

Another symptom of the reason why fingers remain crossed may be found in the simple fact that during the recent Easter

recess of Parliament most of the members of the Cabinet took to their beds in utter exhaustion. They were on the verge of total collapse simply because of the desperate shortage of efficient personnel to manage the immense business of transforming Britain into a semisocial state. One high Labor Party official remarked to this reporter that before the war he and his friends had always imagined that the greatest obstacle to successful socialism would be the bitter intransigence of the ruling class, but they had found that the real trouble was not barricades in the streets, but getting good men to run the show. The transfer of the basic economic power into the hands of the state presupposes men with the technical training to manage this vast power. Such men have too often been lacking, and the result has not infrequently been something close to total administrative break-down, but here, too, are signs of improvement.

Yet the plain fact is that whatever government were in power—and the Tory leaders in private conversation thank their lucky stars that they were beaten in 1945—Great Britain would inevitably be sailing perilously close to the wind in these postwar years. British economists, when they go to bed at night, must pray for the return of the world buyers' market in food. When that time comes, not only will Britain be able to buy the food at lower prices to keep 49,000,000 people alive, but the strength of the British economic position as the world's great market will again be restored. But until that time comes the British economy will drop along from crisis to crisis, now showing signs of recovery, now seemingly about to sink without trace.

In and when it becomes clear that the British economy is in fact faced with total collapse, the United States will be confronted with a crisis of foreign policy which will make the Greek crisis seem in retrospect a mere teapot tempest. It is the certainty that an economic collapse is on the way, and that such a collapse will force the Labor government to cut its world commitments, to divorce its policy from that of the United States, and to appease the Soviet Union; that gives the Labor rebels their perfect confidence that they will win in the end.

In this prospect, the United States can do more than cross its fingers. Among both American and British policy makers there is a growing conviction that some sort of overall agreement on the parts both nations must play in the coming few years is essential. Such an agreement would be specifically designed to take some of the heavy and disproportionate load off British shoulders while Britain fights for her economic life. For Britain, it would be a form of life insurance against the economic storms looming visibly on the British horizon. For the United States, such an agreement would also be life insurance; insurance against the unthinkable catastrophe of the loss of the only dependable ally in the effort to contain Soviet expansion and reach a true world settlement.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, when we consider that the French Government is now depending on us, and when we examine the economic situation in France and Japan and discover that we will be asked to rebuild these economies, we begin to understand the enormous commitments to which the Truman doctrine has bound us.

Japan alone will take one hundred or one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Alfred Friendly, writing for the Washington Post of this past Sunday, states, and I quote:

A large segment of the Japanese Nation has relaxed into complacent dependency on American largesse.

Our State Department is demanding seventy-five or one hundred and seventy-five millions for Korea. Now we discover that we are going to have to carry Japan on our backs for another three or four hundred millions each year. Mr. Speaker, I ask that Mr. Friendly's article on Japan appear in my remarks at this point.

REPARATIONS - OUT - OF - PRODUCTION IDEA STUDIED—UNITED STATES PLANS "HYPO" FOR LAGGING JAPAN

(By Alfred Friendly)

Weary of pouring American money down a bottomless pit, State Department experts are deliberating a new plan involving a "cranking up" of the Japanese economy, the Washington Post learned last week.

It involves rehabilitation of Japanese trade and industry to the point where it can support itself and pay its war reparations out of its current production.

The plan is still only in the discussion and exploratory stages. Its general outlines, however, have been talked over with persons high on the staff of General MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

The United States is pumping \$225,000,000 a year into Japan in the form of food and supplies. This is a minimum "antidisease and unrest" necessity. This relief payment is supposed to end after 1948, but unless the Japanese economy improves materially the need for continuing payments will still be compelling.

But the Japanese economy shows no signs of improvement. On the contrary, it has deteriorated notably ever since November.

A second necessity, intimately connected with the first, is that of helping solve the economic difficulties of the countries of the Far East which fought Japan. As long as Japan continues to live only by virtue of an economic oxygen tent provided by the United States, its neighboring countries—China, the Philippines, Korea, the Netherlands East Indies, French Indochina, etc.—have no hope of obtaining reparations from her to help restore their own economies.

OWN BOOTSTRAPS POLICY

Accordingly, the State Department has about reached the conclusion that two basic policies which we have followed since VJ-day must be subjected to a considerable overhauling.

The first policy relates to Japanese economic recovery. The directives on this matter have said, in effect, "You got yourself into this jam; now it's up to you to get yourself out as best you can, by your own efforts."

The second policy calls for the Japanese payment of reparations out of its capital, in the form of plant, equipment, reserves, and other physical and financial assets. Though the Potsdam Declaration did not close the door to a system of reparations out of current production, it did not direct that method to be undertaken.

These two policies, certain State Department officials believe, are not working out. In the first place, Japan shows no signs of getting herself out of the jam. It is on the brink of starvation. Mass unrest, particularly in the urban centers, provides a sterile field in which to plant the seeds of democracy.

In the second place, it is becoming increasingly clear that transferring Japanese industrial equipment, placement on gross, to its neighbors as reparations is not very successful.

Much of Japan's industrial equipment is obsolescent, was undermaintained during the war, and has deteriorated since. It is difficult and uneconomical to move (it's pretty hard and fairly futile to pick up and move a blast furnace, for example). Besides, it takes much technical skill for a neighboring nation

to absorb the equipment into its own economy.

It is questionable whether China, for instance, would have the technical ability to take over a large part of Japan's steel plant, or whether the Philippines could absorb the erstwhile Japanese aluminum industry.

There are, however, many items which Japan could produce with its present equipment which would be inordinately useful to the countries ravaged by war. China needs coastal and river vessels which could be produced in Japanese shipyards. Railroad equipment, textile and food-processing machinery and plants could also be turned out in Japan to fill urgent needs of nearby lands.

Is it possible, then, to modify the policies we have followed as regards Japan, and reorient Japanese industry? Can it be made to develop surplus as well as maintain its own economic life?

CAN'T BOOST SUBSIDY

State Department groups worrying about the problem hope that the answers to both questions will be in the affirmative. But they admit the presence of several extremely difficult problems and conditioning factors:

1. No additional financing of the new plan can be counted on from the American Government. As a practical matter, it is felt that Congress would not agree to a subsidy larger than the present annual two hundred and twenty-five million.

2. The countries of the Far East are not going to be particularly happy to see us help build up the Japanese economy while their own economies are in such a sad state. Yet these countries must cooperate in the plan if it is to be a success.

Accordingly, the United States must be able to demonstrate that the plan will be to their benefit. It is at this point that the scheme of reparations out of current production comes into the picture. The prospect of reparations payments may serve to make the rehabilitation plan palatable to Japan's neighbors and to enlist their tangible help in the form of financing.

3. A large segment of the Japanese nation has relaxed into complacent dependency on American largesse. It will be difficult to reorganize its industry, and its psychology, to produce on a higher level and to export the surplus. Much pressure will be needed to force Japan to produce under a rational system. Up to this point the pressure that MacArthur has exerted has been less than successful.

4. Success of the plan depends on securing a much larger supply of imported raw materials than Japan has been receiving. Although production facilities are ample for a much higher rate of industrial activity—enough to produce large exports of finished goods—Japan stands desperately in need of coal, raw cotton, and many other commodities.

5. To obtain these raw materials, and for other purposes, considerable financing is needed, over and above the \$225,000,000 a year supplied by the United States. The hope is that some of this financing can be done by private industry, interested in imports from Japan, and some by neighboring countries, in the hope that initial outlays will produce ultimate reparations.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION GAP

State Department economists calculate that some \$800,000,000 will be needed to do the job in 1948. Of this, Japan is assured the two hundred and twenty-five million and can make up about three hundred million from the sale of her increased exports. This leaves a deficit of about two hundred and seventy-five million.

To make this up, there is some one hundred and fifty million in gold and silver owned by Japan. The remaining one hundred and twenty-five million, it is hoped, can be

provided by trade credits, by nearby countries and by private business interests.

Far Eastern experts admit the enormous difficulties in the proposed program, and concede that their plans are still tentative, far from adoption. But, they insist, this plan or some other must replace a present system which holds in it precisely the same promise as does pouring sand down a rat hole.

Mr. Speaker, I have said that in my opinion the bipartisan foreign policy is at an end. I believe that the Truman administration will argue for heavier and heavier expenditures, for universal military conscription on the basis of the Truman doctrine. Mr. Speaker, I wish to serve notice that the kind of naval diplomatic thinking which characterizes the Greek-Turkish business will come in for rough sledding whenever it raises its head in the future. Admirals seem to have a fascination for islands and for peninsulas and for straits. They love to hang around the perimeters of great continental masses with their warships. They love to have long lines of communications. They love to mess in Greece when the main fight is in the heart of Europe in Germany. For three centuries the British naval diplomacy and naval thinking has built up island bases and dependencies and lines of naval communication throughout the world. It is a wonderful thing for admirals to have battleships and islands and bases and little peninsulas and long lines of communication, but 90 percent of it is waste; 90 percent is useless and 90 percent is a handicap rather than a help in actual warfare. Perhaps if the Navy could be excused from participating in the formulation of policy, when the Truman doctrine is to be expanded there would be less discussion and less trouble about the whole business.

I believe that the Truman administration will be well advised to understand now that the bipartisan foreign policy, so far as the large group of Republicans in the House is concerned, is a dead duck, and we intend to fight for a genuine American peace policy based solidly on the UN.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a newspaper article with reference to a meeting of eight western governors in the city of Seattle on May 7 of this year.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point two telegrams, one from the mayor of San Francisco, Mr. Roger D. Lapham, and one from Mr. Mike Doolin, manager, San Francisco Airport, with reference to the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The telegrams referred to are as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., May 9, 1947.

Hon. RICHARD J. WELCH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Advised House Appropriations Committee has eliminated from Commerce Department appropriation bill funds for operation of San Francisco Airport air traffic control tower.

While we naturally protest imposition of this financial burden on our local government, we are more principally concerned because of firm feeling that all traffic control tower men should be hired and controlled by one agency, necessarily Federal, in interests of uniform control in all airports and resulting standardization of safety for benefit of all pilots as well as passengers. It is unthinkable that national and international air commerce and lives of countless thousands of passengers should be jeopardized.

I personally oppose centralization of government in Federal hands as matter of broad principle but feel that air commerce which knows no State boundaries and few international ones is type of operation so fast moving and broad that centralization in Federal agency of safety control and supervision is only answer in this particular case.

San Francisco now spending twenty millions to make airport one of world's finest. Many other cities also modernizing airports for safety and convenience. All this would be undermined if uniform safety standards of air traffic control tower men sidetracked by Federal Government.

ROGER D. LAPHAM,
Mayor.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 12, 1947.

RICHARD J. WELCH,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

The American Association of Airport Executives in annual convention at Chicago and as a special first order of business request that you present to the Congress immediately its unanimous and urgent protest against the elimination from CAA appropriations of funds for the operation of air traffic control towers. This association composed of airport managers and executives of wide experience in aviation, and from localities with the heaviest volume of air traffic, are amazed at the elimination of funds for this key agency on which is dependent the safety of air commerce and the life of every pilot and air passenger on airline or any other aircraft.

Congress must reinstate funds for the Federal operations of air traffic control towers or take the responsibility for the complete break-down of a system of flight control which has been proven the safest in the world.

MIKE DOOLIN,
Manager, San Francisco Airport.

Mr. LYLE (at the request of Mr. PRICE of Illinois) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the Rivers and Harbors Congress relative to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. RICHARDS asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain quotations.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend the remarks that I made today while the House was in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and include a number of tables and statistics.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by David Lawrence in the Washington Star of yesterday.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1948

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 3311, the State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary appropriation bill, fiscal year 1948, with Mr. CURTIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LYNCH] has 2 minutes remaining.

The gentleman from New York is recognized.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask the membership of this House whether we must purchase Government economy with the lives of our citizens—men, women, and children who are entrusting their safety to the air lines of America.

Do you remember the black headlines in December and January, when it seemed as if each day brought another terrible airplane accident? Did you read the casualty lists, fearing that a friend, or even a beloved relative, might have perished?

The Congress, shocked at the air accidents, began independent investigations into air safety. The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, held long hearings into the causes of these accidents.

And what did both these committees find? Both committees, investigating independently, recommended that the Civil Aeronautics Administration install modern navigation aids along the airways to save the lives of our citizens.

Let me quote from the preliminary report of our own Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, dated February 19, 1947:

It appears, however, that there has been a certain number of accidents recently which might have been prevented had certain facilities been available. * * * It is the committee's opinion that the Federal Government should provide certain facilities to increase air safety as soon as possible. * * * Your committee is encouraged to note the development of air aids to navigation, including aids to landing and take-offs that have been advanced in de-

velopment during the war, but is concerned by the delay in installation of such equipment caused by the war, and urges acceleration in the provision of the necessary funds so that these aids may be made fully available as soon as possible.

Now let me quote from the interim report of the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, investigating air safety:

The members of the subcommittee stress the urgency of the installation of all possible navigational aids as far as feasible before the winter of 1947-48. It is recommended that the Civil Aeronautics Administration plan this present program for completion within a period not exceeding 18 months.

In accordance with these recommendations by committees of both the House and Senate, the Civil Aeronautics Administration has asked for \$36,308,000 to buy and install the equipment needed to assure the safety of American air passengers through the storms and bad weather of the coming winter.

Instead of providing for this emergency need as recommended by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees of both Houses—instead of providing the funds so that our air passengers can ride in safety and security—the House Appropriations Committee proposes that we slash this request by more than 50 percent.

If this cut is made, it will mean elimination of 42 very high-frequency radio ranges, 38 instrument-landing systems, 38 high-intensity approach lights, and all the low-frequency high-powered Omnidirectional radio ranges planned for the continental United States. In addition, it will mean a drastic reduction in the program for installing ground-controlled approach radar necessary to bring our planes in safely through fog and rain. And it will mean a sharp reduction in surveillance radar equipment needed to prevent collisions in midair over our airports.

Last year 12,500,000 Americans rode on our domestic air lines. This year the number may well be 15,000,000 people whose lives depend on adequate facilities for bad-weather travel.

Can we tell the people of the United States that their lives, and the lives of their families, mean so little to us that we will not appropriate the funds necessary to make air travel safe? Is this the economy which the people of the United States are seeking?

Let me say, insofar as New York is concerned, the tower controls will cost the city, I am told, something between \$250,000 and \$500,000 per annum for LaGuardia and Floyd Bennett Fields if their maintenance of operation are not continued by the Federal Government as in the past.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, like the gentleman from New York [Mr. LYNCH], I fully realize the difficult tasks of the hard-working subcommittee in trying to effect economies so much desired by all of us. I dislike to be in dis-

agreement with the committee, but I am also interested in air safety and in effective foreign relations. At this point I shall speak only of the latter.

Mr. Chairman, I am gravely disturbed by the proposed cut in the budget of the Foreign Service of the United States.

The account which General Marshall brought us of the Moscow Conference should convince that last doubter that we are living in a dangerous world. We are not at war, but we are not at peace. After the end of the fighting, no man can say how or when the peace treaties with our principal enemies will ever be signed. We cannot make the peace because relations between the principal allies in the struggle are not peaceful.

Two years ago; with high hopes, we drew the plan and raised the walls of what was to be the citadel of peace. No more comprehensive well-balanced international organization has ever been created than the United Nations, and none gave greater promise or faced a more crucial destiny; none has faced graver troubles so soon after its beginning. Ten times the will of the majority has been brought to nothing by the veto of the Soviet Union. The armed forces which were to enforce the collective will are now seen to be limited to the size needed to browbeat small nations, and over all hangs the vast insecurity caused by the failure to agree on any plan to harness the terrors of the atom bomb.

If the United Nations is to be saved all nations must come before its bar as "sovereign equals." If the United States is to be saved it must not allow the sovereign equality of its brother democracies to go down before pressures from without and Communists boring from within.

The Nation must save itself by its own exertions. This is what the Truman doctrine means. It means that the United States must go into the field to fight a campaign for peace.

At the same time that this decision to take the field was being considered, another decision was being made here in Washington. It was decided to inaugurate this campaign by cutting down on supplies and equipment of our first field force—the Foreign Service of the United States.

When General Marshall asked us for tens of billions of dollars to prosecute the war we had full and complete confidence in him, and I am certain that I speak for every Member of this House in saying that not one of us begrudge a single penny of the funds we thus placed at his disposal.

Today the United States is indeed fortunate in having General Marshall as Secretary of State and as the President's principal assistant in leading the battle for peace. If we deny him the funds which he in his considered judgment is asking for the Foreign Service of the United States we will not only be hampering him in his campaign for peace but also be showing a surprising lack of confidence in the judgment of a man to whom we entrusted without question tens of billions of dollars and who more than justified the trust we placed in him.

I am certain that we will find it most difficult to satisfy our consciences that we have done everything possible to protect the interests of the United States if we hamper the efforts of our Secretary of State to secure peace by refusing him the tools he needs for this task.

The United States was formerly in a most advantageous strategic position. Its frontiers were protected by two broad oceans. The events of Hiroshima and Nagasaki show clearly that oceans or other geographic or man-made lines of defense have become practically useless.

The Foreign Service has often been called our first line of defense and with the new methods of warfare and the resultant decrease in the protection which our geographic position affords us, the importance of this first line looms even greater.

Secretary Marshall has explained in great detail why he requests these appropriations for the Foreign Service. As we all have this material I do not wish to take your time to go over the same ground.

My earnest plea to you is to give the Secretary in toto the comparatively small sum he judges indispensable for the Foreign Service, both as a direct means of assisting him in his labor for peace and to strengthen the first line of defense of the United States.

During the hearings the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] asked General Marshall if he felt he needed to have the full amount requested for major activities of the State Department. General Marshall replied very emphatically that the requests were conservative and he told the subcommittee that it is very important that there be no cut in Foreign Service personnel.

(Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MEADE].

(Mr. MEADE of Maryland asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEADE of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I wish to protest most vigorously the action of the committee in eliminating Federal funds for the operation of control towers in important airfields. As the Members of Congress are no doubt aware, Baltimore is one of the largest aviation centers in this country and we are vitally interested in doing everything possible to promote aviation with the greatest possible amount of safety. In my opinion the elimination at this time of Federal funds for the operation of control towers would vitally affect my district and would have a tremendous effect upon the safe operation of airplanes throughout the country. I think that the committee in their consideration of aviation has forgotten the tremendous advances which are being made and which must continue to be made in this country so that we may have in America the most modern airplanes and airports in the entire world.

I find it impossible to condone the recommended cut by our Appropriations Committee whereby half of the large airports scheduled for improvement under

the Federal aid airport program would have to be scrapped. I ask you gentlemen how can we maintain our present eminent position in the field of world aviation if this reduction of funds from \$65,000,000 to \$32,500,000 is made?

Airports are not only the very foundation of our aviation industry but the hope of our aviation future. Without continuous development our country will find itself in the unenviable position of falling behind in the march of aviation progress. You and I cannot afford, at the price of so-called economy, to wreck a program designed not only to keep abreast of the rapid pace set by civilian aviation since the war but as insurance for national defense itself.

I strongly believe that economy of this kind is false economy. Let there be economy where we can afford it but let us not plunge blindly into a situation that will have dire effects on our newest and fastest growing industry—aviation. It was largely through this industry that we were able to defeat our recent enemies—let us not strangle it now that peace has come. We must let it expand. We must go even further than that—we must give it a helping hand.

Think of the drastic effect these contemplated cuts would have on the Nation. Over 300 of our great cities have been singled out on a strict priority basis for airport improvement during the fiscal year 1948. The \$65,000,000 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget would have taken care of these necessary improvements. Now we find that figure chopped in half. That means that perhaps 150 of our important cities may be unable to proceed with the necessary improvements on their airport facilities—and at a time when air commerce has reached an all-time high—and furthermore at a time when other nations are leaving no stone unturned to take over our leading place in aviation.

A year ago the Congress of the United States recognized the urgent need for airport development and authorized the expenditure of \$500,000,000 in Federal funds over a 7-year period to assure us of a well balanced system of airports. The cities and towns were led to believe that they would have true Federal aid in constructing or improving their airports. We will be breaking faith if we withdraw with one hand that which we have already offered with the other. Sharp cuts like those recommended by our Appropriations Committee report will throw our whole airport-building program completely out of balance. We must not let this happen. The appropriation of but half of the requested \$65,000,000 may damage for some time to come the air service of our scheduled airlines, which are willing and anxious to schedule flights into cities that do not now have adequate airport facilities, but which would have if the full \$65,000,000 is appropriated.

There is great need of speed in this airport-building program. The life of the act which makes it possible is but for 7 years. Any delay by us at this time in meeting our obligations to the people of the country means time lost—time that it will not be possible to make up in the 7 years of the bill. At the rate rec-

ommended for this 1948 airport building, less than 50 percent of the proposed program will be accomplished by 1953. That may mean large expenditures at a later date while the great aviation industry stands still.

Can we afford such a situation in these unsettled times? I for one am convinced that we cannot and I sincerely hope that you gentlemen will join me in seeing to it that the original request is restored.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN].

(Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, within the time allotted to me, I could not cover this entire bill. However, I should like to discuss the effects of the proposed reductions upon small business.

Within the past few months we have heard much about reducing Government expenditures and almost in every instance it has been contended by those advocating the cuts that essential Government services were not to be disturbed. It is not working out this way.

When a department does not have sufficient funds to function, it cannot operate effectively and in many instances if the proposed reductions are made they will result in discontinuance of many essential Government services entirely. I believe we will find this to be true in the pending bill.

The cuts proposed by the Appropriations Committee in the Department of Commerce budget are a blow to American business in general. More specifically, they constitute a severe injury to small business.

All of us believe that competition is the blood and bone of the free-enterprise system. And all of us know that competition is threatened by the rapidly increasing concentration of wealth and industrial power. One way to check the growth of monopoly and to encourage competition is to provide the small businessman with the tools he needs.

To compete successfully with larger firms, the small businessman must have business facts. He must know the markets for his product in his area. He must know about the growth of other businesses in his own field. And he must have access to technical information to help him solve his production problems. The proposed cuts for the Department of Commerce will hamper the Department in its attempts to raise the standards of management in small business.

The big businessman can pay for this kind of assistance. He can hire a private expert or firm to analyze his market and keep him informed of production trends in his own industry. He can hire efficiency experts and engineers to break his production bottlenecks. But the small businessman cannot afford these services. He must depend in large part on his Government.

If the proposed cuts are approved by this Congress, the small businessman is going to discover that his Government cannot give him the kind of service he got in the past. In many cities the businessman who will have occasion to go

to a Commerce Department field office for help next July will find an out-of-business sign on the door. He will have to go to Washington for assistance.

When this same small businessman finally makes contact with the Department of Commerce he will find that many of the services that were once available are no longer to be had. Take the Census Bureau statistics as an example. During the past year the Census Bureau has been working to set up a modern reporting service to keep retailers and other kinds of small businessmen informed about the buying habits of their customers. A reporting panel has been set up to include about 175,000 firms in all important types of retail, service, and related businesses. The statistics based on reports from these firms enable businessmen to tell how their firms are doing in comparison with other firms. The proposed cuts will make it necessary for the Census Bureau to eliminate about one-third of the information now available for certain types of retail and service businesses. In addition, it will be impossible for the Bureau to go ahead with its plans to extend this service to 24 additional cities with populations over 100,000. In other words, these proposed reductions will take away from grocers, druggists, lumber dealers, filling-station operators, and other types of small businessmen in many parts of the country the information they need to plan their businesses and operate successfully.

The small importer or exporter relies more heavily on the Department of Commerce than on any other single source of information. He needs lists of foreign dealers and distributors. He needs to know the facts about business conditions in foreign countries—and he needs to know about foreign tariffs and controls of all kinds. Already the Department is far behind in answering requests for this kind of information. The cuts proposed by the Appropriations Committee would make it even harder for the small exporter and importer to do business, and in some cases the delays might be so serious as to put him out of business entirely.

The committee also proposes to cut the budget of the Office of Technical Services by 50 percent. To the small businessman this means that the Department of Commerce can no longer encourage research to open up new industrial opportunities for small producers in various parts of the United States. It means, too, that when a small manufacturer writes to the Department of Commerce for an answer to a technical problem, he will find that the answer does not come back to him as fast as it once did. If this Congress approves a 50-percent cut in the budget of the Office of Technical Services it will mean that we are shutting our eyes to the needs of the small producer. This is an age of science and technology, and we cannot rob the small manufacturer of his chance to get the know-how he needs to survive.

I have spoken of only a few of the ways in which the proposed budget cuts will affect the small businessman. I could go on and mention many others. My main point is that these cuts will

affect the welfare of all business, but they will hurt small business most. For the sake of our competitive, free-enterprise system we cannot afford to take away from the small businessman any of the weapons he needs in his fight for survival.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL].

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Chairman, it is apparent to me that the committee has not given full consideration to the consequences which will result from their untimely and unwarranted efforts to economize with regard to the maintenance and operation of Federal airways.

This is not a partisan question. It is one which concerns the safety of our people. There is no justification for shifting financial responsibility in the operation of airport traffic control towers upon such short notice. Neither municipalities nor private airlines have included this item in their budgetary planning. This action comes as a distinct shock to both of them. No; this is not political for I have before me three telegrams, one from a leading journalist, another from the mayor of the city and County of Denver, and the third from a representative of the aviation industry. Let me read to you what each has to say:

DENVER, COLO., May 12, 1947.

HON. JOHN CARROLL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Urge you investigate elimination of funds for control towers in CAA 1948 budget. This seems a tragic blunder.

Regards,

PALMER HOYT,
The Denver Post.

DENVER, COLO., May 7, 1947.

HON. JOHN A. CARROLL,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Just informed by House of Representatives of the elimination of the expenses attached to the control tower at the Municipal Airport. This city is contributing more than many times in promotion of aviation than the Federal Government does here. Please take this up with the other Members of Congress from Colorado, also hope you can and will use your best efforts to see that the appropriation for municipal airports is not reduced.

BEN F. STAPLETON,
Mayor.

DENVER, COLO., May 9, 1947.

Representative JOHN A. CARROLL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Operation of airport traffic control towers essential to safety. Neither cities nor air lines in financial position to take over operation. Request passage of Bakewell amendment to reinstate \$4,830,801 in appropriation bill so that CAA will continue operation of 148 control towers.

R. F. SIX,
President, Continental Airlines, Inc.

When you take away from the Federal airways system, as is proposed, one-fourth of its funds for operation, you do two things: You cripple the organization which must operate these airways, in this case the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and you put United States aviation in an unfavorable com-

peting position in world aviation by forcing the curtailment of our Nation's air-line operations.

These are two results entirely aside from the danger which you will add to all operations over the airways. I do not think this Congress wants to have it said that it decreased the chances for safety along the airways, and that is exactly what you do when we slash arbitrarily the funds to maintain airway safety aids in condition for proper functioning.

Let us consider the detailed services which this cut in the CAA's Federal airways appropriation of 24 percent or \$15,225,000 of the \$60,000,000 requested will eliminate:

Operation of 147 airport traffic-control towers must now be paid for by the cities or be inactivated.

Fifty-nine communications stations and their associated aids will be permanently discontinued.

Modernization of the airways system will be stopped in its tracks, with facilities constructed during the current—1947—fiscal year uncommissioned and deteriorating from disuse.

The modernization is the very lifeblood of the safety aids which we supply to our airmen. The CAA is in the midst of a program to change the whole communications and signals system from low frequency to very high frequency, which would provide static-free communications for greater efficiency. It has been forced by many conditions, one of which is limited funds, and the other lack of equipment, to pursue this program very slowly.

Now, when supply matters are loosening up a little, when the first rays of daylight are visible to those who have planned this modernization for many years, we are forced to stop the whole program through failure to provide funds to operate and maintain adequately already constructed facilities and abandon the completion of the planned system.

Piled on top of the committee's recommended slash there is the already added burden of increased costs for operating the airways. There has been criticism of the mounting cost of airway operation per mile, but that is hardly a satisfactory method of estimating the value of the service. It is more fair to consider these aids on the basis of what they cost in proportion to the passengers who used them. On that basis, the cost of airways has gone down steadily since 1935. The cost that year was 1.4 cents per passenger-mile. In 1944, this had dropped to 1 cent, and for 1948, the estimated cost will be eight-tenths of 1 cent.

This despite the growing costs of operating more and more airway aids, some of them of much more expensive nature than any ever used before. Radar aids, for example, require more personnel than radio aids which can be made automatic, and you know that kind of personnel is worthy of fair pay.

In all, this cut will mean that 920 air-navigation facilities, now under construction throughout the country cannot be commissioned, because there will be no funds for operating them during 1948. Included among these are instrument

landing aids which were so heartily recommended by our own committee investigating safety on the air lines. It also will be impossible to install radar landing aids just now being applied to civilian air operations, and the light lanes which aid the pilot in the last few seconds of his landing will not be turned on.

This is trifling with certain disaster, I believe. Shocked by the air-line accidents of last winter the whole country heard us urge that the CAA be directed to buy the best safety aids and install them immediately. Now, instead of providing money for purchase and installation of these aids, we take away even that money requested by the CAA for maintaining those already installed. This most obviously is illogical waste—not economy.

I say to you that civilian lives are not expendable. If we want safety on the airways, we must appropriate the money to pay for it.

This is further and conclusive evidence that the mistake made several months ago of attempting a \$6,000,000,000 slash in the budget without the proper planning therefor was a most serious one. Every reasonable person recognizes that we must practice economy to the best of our ability, but we cannot do so at the expense of crippling certain programs which are vital to the necessary functioning of our Government. The items mentioned here must be restored. Public interest and safety demand it.

(Mr. CARROLL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. MUHLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MUHLENBERG. It seems to me it would be a good thing to have in the RECORD the answer to one of the questions that has bothered me a good deal in this discussion, that is, whether in connection with the cuts that were made in the CAA appropriations the question of the development of the Air Corps in relation to national defense entered the picture at all, or whether on the other hand it was a matter merely of the ability of various other organizations to carry forward financially.

Mr. STEFAN. We have nothing to do with the Army Air Corps in this bill; all we do is with civil aviation. To clarify what is in the mind of the gentleman may I say that because we did take into consideration national defense we left in the appropriation all the safety aids required by the CAA. We know there is something new coming as far as radar is concerned, something better than ILS, perhaps some improvement on the ground control approach. We also took into consideration the disposal of about 400 Army and Navy airports which are now being acquired by States and municipalities, leaving their disposal so as to be available in case of emergency. Yes, we did take into consideration the question of national defense.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not agree with the gentleman. I feel that the answer to the question propounded by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is to the contrary, that the denial of money for Federal aid to the airport program and for the air safety control towers has quite an effect upon national defense.

Mr. STEFAN. Of course the gentleman believes in restoring the funds for control towers. We certainly did take into consideration all arguments as far as the national safety and defense is concerned. The disposal of millions upon millions of dollars invested in Army and Navy airports now being declared surplus certainly was taken into consideration by this committee when we followed closely how they are going to be disposed of, in order that the Army and Navy will have priority rights on them when and if an emergency arises. We guarded safety and national defense.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW], who as a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has been conducting hearings on the very subject about which we are now talking. I think the gentleman from California knows as much about aviation, if not more, than most Members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman is very kind.

Mr. Chairman, it is true that the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has been holding hearings beginning on the 15th of January, approximately, and proceeding then for 6 weeks, and at intervals since then, on the subject of safety in air navigation. We have been giving very careful attention to that subject because of the rash of air accidents that occurred last year, trying to find the reason for those accidents insofar as the Government might relate to those reasons, and also to discover what steps were being taken to improve the systems of air navigation in order that such accidents might be avoided.

It is a very happy note that since the committee commenced its investigations no serious accidents have occurred on the domestic air lines in the United States in passenger operations. There have been certain other accidents which occurred but they were not in scheduled operation of the air lines.

I would like to speak for a moment on the subject of aids to air navigation because I note a considerable decrease in the President's 1948 budget. Personally, I will have to give almost entire approval to that decrease and suggest that for this year there might even be further decreases in the budget, because the industry is not prepared at the present time to offer a system of air navigation different from what we have had which can yet be finally agreed upon.

In the report from our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce we urged the immediate installation of a certain number of types of equipment

and perhaps we urged that a little too soon. Additional information has come to some of the members of the committee, and to me among them, concerning certain of these aids to navigation. I will direct my attention for a moment to the system known as the ILS or the instrument landing system, a system upon which the Civil Aeronautics Administration has been working and developing for a period of some 15 years. They are, of course, to be complimented for their diligence in studying this particular matter and bringing its development to its present high state. But unfortunately there are certain qualities of that system which are not satisfactory which have been discovered by flight tests and which indicate that in all possibility that system is already obsolete and that no further installations of it should be made. I say that because of the obvious electronic facts that are connected with it.

As an aid to increasing the traffic into airports under adverse weather conditions, of course, it is an improvement upon the present range system, but it is not able to measure up to the needs of heavy traffic centers such as the Washington National Airport or the LaGuardia Airport, the Chicago Airport, or any other of the heavily traveled centers. It would appear that it is limited in the number of landings that can be made per hour in bad weather.

As the chairman of the subcommittee has said, there are developments proceeding in the GCA—the ground-controlled approach system, a radar system which not only bids fair to increase the possibility of landings to the rate of one per minute under bad weather conditions in the future but which will also provide a degree of traffic control which is not now possible.

I would like to remark for the record at this point that I think the Civil Aeronautics Administration was kidding somebody in your committee on page 814 where Mr. Kline gave information concerning air navigation facilities, service, communication, and maintenance, in connection with the Washington Airport for the fiscal year 1948.

I note there that under item 1, ground controlled approach system, \$69,068, he has included in all probability a very large number of personnel.

I would like to bring that to the attention of the committee because I think they are being kidded and badly kidded. As a matter of fact, the ground-controlled approach system installed in the Washington National Airport and a number of other airports now, I understand, has a console containing two radar scopes—one of them for monitoring an area of 28,000 square miles around the airport, and the other one for aiding and bringing in to a safe landing the aircraft that will come in over the path provided. As a matter of fact, there need be no additional tower operators where this GCA equipment is used. That equipment should be used by the tower controllers themselves and not by anyone else. There is no need whatsoever for any additional operating personnel in any of these towers for GCA equipment and such maintenance as may be required can be done by anyone

who is properly trained in the use and maintenance of such electronic equipment. Consequently, this item of \$69,000 set up here for the Washington National Airport GCA system is, I think, very much out of line. I am surprised that the CAA would give you that kind of information.

If it went to \$2,000 it would be a large amount. The same thing is true of any other airport where GCA is installed and where a console is provided for use in the airport tower by the airport controller. Insofar as the airport towers are concerned, I think it wise to mention at this point the fact that while the committee has not given direct study as to the proper allocation of cost of operation of control towers, that being a matter which has been brought to the attention of the committee by the proposed reduction to be made of over \$4,000,000 which would strike out the airport-control program from CAA, I note that the committee seems to feel that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee was put on notice last year by the fact that the committee in that year struck the item from the bill. You indicate that my committee thereby being put on notice that we should devise some legislative system for supporting this undertaking by CAA, I would like to say as one member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee—just as one member of the committee—I believe that the indications made by the House to the subcommittee last year when the House promptly and overwhelmingly reinstated that item in the bill was notice to the subcommittee itself that the House wanted control towers to be supported by CAA. The committee differs with us on that matter, and I would say for myself, and I think for the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, that we all will be interested in a study which we will make at our first opportunity of the subject of the further participation by the users of the airways and their facilities, to the support of those facilities financially. However, that cannot be done between now and the 30th of June. Therefore, if no one else does, I intend to offer an amendment tomorrow to reinstate in this bill the amount required for the operation of the control towers by CAA. Not to do so would be a very serious hazard to all types of aviation, and I include in that private flyers, civil air lines, and nonscheduled operators, as well as the Army and Navy.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to compliment the gentleman for that statement, which substantiates the view taken by at least two of the minority members of the committee. It is my intention tomorrow, when the bill is read for amendment, to offer such an amendment as the gentleman proposes.

Mr. HINSHAW. I thank the gentleman.

I notice on page 25 of the committee report certain language which I am unable to understand, which says:

Towers should be operated with CAA personnel under CAA standards but the cities, States, and municipalities would merely re-

imburse CAA for the cost of the personnel required to operate the towers.

I would like to know how you are going to call upon the cities and towns of this country, where airports are located, to force them to reimburse CAA for cost of the operators in the control towers. As a matter of fact, most of those city budgets have already been made up. They have been made up on an entirely different time schedule than they are in the Congress of the United States. They have not included these items in their budgets for this year, because they were not notified that they would be called upon to do so. It would create chaos in the aviation of this country if these airport control towers were now to be thrown out. If the committee insist in their effort and succeed, I am sure it will be put back elsewhere, a thing which I do not like to see occur to the House of Representatives, because, after all, they in the other body then get the credit and we get the discredit. I think it is a mistake.

We have in the United States what is known as the inland waterways system. It includes certain channels that are dug around the outside of the United States, and improvements of certain rivers within the area. Nearly \$3,000,000,000 are invested in the inland waterways of the United States, and the annual appropriations therefor have averaged about \$116,000,000 in the last 20 years.

Nobody has asked the users of the inland waterways to reimburse the Government for the expenditure that it has made. Nobody has suggested that the users of the lighthouse service and the Coast Guard should reimburse the Government. That is a service performed by the United States for the benefit of shipping.

Nobody has suggested that we go out and make a direct tax upon the users of the highways except for licenses and gasoline taxes, yet there are hundreds of thousands of miles of highways in the United States. Neither is it done in the States and cities for traffic lights, traffic policemen, and that sort of thing.

I do not see why a special mark is being made of the civilian aviation industry. I cannot understand it, particularly when the fact is well known that the system of civil airways is built, of course, for the benefit of anyone who wants to use them; but in time of war they are to be used practically 100 percent by the United States Government and they are there for that purpose. If the airways were to be used only by commercial flyers then the commercial aviation industry, the nonscheduled and the scheduled operators should determine how they should be operated, what the equipment should consist of and what the pay rolls were going to be; but you do not give them that consideration at all, you do not permit them to have anything to say about it except in the matter of advice.

I suggest that if you are going to make a charge against them that you give them a direct voice in stating what sort of equipment shall be installed. I am sure that if the airways and airports were to be used solely by the air lines and the non-

scheduled operators the cost of a set-up for that purpose would be very much lower than it is today. As a matter of fact they probably would not need any particular system of airways because there would not be many other aircraft in the air if it were not for these airways.

So I hope that the House will consider that the airways and the air-traffic-control centers and the traffic-control towers at airports as being part and parcel of one and the same thing, a system of aids to air navigation in the country just as much as the inland waterways. The aids to navigation in the coastal waterways, the streets and highways of the United States, are parts of integrated transportation systems. These aids to air navigation are provided for the use of those who are engaged in aviation whether they be civil air pilots, that is, private pilots, scheduled and nonscheduled fliers, Army, Navy, or Coast Guard, or even the Civil Aeronautics Administration itself.

In respect to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Mr. Chairman of the subcommittee, let me call your attention to a few figures I think you might take a good look at in the near future. There are approximately 46,000 miles of civil airways. Their set-up, that is, the budget for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, shows 230 planes and they will fly over the 46,230 miles of civil airways making inspections. You will find you have one Civil Aeronautics Administration plane for approximately every 200 miles of civil airways.

According to my figures the Civil Aeronautics Administration wants these planes to fly about 61,200 hours. Now divide the 61,200 hours by 230 and you get a result of 262 hours per year for the operation of each of these aircraft. That is an average of 23 or 24 hours per month, I should say, or about an hour a day. That is a ridiculous situation that you ought to go into if you really want to save some money.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute to reply to the gentleman from California regarding the cost of operation and maintenance of our air navigation facilities.

Every time one of these commercial airliners leaves the ground it costs the taxpayers of the United States plenty of money. In the case of 50 passengers on a 200-mile flight, 10,000 passenger-miles, it costs the taxpayers \$60 every time the plane moves. Forty passengers on an 800-mile flight or 32,000 passenger-miles costs the taxpayers of the United States \$192. At the present time it is costing \$240.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield on that statement?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield briefly.

Mr. HINSHAW. I merely wish to ask whether in those figures the entire operation of the civil airways is charged in?

Mr. STEFAN. No, no; that is a very small percentage. That is the percentage cost that the taxpayer bears.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY].

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I am deeply concerned over the appropriations proposed for the Department of Commerce, and especially with respect to funds for the operation of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. In my opinion to follow the recommendations of the committee concerning the establishment, maintenance, and operation of air navigation facilities, would effect complete stagnation of our entire aviation industry for the present and future. A brief resumé of the situation in Norfolk, Va., the largest city in my district, will give the Members of the House a glaring illustration.

Prior to the war no control tower was operated in Norfolk. I understand that during the war the Army and Navy assumed the cost of operating our present control towers by reimbursing the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The operation was carried on by CAA personnel.

This airfield controls all instrument flying for a radius of 25 miles, including the control of the planes of the Army, Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard, as well as all civilian aircraft.

On Saturday, May 3, 1947, at this airport, there were 1,393 operations executed at this one field alone. Commercial flights accounted for only 40 of these operations. I have heard the argument that municipalities should operate control towers.

In view of the above figures, I believe you can readily understand the utter absurdity of such a proposal. It is unthinkable that employees of the city of Norfolk should attempt to establish a pattern of flying in and around that airport by giving orders to the pilots of Army, Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard planes. Federal control is essential if we would avoid chaos and confusion, and would promote safety not only for commercial flying but also for the fliers of private craft and of the various governmental agencies.

Not long ago commercial aviation had a series of serious accidents which were at least partially the result of inadequate safety aids. In connection with these accidents a committee of this House said the Federal Government should provide certain facilities to increase air safety as soon as possible.

It must be recognized that, if municipalities all over this Nation undertake the operation of airport traffic control, there will be no standardization of personnel requirements. People entrusted with such essential duties should be carefully selected by standard Civil Service procedure. Otherwise we shall place in jeopardy the safety of all aircraft. It is vital that airport traffic control be exercised by an authoritative Federal agency.

The regulation of interstate commerce is vested in the Federal Government. The operation of aircraft is not only interstate but international in its significance. Norfolk, in my district, is designated as an alternate overseas airport, and this year, when airports to

the north were closed, many foreign aircraft landed at and used the Norfolk Airport.

The number of passengers handled out of our airport in 1946 by scheduled carriers alone reached the amazing figure of almost 250,000. It is inconceivable that we should jeopardize the lives of so many people by demoralizing airport traffic control and removing those safety measures which have been promoted by our Government. Rather it should be our policy to promote and develop the growth of safe and sane passenger and freight air transportation.

Consider what confusion would result if 48 States, plus the municipalities in each, attempted to construct a pattern of taxation designed to support the operation of the safety devices inherently necessary for safe flying. Think about the conflicting regulations and controls within two urban areas closely allied geographically, but separated politically. Throw in the mandatory orders of the Army and Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, then we may expect rapid increase in the accident ratio. Misunderstanding of orders, may cause such a mounting death toll that the aviation industry of this country will be so handicapped as to set its development back many years. Municipalities will of necessity have to seek the cheapest and not the best and the lives of all air travelers will be prejudiced to save \$15,000,000 for maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities and \$18,670,000 for the establishment of air navigation facilities.

The municipalities which I have contacted, suffering now from lack of revenue, will in many instances be unable, even though it were rational, to install and support the navigational aids necessary to make flying safe.

Not only are the lives of those who travel by air involved, but the safety and homes of those who remain on the ground. People asleep in their beds may be crushed, their homes destroyed, that the Federal Government may save these two sums in a budget so constricted that if aviation attempts to bear the burden, this industry in its youth will be destroyed.

America should be the most air-minded Nation upon the globe. This can be accomplished only by aggressive research, and the establishment of essential safety factors. Has this House forgotten the pitiful experience that the ill-equipped Army fliers had, when, at the order of their Commander in Chief, they attempted to fly the mail?

Let us not place so low a price on the lives of those who fly. Let us restore to this bill the necessary funds to make air transport safe.

(Mr. HARDY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ALMOND].

(Mr. ALMOND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALMOND. Mr. Chairman, I am firmly convinced that we must practice

frugality in Federal expenditures wherever and whenever such a course is consistent with the national welfare. However, in the name of economy, we should never throttle or destroy an essential and indispensable public service related to the field of Federal functions and dedicated to the economic and industrial development of our country.

Such a course is far removed from any rational concept of economy. It stifles progress, hinders development, and retards those composite factors which blend in their operation to produce a stable and sound economy.

The almost prodigious industrial evolution of this Nation to its place of preeminence in the arena of achievement has been the result of its foresight and vision in investing of the substance of its people to enhance the growth and development of the mighty potential of its fabulous resources.

If we should weigh and evaluate every segment or phase of the potentialities of our industrial and economic future, in an honest effort to select that which will contribute the most to our growth, prosperity and security in war and peace, then with unequivocal unanimity we would choose the aviation industry.

This great industry, yet in its infancy, if its growth and development in the public interest is to keep abreast of the times, must be sanely regulated and promoted by the Federal Government.

More than 9,000,000 people rode the airways of this country in 1946. Their safety should be a matter of deep, abiding and constructive concern on the part of the Federal Government. To abandon essential support of aerial traffic control towers, instrument landing facilities and full weather reporting would be tantamount to criminal negligence. Members will say that this is a matter of State and local concern, and that the Federal Government should be relieved of this burden. The fact remains that some municipalities are not financially able to assume the burden and some will not assume it whether able or not. The result will be to create serious bottlenecks in air transportation at vital points to the detriment of the air mail service, air travel and air commerce. The elimination of safety factors with the consequent increase of air tragedies will place the blood of innocent victims upon the hands of this Congress. I, for one, will not by my vote accept any such terrible responsibility.

In 1916 the first Federal appropriation of \$25,000,000 for public roads was up for passage. A minority report warned that this was a policy which would lead to enormous expenditures in the future with but little benefit to the Nation as a whole. Where would this country be today but for the greatest and most elaborate network of highways of any country in the world?

We hear the same cry today relative to civil aviation.

In the last 27 years we have invested about \$1,000,000,000 in this newest form of transportation, compared to more than \$10,000,000,000 which we have invested in railroads, waterways, and roads,

all of which have paid dividends immeasurable.

Civil aviation is rapidly developing into a great industry and is a vital factor in expanding and speeding up our entire economic system.

With sound development and sane supervision it will augment a direct return to the Government in taxes on aviation enterprises.

In 1945, air-line industry operations produced \$21,000,000 in transportation taxes and 17,500,000 in income taxes. In 1946, transportation taxes amounted to \$35,500,000. Income taxes were negligible as the industry as a whole lost \$3,000,000. There is little doubt that Government assistance now is an investment in the future of a great industry which will return far more than the Government outlay.

What is more vital than safe aerial navigation in good weather or bad? It is something which we cannot afford to trifle with. Air travel is synonymous with speed, it knows no State boundaries, it is essentially interstate commerce personified. Supervision, control, and administration of uniform safety measures and devices is a Federal matter. Delay in technological advancement and the installation and improvement of facilities, for short-sighted reasons of economy, will not only result in tragic loss of human lives, undermining public confidence in air travel, but will postpone the day when the industry itself can be self-supporting.

There is no more vital and integral part of the airways system than airport traffic control towers. The operation requires technical knowledge and the operators must of necessity be under the control and surveillance of the Government. Without traffic control, airplanes cannot fly onto an airport under instrument weather conditions. In this matter we cannot afford to be penny-wise and pound-foolish.

In 1946 the revenue to the Post Office Department from domestic air mail was \$68,427,924. Expenditures were \$49,011,932. The excess of revenue over expenditures was \$19,415,992. We cannot afford to retard the expansion of this service.

I can conceive of no action more steeped in folly nor one calculated to render a greater disservice to our people than to fail to provide a sufficient appropriation for the protection of an indispensable service and the safeguarding of the precious lives of American citizens.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

(Mr. TABER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the time has come to put a stop to the so-called Voice of America broadcasts to foreign countries as at present conducted.

The House Appropriations Committee refused to vote funds for this activity for a very good reason.

These broadcasts are doing more harm than good. They are not checking the spread of communism. Propaganda that ostensibly is intended to build new respect for the United States is being

used instead to criticize private enterprise, to express partisan opinions, and to distort the picture of life in the United States.

There is little in these outpourings to make the listeners believe more firmly in our form of government. I do not believe that Mr. Benton can produce one broadcast that, on its face, was deliberately framed to support the American foreign policy of blocking the spread of communism; not only that, so far as I can determine, no serious attempt is being made to answer the constant attacks that Communists are making on the United States.

At best the broadcasts are confusing. In instance after instance they detail events in the United States about which even our own citizens lack information. Foreigners cannot possibly understand what the voice is talking about in these cases. Many of the broadcasts deal with trivialities and at times the programs are downright silly.

They are on a par with the other activities carried on by the Office of Information and Cultural Program of the State Department, for which \$31,000,000 of the heavily burdened taxpayers' money is requested.

In this connection, let me refer to the pictures bought for foreign exhibition as a sample of American art. One gem in that collection is called *Circus Lady Resting*. A copy of this picture appeared on the front page of the *Washington Post* of May 6. The *Post* described this masterpiece as looking like "something between Primo Carnera taking an enforced siesta and the product of an early Easter Islander after a bad night."

It is obvious that Secretary Marshall involved as he is in diplomatic negotiations, has not had time to read these broadcasts. He must rely on the information given by subordinates, who obviously are misleading him. If the Secretary could take an afternoon off and read these broadcasts carefully with his trained military eye, I think he would clean house without waiting for the Congress to do it.

There are three groups that are carrying on the propaganda for continuation of these costly and useless broadcasts.

One is the group that owes its allegiance to communism and not to this country.

Another group are the persons who are benefiting financially by the programs, through jobs and otherwise.

A third group are the uninformed persons who have not investigated the situation and who have been misled. With them I have no quarrel. I simply ask them to get the facts.

I urge the press and radio commentators to actually read these broadcasts. I have copies or reviews of a good many of them in my office. They can be examined there.

To illustrate what I am talking about, let me quote excerpts from a few of these broadcasts.

Broadcast to Germany, April 21, 1947:

In the year 1946 industrial profits have reached a record high. The chief responsibility for the shaping of prices lies in the hands of management. Government price

control was abolished against the wish of President Truman. It is the task of management to see to it that upward move of prices is reversed into a downward trend.

From the week-end report on radio output for April 19-20:

Broadcast in English:

Sheehan discussed two different versions of the omnibus labor bill which have been launched in the two different Houses and are now headed for a debate and a probable compromise. * * * Sheehan stressed that, of the two versions, that proposed by the House of Representatives is by far the more stringent; it drastically changes the position of labor unions on the industrial scene, limits their rights, regulates their organization, and prohibits absolutely certain practices which in many cases have been traditional for decades.

Broadcast in German:

As promised last week, the ace III labor commentator, Williams, discussed the recent strike in our coal mines. * * * Williams said that many people believe that John L. Lewis used the Centralia disaster only as a pretext to attack the Department of the Interior.

Broadcast to Austria:

"I Would Like to Know" answered listeners' inquiries regarding the nursing profession in the United States and the gum-chewing habit.

Week-end report on radio output for March 21:

Broadcast to Germany:

Anna Buerger said that Senator ROBERT TART, one of the leading men in the Republican Party, and reputed to be one of its most conservative members, made a series of statements a few days ago before the Senate Finance Committee. These statements, on strictly domestic issues, are particularly interesting because of their progressive attitude, she continued. The fact, however, that they came from the same politician who in the past represented the so-called isolationist point of view in many foreign political questions, must make us think about this man.

Broadcast to France:

A Vos Ordres brought to its listeners a brief biography of Carl Sandburg and excerpts of one of his poems. Musical highlights, *inter alia*, had a recording of Margaret Truman's singing of the *Last Rose of Summer* and a song by Jean Sablon.

This is the U. S. A. carried features on American railroads (translation of Blaufarb commentary) and on Republican Progressives of Sons of Wild Jackass.

Broadcast in Spanish:

Libros y Autores spoke of Steinbeck's *The Wayward Bus*.

Weekend report on radio output for March 14-16.

Broadcast in Spanish:

A second story told of a student who was arrested in a park in Portland because he was reading Shelley poetry sitting on the grass, and of the protests of his fellow students which brought him freedom.

Broadcast to Korea:

Liberty Bell was devoted to an obituary of Carrie Chapman Catt.

Daily report on radio output for March 26.

Broadcast in French:

Ace II: featured a review of the book, *Modern Woman: the Lost Sex* and a comparison of it with Wylie's *Generation of Vipers*.

Broadcast to Brazil:

Revista Literaria: Our literary commentator spoke of the special poetry issue of the SRL. The speaker recalled that, already in an earlier broadcast, he had regretted the fact that the aesthetic thinking of the artists of the written words was not on a par with the cultural differentiation of our time. The phenomenon does not seem to be limited to any one country; much rather does it appear to reflect the mental lag that can be observed, as regards the progress of poetry, in all countries, including the most advanced ones. Progress of poetry is, indubitably, a highly relative term, since poetic expression has developed very little through the ages. Accepting the thesis of Remy de Gourmont that there exists a law of intellectual continuity for every animal species, we must logically conclude (although the French writer abstained from drawing that conclusion) that only superman, a species that is to succeed homo sapiens, will have a superior intellectual capacity able to realize works more complex and more profound than our limited mentality can produce. The evolution of poetry, then, shows a limited curve, and has generally remained unnoticed by literary critics, by the aesthetes of the word and even by the philosophers. The commentator promised more along these lines for a future broadcast, and then turned to discuss a few of the recent poetry publications mentioned in the SRL issue.

Daily report on radio output for March 19.

English broadcast:

The United States in the World of Art brought an on-the-spot description of the presentation of the Motion Picture Academy awards for 1946.

Italian broadcast:

In answer to questions from listeners, the "request show" touched on the following topics: Housing project for paralyzed veterans, the philosophy of American advertising, the number of red-haired Americans.

Report on radio output for March 26:

Perfil De Da Semana told the story of Paul Porter.

Report on radio output for April 20.

Broadcast to China:

Part 3 of the American Hour (10 minutes) described Chaplin's latest film venture, *Monsieur Verdoux*.

Report on radio output for April 21.

Broadcast to Latin America, quoting Raymond Gram Swing on the House labor bill:

The House bill was loaded with a good deal more punishment for labor than the Senate is expected to accept; but the more it was loaded the more the Senate would probably leave in. And the more that was left in, the greater the chance for a Truman veto. The whole strategy of including all labor changes in an omnibus bill is aimed to put the President on the spot. * * *

A bill that cracks down on labor more severely than any measure passed in modern American history. * * *

The House seeks to make sure that organized labor will be seriously crippled in future negotiations with management.

English broadcast:

A more critical book about American cities is *Our Fair City*, an anthology edited by Robert S. Allen. Mr. Allen, a Washington correspondent, served during the war as a colonel on Gen. George Patton's staff. Several reviewers believe he has shown considerable courage in putting together this new anthology, which is a lively and blistering collection of sketches.

These quotations indicate that the Department is not broadcasting the Voice of America but that all the way through there is a deliberate trend to the left; a taking sides on political issues, which is contrary to all concepts of American Government.

If we must have Government broadcasts the filler and the tripe must be cut out and the news broadcast must be accurate and fair.

The American people pay \$31,000,000 for this activity. For a small fraction of that sum a real Voice of America could be broadcast.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS].

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, the people of the country have had less than 10 days' notice of the intention on the part of the subcommittee this year to eliminate the item for payment of salaries of the control-tower operators at the airports. I wish to address myself to that item and to the action of the subcommittee in eliminating that item from the bill.

Many Members have paid tribute to the ability and the good work of the chairman and the members of the subcommittee. I join them in expressing appreciation for that good work. What I shall have to say about it is in no sense a criticism of the action which they have taken.

Since this bill was reported out by the committee on May 5, the fact that they have eliminated the item for payment of salaries of operators in the control towers has caused quite a bit of consternation throughout the governing authorities of cities all over the country. I have had telegrams from the mayor of the city of Atlanta, wherein is located one of the finer airports of the country, from the chamber of commerce of the city of Atlanta and from various other solid, substantial people in Atlanta, urging that this item be placed back in the bill. I have talked with the chairman of the subcommittee, who favors the elimination of this item, and I have talked with the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] on the minority side of the committee, who has made a talk here already urging that the item be kept out. These gentlemen and those who favor eliminating this item have said that the municipalities and the aviation companies have had notice since last year that the subcommittee in charge of the appropriations for the Department of Commerce intended to eliminate this item, that is, to place the burden of paying the salaries of the control tower operators on the municipalities. However, as was so ably pointed out by the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] a few moments ago, I feel that the companies and the governing authorities of the municipalities are justified in relying upon the proposition that the Government of the United States itself is not committed to that policy. While it is true that the subcommittee had indicated its intention to do that, nevertheless there are three departments

of the Government that have indicated positively a contrary intention: First, the Members of this House; second, the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration; and third, the Budget Bureau, which submitted the budget here for the appropriation for the year 1948. The House last year properly overrode the action of the subcommittee. The Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration had this to say about it in the hearings before that subcommittee this year on page 626 of the hearings. The chairman of the subcommittee asked this question:

This committee at one time eliminated funds for the operation of air traffic control towers. Money for these towers was, however, restored on the floor of the House on a safety argument. What do you think about having the cost of this item transferred to the municipalities now?

Mr. Wright.

I think Mr. T. P. Wright, who is the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, is a man whom the public, including the aviation companies and the mayors of the municipalities, is entitled to look upon as a proper person to state the policy of the Government.

He said:

We feel that the airport traffic-control towers are a vital and integral part of the Federal airways system, and it would be absolutely inappropriate. With the increasing traffic that there is it would possibly be disastrous to have those operated by local communities.

You have to fix traffic-control patterns, and you have to have control in the same agency that is operating the rest of the Federal airways system, involving the electronic devices, which you are being asked to approve, and the radar equipment, which is located right in the traffic-control tower.

It is such a vital part of the whole Federal airways system that it must be operated by people under Government surveillance and control.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. I think the gentleman is making a very fine statement along that line. Certainly he voices my views. I think the argument is just as important today as it was at that time, in view of the events of the last few days, and numerous airplane accidents indicate that fact only too clearly.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

Surely this elimination, if it should be adopted, is a change of policy—a policy which, for the past 7 years has been followed. That is, during the past 7 years the Federal Government has paid the salaries of the operators of these airport control towers.

Another argument which was advanced to me by these gentlemen who now favor the elimination of this item was that if the Government stands the entire expense of operation of airports it is likely to cause requests to come in from crossroads communities all over the country that do not need airports and that the cost of these would bankrupt the Government.

With reference to that, I want to point out there are roughly 6,000 airports throughout the United States and that up to the last year only 129 of those

airports had these control towers and that during the time since the item was placed back last year and today, if that argument were good, there would have been a deluge of requests for the construction of airports. However, I am informed that only 20 applications for control towers have been received by the Civil Aeronautics Administration since this item was placed back. So that is, in fact, no argument for the elimination of this item.

I am informed that the cost of operating one of the airport control towers insofar as the salary item is concerned might range from \$36,000 to \$50,000 and the entire item which is asked to be put back amounts to \$4,849,000, which is estimated to be the cost of 1948 operation of these airport control towers.

That is not an item that threatens the budget of the United States nor the welfare of the taxpayers. That is an item which as so many have pointed out here before me, and it would simply be repetitious to say it again, will not affect the tax structure of the United States and will not in any sense threaten the Government with bankruptcy.

It has been pointed out by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], that just recently within the last 3 weeks there has been a tragic accident in the State of Georgia in which were involved a plane belonging to Delta Air Lines and a plane flown by a private operator. Both were destroyed and nine people lost their lives because there was no control tower there. There is no way to isolate a field so as to confine it to commercial use. All these fields are used not only by commercial companies, but also by private planes and by Army and Navy planes. Aviation is a subject which is not only interstate, but international, and is a proper subject for Federal aid, particularly the item under discussion. I sincerely hope the House again this year will place this item back into the appropriation bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention particularly to one item in this bill. It is the item of \$500,000 to be spent for so-called entertainment. I do it now so that the committee will be no notice that I expect to offer an amendment to strike when the bill is read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. The item that is also described as "Representative allowances, Foreign Service."

Of course those words as they stand do not explain very much but if you will read the hearings you will find out a little more about what they mean, and if you had had some experience in dealing with this problem you would know particularly what they mean, because, after all, practically the entire item of representation allowances goes for entertainment, and the entertainment consists mainly in buying all kinds of liquor for the entertainment of representatives abroad.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. As soon as I get through with my statement I will yield to the gentleman from New York, a hard-working member of the committee. I shall be glad to yield when I get through with my statement. I hope he will agree with me that the amount of half a million dollars is a considerable amount to allow for this sort of thing.

I want to give you a little review of this to show you how these expenditures grow on the Congress and on the country. In 1938, \$125,000 was determined as the amount to be allocated for buying liquor and paying for such entertainment, and in 1939 Congress allowed a similar amount. In 1940 it was decided \$140,000 should be spent for this purpose. In 1941 it went up to \$150,000. In 1942 it was increased to \$163,000. In 1943 this Congress allowed an expenditure of \$150,000, but they ran short. They ran out of entertainment expense, or whatever it was, so they had to have \$35,000 more to replenish the supply.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. The gentleman from Brooklyn was not here at that time and, of course, was not quite so familiar with it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will remind the gentleman that it is not proper to refer to another Member of the House as the gentleman from any certain city.

Mr. REES. With due apologies to the gentleman. I should have said "the gentleman from New York."

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to assure the gentleman—

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas does not yield.

Mr. REES. I decline to yield at this time. I will do so later. I do withdraw my statement about the gentleman being from a particular city. The gentleman from Kansas means well in addressing him as being from a certain city.

Mr. ROONEY. I just wanted to say to the gentleman that I have no objection to it.

Mr. REES. I thank the gentleman from New York. In 1945 the House approved an expenditure to which I objected in the sum of \$300,000 and then Congress replenished the supply again and let them have \$129,000 more. Then, in 1946, to cap the whole thing, this Congress allowed \$585,000, and they ran short again. So the House allowed another \$23,000, making a total of \$608,000.

Now, I read from the hearings and I quote the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska, chairman of the committee wherein he says "Now we turn to this representation allowance."

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. Not at this time, but will be glad to do so later.

Calling attention to representation allowance, Foreign Service, the gentleman from Nebraska called attention to the fact that the request in 1948 is for \$1,118,000. He says we spent \$891,216 the year before. So we have got up to over

a million dollars to take care of this supply of entertainment for representatives abroad. If you will read the hearings you will find the question is asked whether these supplies cost more money.

The witness for the State Department agrees that it costs more money to buy these supplies than it did before. It is also stated more funds are needed because we have a greater number of personnel. In all seriousness, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that our diplomacy, our getting along with representatives of foreign countries, falls to a rather low ebb—and I have said this before—when it becomes necessary to spend the taxpayers' money not by the thousands but by the hundreds of thousands for the purpose of entertaining foreigners abroad and, incidentally, for entertaining themselves as well. It seems to me that somewhere we ought to draw the line. I know \$500,000 is a comparatively small item, but it is half a million dollars, and even that much money being charged against the Federal Treasury at this time for these purposes seems to me to be out of line.

I will be glad now to yield to the distinguished gentleman from the State of New York who is one of the valued members of this great Committee on Appropriations, and one of the industrious Members of the House.

Mr. ROONEY. I merely wish to say to the gentleman from Kansas that while I realize that the rules of the House require one Member to address another as being from his State, I make no objection whatever to being called the gentleman from Brooklyn.

Mr. REES. I was very sure the gentleman would not.

Mr. ROONEY. And I am sure the gentleman from Kansas knows that; because I have respected him ever since I have known him.

Mr. REES. I appreciate the gentleman's statement. He certainly has at all times commanded my respect, although we differ on this particular subject matter.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to say however that it seems that the gentleman from Kansas assumes something which is not in the evidence. It seems that he assumes that the entire amount for representation allowances is used for the purchase of liquor. Is that not so?

Mr. REES. I not only assume, but I believe that practically all of it goes for liquor. There is a small part that goes to buy flowers, and there is a small part that goes to pay for some of the expensive dinners that are given; but if the gentleman will investigate the expenditure of the money I believe he will find that most of it goes for liquid refreshments. I will appreciate it if on tomorrow he will bring to the floor an itemized account of the \$585,000 plus the \$23,000, and indicate to the Committee where the money was spent. I think he will find that practically all of it is for liquor. It may be that the items are not available.

Mr. ROONEY. That is a pretty big order, but I venture the assertion that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Nebraska, can very easily answer the gentleman's

question. I believe the gentleman will find that the liquor purchase in this item is infinitely small. I personally see no objection if one is going to sit down to dinner to having a glass of beer or a cocktail, I do not see anything wrong with that; and if we have representatives in foreign countries and are going to furnish a \$5 dinner I see no reason why we should not give them a 50-cent cocktail.

Mr. REES. The point I make with respect to that is that I just do not believe it is necessary, with all the allowances that are made to these representatives, with everything that is provided—we pay them good salaries, we provide a place for them to live, we provide all expenses and take them wherever they have to go, to all parts of the world. That is all right and proper where necessary. We pay them a lot of extra incidental expenses, as the gentleman well knows. I think, however, it is carrying the thing a little bit far when, as the gentleman has just suggested, you spend this money not only by the hundreds, not only by the thousands, but by the hundreds of thousands and, according to their request, a million dollars for this sort of thing. I disagree with the gentleman that that amount is infinitesimal, because a million dollars is a considerable amount of money and \$500,000 is a considerable amount of money when it goes for purposes of this kind.

Mr. ROONEY. I originally thought the gentleman was going to commend the committee because of the substantial cut that was made. If I remember correctly they submitted a request for \$1,118,000 and it was cut to \$500,000.

Mr. REES. The gentleman is right.

Mr. ROONEY. The entire committee was very, very much interested in vouchers that were submitted by these people in foreign countries who were representing us but were attending luncheons and dinners day after day and night after night. We saw no reason for it. We thought that they were eating their meals, which they should pay for themselves, with the Government's money. I thought the gentleman would commend the committee for the action taken.

Mr. REES. I do commend the distinguished chairman and the members of the subcommittee as well as the entire committee, including the able member from New York for saving \$600,000 that would have been spent from the Federal Treasury if it had not been for the action of this committee. I think the whole thing should be stricken out, but I trust the gentleman from New York and other members will go along with me and cut the thing down to a quarter of a million dollars. That is a further compromise, but it will save \$250,000. Perhaps the gentleman will go along with us in saving that much money. That would be a considerable help. It compares with the 1944 figures. Even those who favor this kind of expenditure should go along on an amendment to cut it \$250,000.

Mr. ROONEY. You might take three or four courses away from an eight-course dinner. We have a certain number of people representing us at diplo-

matic functions and I think it reflects on all of us if we do not have the proper set-up for them. We should afford them the dignity they should have in the eyes of those with whom they are doing business in our behalf. Let us take the situation in Russia. I understand that our representatives in Russia, before they can talk a bit of business at all, have to drink innumerable glasses of vodka. I am not in favor of that. I do not believe a man with too many drinks of vodka under his belt can properly represent us.

Mr. REES. That brings me to the subject matter I want to discuss briefly. The gentleman has just suggested that we might use this money to buy vodka for the foreigners in order to get them to talk a bit of business. If there is any good reason in that sort of thing I would like to find out what it is.

Mr. ROONEY. That is not what I said.

Mr. REES. If you have to use this liquor to loosen up the tongues of these foreign diplomats in order to get things done, then I go back to the thing I said before: Our diplomacy is not on the high plane it should be. I am expressing my own opinion of course. If it is going to be used to get these people in Russia or any other foreign country to loosen up their tongues in order to get along with them, we are getting to a low ebb. I believe I trust the gentleman from New York and other members may go along with us tomorrow when I shall submit an amendment to cut this appropriation \$250,000 which will be still as much as it was a few years ago.

Again I want to compliment the distinguished chairman and his committee in saving at least \$600,000 that might have been spent if those who proposed this particular item had their own way. This committee knew it was too much money. This committee thought a million dollars was too much money. They have cut it in half. Evidently it was a sort of a compromise. Let us compromise once more and cut it down to a quarter of a million dollars. No harm can be done in cutting the supply of liquor for these representatives abroad. It will be a good thing to do. It will save the Federal Treasury a quarter of a million dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, I am terribly sorry to say that I cannot go along with my distinguished and kind friend the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES]. I feel that the committee has cut this item just about as much as it can possibly be cut. I am sure that if he consults the gentleman from Nebraska he will find that the committee spent a good deal of time going through vouchers on entertainment items which we required to be sent up from the State Department, which showed, in one instance, where a lady was entertaining at luncheon and dinner day after day, for weeks and weeks. However, nowhere in those vouchers was there any indication of any of the money being used for liquor. I say that, although I have no objection to some small part of the money being

used for liquor at proper diplomatic functions. I will say one further thing to the gentleman from Kansas, that I did not suggest to him that we use vodka to open the lips of the Russians. I do not like vodka.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

(Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, the so-called art exhibit that was sent abroad by the State Department is a disgrace to the United States.

President Truman belatedly has taken cognizance of what some of us have been saying for years, namely, that his administration is infected by Communists.

I urge the President to match his very late words with action and to set about cleaning out the Communists and their New Deal fellow travelers.

The alleged art exhibition has sinister aspects. The Circus Girl Resting and other trashy paintings sent on tour by the State Department, with the taxpayers footing the bill, have done our country harm abroad. Foreigners must be wondering what kind of crackpots assembled such a jumble of paintings.

That painting, Circus Girl Resting, which has shocked the American people, was typical of the amazing group of paintings that the State Department sent abroad as beautiful examples of American art.

The State Department's catalog on its painting monstrosities says that Circus Girl Resting was painted by Yasuo Kuniyoshi. Kuniyoshi was born in Okayama, Japan, in 1893 and came to the United States in 1906.

The catalog further enlightens us that "his art is directed toward a fusion of the East and West."

I do not profess to be an authority on painting. Secretary Marshall frankly admitted to the House Appropriations Subcommittee that he did not consider himself such an authority. But he has shown the good judgment to call a halt on the so-called art exhibition by his subordinates. Now, I hope he will go on and clean up the art division. He inherited a bad situation when he became Secretary, for which he was in no way responsible.

I have been investigating the art activities of the State Department's Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs. Much to my amazement, I learned that instead of the pictures being selected by a committee of outstanding American artists, every picture was selected and purchased by one individual. He is J. Leroy Davidson, who is no longer with the Department.

Davidson was born at Cambridge, Mass., March 16, 1908. He attended Harvard University and other schools. He reads and speaks French and German as well as English. He also reads Chinese.

During 1944 and 1945 he was an art director in the Army Service Forces in the Pentagon, having had something to do with selecting illustrations for training manuals. I do not pass upon Davidson's

knowledge as an artist, but I do contend that no one person has all the knowledge necessary to tell the world what is American art.

It is my opinion that Mr. Davidson in acting as the art arbiter for the United States, has been moving with very fast company in the new dealers' world—that radical band who would uproot all that we have cherished as sacred in the American way of life. Regardless of his patriotism, I say that Mr. Davidson has been taken in by a lot of extremists, who have method in their planning.

When I questioned Mr. Davidson on why such an art exhibit was assembled and sent abroad, he told me that it was done in response to demands from abroad, principally through our various embassies.

In connection with this demand, I was presented several sheets of paper with the heading, "Samples of Requests from Abroad." It struck me as peculiar that most of the requests were dated the first part of October 1946, when, as a matter of fact, practically all of the pictures were bought during the first few days of May 1946.

It was only natural that I should make inquiry on why most of these requests came at approximately the same date. Mr. Davidson informed me that he did not know unless it was in response to what is known as an "artcast" sent out in the so-called Weekly Roundup of the Press and Publications Division, OIC.

I looked over these so-called requests from abroad for the art exhibit, and it was quite obvious to me that what the State Department did was to drum up requests from abroad.

Mrs. Hannah Goldman, author of the Artcast, told me she got her material from Mr. Davidson. Mrs. Goldman is in the Press and Publications Division, OIC. In other words, Mr. Davidson was responsible for creating the demand under which the program was developed to exhibit these pictures abroad.

The 79 paintings which comprised the two exhibits were the works of 45 artists. I have seen pictures of the paintings. Some of them are so weird that one cannot tell without prompting which side should be up. I believe that the background of some of the artists who painted them will throw considerable light upon the reasons why such strenuous objections were raised against the pictures.

I asked the House Committee on Un-American Activities to give me a report on the artists. The records of more than 20 of the 45 artists are definitely New Deal in various shades of communism. Some were found to be definitely connected with revolutionary organizations.

The exhibition is billed by its promoters as "Advancing American Art". Mr. Davidson defended the pictures as being what he termed modernistic. From my discussions with Mr. Davidson, I came to these conclusions:

The pictures of those artists who have been recognized down through the years as old masters are too drab, uninteresting, and too natural.

The movement of modern art is a revolution against the conventional and natural things of life as expressed in art.

The artists of the radical school ridicule all that has been held dear in art.

Institutions that have been venerated through the ages are ridiculed.

Without exception, the paintings in the State Department group that portray a person, make him or her unnatural. The skin is not reproduced as it would be naturally, but as a sullen, ashen gray. Features of the face are always depressed and melancholy.

That is what the Communists and other extremists want to portray. They want to tell the foreigners that the American people are despondent, broken down or of hideous shape—thoroughly dissatisfied with their lot and eager for a change of government.

The Communists and their New Deal fellow-travelers have selected art as one of their avenues of propaganda. Their game is to use every field of information and entertainment in an effort to shatter all that conflicts with despotic communism.

When the taxpayers' money is used to buy pictures painted by Communist artists we not only distribute their propaganda, we also put money in their pockets and thereby enable them to influence their efforts to make America Red Communist.

I believe there should be in the State Department an Office of Information and Cultural Affairs, but it should be free of communistic, fascistic, and other alien influences.

There is need for facilities to answer lies against our country by propagandists of other countries, notably the Moscow radio. However, I submit that the State Department art exhibit does not represent American culture and is as foreign to the American way as is the Moscow radio.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, March 24, 1947.

Hon. FRED E. BUSBEY,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. BUSBEY: In response to your letter of March 18, we are enclosing herewith a report which contains information from the files and publications of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT E. STRIPLING,
Chief Investigator.

INFORMATION FROM THE FILES OF THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 22, 1947

For Hon. FRED E. BUSBEY.

Subject: Milton Avery, William Bazlotes, Romare Beardon, Ben Zion, Cameron Booth, Louis Bouche, Raymond Breinin, Bryon Browne, Paul Burlin, George Constant, Ralston, Crawford, Stuart Davis, Julio De Diego, Arthur Dove, Werner Drewes, Philip Evergood, Adolph Gottlieb, William Gropper, O. Louis Guglielmi, Philip Guston, Robert Gwathmey, Marsden Hartley, Morris Kantor, Frank Kleinholtz, Wait Kuhn, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Julian Levi, Jack Levine, Loren MacIver, John Marin, Reginald Marsh, George L. K. Morris, Georgia O'Keefe, I. Rice Pereira, Gregoric Prestopino, Abraham Rattner, Anton Refregier, Ben Shahn, Charles Sheeler, Everett Spruce, Nahum Tschachosow, Franklin Watkin, Max Weber, Sol Wilson, and Karl Zerbe.

MILTON AVERY

Milton Avery was one of the exhibitors at the United American Artists' exhibition

which was held on September 18-30, 1939 at the ACA galleries, New York City. The American Artists was a pro-Communist artists organization.

BEN-ZION

Ben-Zion was also an exhibitor at the United American Artists' exhibition, September 18-30, 1939, ACA galleries, New York City, at which his painting, the Prophet and the Crowd, was shown.

Ben-Zion was one of the signers of a letter sent to President Roosevelt by the United American Artist which urged help to the U. S. S. R. and Britain, after Hitler attacked Russia. (See Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, September 16, 1941.)

BRYON BROWNE

Bryon Browne's painting entitled "Figure" was one of those exhibited at the United American Artists' exhibition, September 18-30, 1939, ACA galleries, New York City.

PAUL BURLIN

The program, Artists' Front To Win the War, October 16, 1942, page 5, discloses that Paul Burlin was a sponsor of this organization, which consisted of a group of pro-Communist artists who became violently pro-war after Hitler attacked Russia.

Mr. Burlin is associated with the Communist publication, New Masses, as an artist (New Masses, April 26, 1938, p. 17), and as an exhibitor at the first annual New Masses art exhibition held on November 13-27, 1938. (New Masses, October 25, 1938, p. 2.)

GEORGE CONSTANT

A. G. Constant, of Cleveland, Ohio, sent May Day greetings to the Young Worker, the publication of the Young Communist League. (See Young Worker, May 1, 1930.)

STUART DAVIS

Stuart Davis, according to the program of Artists' Front To Win the War, October 16, 1942, page 5, was a sponsor of this organization.

The February 14, 1936 issue of the Daily Worker, page 5, reveals that Stuart Davis was a member of the advisory board of the John Reed Club School. John Reed was one of the founders of the Communist Party, United States of America.

Stuart Davis has contributed, as both an artist and cartoonist, to the publication of the pro-Communist League of Struggle for Negro Rights entitled "The Liberator." (See the Liberator, June 1922, p. 14; April 1921, p. 15; February 1919, p. 39; September 1922, p. 30; June 1921, p. 21; July 1920, p. 36.)

Stuart Davis has been associated with the publication, the Masses, as the owner (the Masses, June 1917, p. 50), and with New Masses as a contributing editor (New Masses, October 1927, p. 3). New Masses, October 25, 1938, page 2, also discloses that he was an exhibitor at the first annual New Masses art exhibition, November 13-27, 1938. Both the Masses and the New Masses have always been avowed Communist magazines.

JULIO DE DIEGO

Julio De Diego has been associated with the Communist publication, New Masses, as an artist and illustrator. (See New Masses, August 23, 1938, p. 19 and June 8, 1937, p. 18.)

PHILIP EVERGOOD

Philip Evergood was affiliated with the American Peace Mobilization as the signer of the Call to the American People's Meeting, page 2, New York City, April 5-6, 1941. The American Peace Mobilization picketed the White House during the Stalin-Hitler Pact.

The program, Artists' Front to Win the War, October 16, 1942, page 5, shows he was one of the sponsors of this organization.

Philip Evergood has also contributed to the Daily Worker. (See Daily Worker, November 2, 1942, p. 7.)

His affiliation with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties is shown by the Daily Worker, March 18, 1945, page 2,

which discloses that he was a signer of a statement sponsored by this organizations hailing the War Department order on commissions for the Communists.

Philip Evergood was an artist, contributor, and contributing editor of New Masses. (See New Masses, May 30, 1944, p. 9; March 28, 1944, p. 29; April 26, 1938, p. 18 and p. 21; and April 30, 1946, p. 2.)

He was a contributing artist to the second annual art auction of New Masses, (see New Masses, April 1, 1941, p. 25) and to the New Masses third annual art auction (see New Masses, April 7, 1942, p. 27 and April 28, 1942, p. 2). He was also a member of the committee for the auction for the New Masses fifth annual art auction and a member of the same committee for the New Masses fourth annual art auction as shown by New Masses, February 8, 1944, page 31, and February 23, 1943, page 27.

An undated letterhead discloses that Philip Evergood was a sponsor of the Public Use of Arts Committee, a Communist front organized during the WPA arts projects.

He has been affiliated with the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee as a signer of the declaration honoring Dimintov, former head of the Communist International. (See New York Times, December 22, 1943, p. 40).

According to a letterhead, dated February 26, 1946, Mr. Evergood was a national sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was cited for contempt by Congress.

Mr. Evergood has been associated with the United American Artists as a member and exhibitor. (See Daily Worker, October 11, 1940, p. 7).

PHILIP GUSTON

Philip Guston was a contributor to Fight, the publication of the American League for Peace and Democracy, which was cited as a Communist front by Attorney General Biddle. (See Fight, February 1938, p. 13.)

ROBERT GWATHNEY

Robert Gwathney has been associated with New Masses as a contributing editor. (See New Masses, April 30, 1946, p. 2.)

MORRIS KANTOR

Morris Kantor was a sponsor of Artists, Front to Win the War as shown by the program, Artists' Front to Win the War, October 16, 1942, p. 5.

FRANK KLEINHOLZ

The April 25, 1944, issue of New Masses discloses the association of Frank Kleinholtz with that publication as an artist.

YASUO KUNIYOSHI

Yasuo Kuniyoshi was one of the signers of a statement on the International Situation which was sponsored by the American League for Peace and Democracy as shown by New Masses, March 15, 1938, page 19.

The program, Artists' Front to Win the War, October 16, 1942, page 5, reveals that he was a sponsor of this organization.

Yasuo Kuniyoshi was an auctioneer at the New Masses Art Exhibit. (See New Masses, November 29, 1938, p. 2.)

A letterhead, dated August 3, 1939, reveals that Mr. Kuniyoshi was also a sponsor of the Refugee Scholarship and Peace campaign, another Communist front organization.

JACK LEVINE

Jack Levine was a contributing artist to the New Masses Second Annual Art Auction. (See New Masses, April 8, 1941, p. 24.)

WILLIAM GROPPER

A person named Gropper has been associated with New Masses as an artist and cartoonist, with the Sunday Worker as a cartoonist, and with the New Pioneer as a cartoonist, cover artist, and illustrator. (See New Masses, March 14, 1944, p. 15)

April 14, 1942, p. 15; February 24, 1942, p. 5; February 17, 1942, p. 13; July 9, 1946, p. 10; July 2, 1946, p. 13; June 25, 1946, p. 9; June 18, 1946, p. 13; January 25, 1938, p. 8; and January 11, 1938, p. 8. Sunday Worker, September 1, 1940, sec. 2. New Pioneer, Communist Children's magazine, March 1936, p. 23; December 1935, p. 1; March 1934; June 1937, p. 13; February 1937, p. 10; and March 1932, pp. 9-10.)

A Bill Gropper was a speaker for the American Friends of the Chinese people, which consistently supported the Communist Party of China, as revealed by the Daily Worker, June 8, 1938, page 7.

Bill Gropper is also associated with the Communist Party as a cartoonist and speaker. (See Daily Worker, February 13, 1930, p. 2.)

An article in the Daily Worker, February 16, 1939, page 7, tells of a mural which was done for the Department of the Interior by Bill Gropper.

Bill Gropper was a contributor to the New Masses, December 16, 1941, page 15, and an illustrator for the New Pioneer. (See New Pioneer, December 1934, p. 6; January 1934, p. 204; June 1933, p. 33; May 1932, p. 3; and June 1932, p. 10.) He was also a member of the organizing committee of New Pioneer, according to the Daily Worker, May 7, 1936, page 5.

The program, Artists' Front to Win the War, October 16, 1942, page 5, reveals that William Gropper sponsored this organization.

William Gropper has been affiliated with the American League Against War and Fascism as an artist and illustrator for the magazine Fight. This organization has been cited as a Communist front by Attorney General Biddle. (See Fight, November 1933, p. 7, and March 1937, p. 13.)

William Gropper's affiliation with the American League for Peace and Democracy is also shown by Fight, for which he was an artist, cartoonist, and illustrator. (See Fight, March 1939, p. 13; April 1938, p. 53; March 1938, p. 13; May 1934, p. 5; and November 1937, p. 5.) Mr. Gropper also sponsored and supported the Boycott Japanese Goods Conference, held at the New School for Social Research, under the sponsorship of the American League for Peace and Democracy. (See Daily Worker, January 11, 1938, p. 2, and January 25, 1938, p. 2.)

William Gropper was a cartoonist for Challenge, the official publication of the Communist Party in Los Angeles County. (See Challenge, July 14, 1940, p. 2.)

The Champion of June 1936, page 4, reveals that William Gropper was an artist for that publication. The Champion was the official organ of the Young Communist League and also of the International Workers Order.

A letterhead, dated September 22, 1936, and the Daily Worker, September 2, 1936, page 2, discloses that William Gropper was a member of the Committee of Professional Groups for Browder and Ford, Communist candidates in 1936.

William Gropper's association with the Communist Party is shown as a cartoonist for the following Communist publications: Party Organizer (Party Organizer, May 1937, p. 5); as a cartoonist for Workers Monthly (Workers Monthly, December 1925, p. 87; November 1925, p. 13; and January 1925, p. 102); and as a cover artist for Jewish Life, March 1938, and February 1938). According to the Daily Worker, January 21, 1939, page 7, column 5, he was also a delegate to the Communist Party's celebration, tenth anniversary of October revolution, U. S. S. R.

A booklet, Those Americans Say, page 10, lists William Gropper as a representative individual of the Coordinating Committee To Lift the Embargo, a Communist-front organization.

William Gropper was an artist for the Daily Worker and the Sunday Worker. (See Daily Worker, October 1, 1942, p. 6; January 1, 1930,

p. 2, and December 21, 1935, p. 3; the Worker (magazine section), October 4, 1942, p. 7.) His biography appears in the Daily Worker of December 5, 1944, page 4.

Mr. Gropper, as an artist for Soviet Russia Today, was affiliated with the Friends of the Soviet Union. (See Soviet Russia Today, November 1935, p. 46.) This same publication reveals that William Gropper was a signer of the Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union, a project sponsored by the Friends of the Soviet Union. (See Soviet Russia Today, November 1937, p. 79.)

According to Equal Justice, June 1939, page 7, Mr. Gropper was a sponsor of the Summer Milk Drive (1939) of the International Labor Defense, cited by Attorney General Biddle as the legal arm of the Communist Party.

Mr. Gropper's affiliation with the International Workers Order is shown by Fraternal Outlook for which he was a cover artist, cartoonist, and lithographer of a picture offered as a premium by that publication. (See Fraternal Outlook, March 1940; November 1939, p. 5; and July 1939, p. 19.) Attorney General Biddle has cited the International Workers Order as one of the most powerful Communist organizations.

The Daily Worker of February 14, 1936, page 5, reveals that William Gropper was a member of the advisory board of the John Reed Club School.

New Masses, June 17, 1941, page 10, discloses that Mr. Gropper attended the Fourth American Writers Congress, New York City, June 6-8, 1941, of the League of American Writers.

William Gropper is affiliated with the Liberator, an early Communist magazine, as an artist, cartoonist, special contributor, contributing editor, associate editor and editor, and with New Masses as an illustrator, artist, cartoonist, contributor, associate, editor, contributing editor and cover artist. (See the Liberator, December 1922, page 18; June 1922, page 19; May 1922 (cover); April 1922, page 17; January 1922, page 14; July 1921 (cover); October 1918, page 41; March 1924, page 14; August 1923, page 17; August 1923; May 1923, page 38; March 1923, page 4; February 1923, page 13; October 1922, page 19; October 1922, page 7; August 1922, page 26; August 1922, page 13; September 1922, page 28; July 1922, page 26; June 1922, page 10; April 1922, page 7; March 1922, page 23 and page 16; March 1922, page 10; February 1922, page 12; December 1921, page 15; November 1921, page 17; October 1921, page 26; August 1921, page 27, page 20, and page 16; July 1921, page 29, page 14, page 27, and page 10; May 1921, page 25; April 1921, page 14; March 1921, page 25; February 1921, page 8; January 1921, page 26; October 1920, page 24; June 20, page 26; April 1920, page 39 and page 16; March 1920, page 8 and page 6; December 1922, page 30; January 1921, page 24; April 1921, page 6; February 1924, page 20; May 1923, page 14; and January 1922, page 9. New Masses, May 1932, page 3; April 1932, page 13; January 1932, page 17; September 1931, page 11; September 26, 1944, page 5; June 13, 1944, page 7; June 6, 1944, page 6; May 23, 1944, page 8; May 16, 1944, page 10; May 9, 1944, page 11; May 2, 1944, page 11; April 25, 1944, page 11; April 18, 1944, page 17; April 3, 1944, page 3; November 23, 1943, page 2; August 24, 1943, page 2; August 17, 1943, page 13; August 10, 1943, page 9; August 3, 1943, page 2; July 27, 1943, page 13; July 20, 1943, page 2; July 13, 1943, page 6; June 29, 1943, page 2; June 22, 1943, page 7; March 9, 1943, page 15; February 23, 1943, page 15; October 14, 1941, page 14; July 8, 1941, page 17; December 6, 1937, page 8; November 16, 1937, page 12; November 2, 1937, page 12; June 8, 1937, page 12; May 25, 1937, page 8; May 11, 1937, page 8; May 4, 1937, page 10; March 30, 1937, page 8; March 16, 1937, page 16; March 9, 1937, page 17; August 20, 1935, page 26; March 24, 1942, pages 16 and 17; March 17, 1942, pages 8 and

9; March 10, 1942, page 13; March 3, 1942, page 5; February 24, 1942, page 2; June 24, 1941, page 15; June 10, 1941, page 16; April 8, 1941, page 11; February 18, 1941, page 35; October 29, 1940, page 18; October 8, 1940, page 5; August 27, 1940, page 11; August 20, 1940, page 14; August 13, 1940, page 14; July 30, 1940, page 11; July 2, 1940, page 12; May 28, 1940, page 7; November 14, 1939, page 4; November 15, 1938, page 5; November 8, 1938, pages 16 and 17; November 1, 1938, page 10; October 25, 1938, page 10; October 18, 1938, page 10; October 4, 1938, page 9; July 5, 1938, page 9; June 21, 1938, page 5; June 7, 1938, page 8; April 12, 1938, page 9; March 22, 1938, page 7; March 15, 1938, page 16; March 8, 1938, page 10; February 22, 1938, page 12; February 8, 1938, page 12; April 20, 1937, page 10; November 1932, page 16; July 1932, page 10; June 1932, page 17; February 1932, page 15; January 1932, page 4; November 1931, page 19; March 1931, page 10; January 1931, page 11; December 1930, page 15; November 1930, page 7; September 1930, page 10; August 1929, page 5; February 1929, page 2; December 1928, page 5; February 1928, page 18; October 1927, page 32; October 1927, page 4; September 1927, page 21; September 1927, page 16; February 1, 1944, page 25; April 30, 1946, page 2; October 1927, page 3; March 14, 1944, page 2; September 7, 1943, page 2; June 22, 1943, page 2; November 15, 1938, page 10; October 11, 1938, page 8; September 20, 1938, page 14; June 1928, page 3; January 2, 1934, page 1; May 1932, page 3; and April 1931 (cover).

William Gropper was the owner of New Masses (New Masses, June 1928, p. 23), a member of the executive board (New Masses, Dec. 1930, p. 3 and Oct. 27, p. 3), a member of the board and contributing editors (Daily Worker, Nov. 18, 1942, p. 6), a guest of honor at the New Masses spring ball (Daily Worker, Mar. 30, 1938, p. 8), a member of the reception committee of the thirty-second annual artists and writers ball (New Masses, Nov. 30, 1943, p. 31), an exhibitor at the first annual New Masses art exhibition, November 13-27, 1938 (New Masses, Oct. 25, 1938, p. 2), and a speaker at the anniversary celebration at Manhattan Center, New York City, February 16, 1941, of the New Masses thirtieth anniversary (New Masses, Jan. 28, 1941, p. 2). Mr. Gropper also attended the defense rally of the New Masses (Daily Worker, Feb. 26, 1940, p. 4), and was a signer of the New Masses letter to the President (New Masses, Apr. 2, 1940, p. 21). In addition to the affiliations already listed, William Gropper was a member of the committee for the auction of the New Masses fourth annual art auction and a member of the same committee for their fifth annual art auction. (See, New Masses Feb. 23, 1943; p. 27 and Feb. 8, 1944, p. 41). Mr. Gropper also was a contributing artist to the second annual art auction of New Masses (New Masses, Apr. 1, 1941, p. 25), as well as the New Masses third annual art auction (New Masses, Apr. 28, 1942, p. 2; Apr. 7, 1942; p. 27; Mar. 31, 1942, p. 27; and Mar. 24, 1942, p. 25).

William Gropper has been associated with the Communist publication, New Pioneer, as a member of the editorial board (New Pioneer, Feb. 1933, p. 2; Dec. 1932, p. 2; and Aug. 1931, p. 2), and as an illustrator (New Pioneer, Mar. 1935, p. 3, Oct. 1931, p. 3; and Sept. 1931, pp. 10, 11, and 14). He was also mentioned in the New Pioneer of September 1935, page 2.

Mr. Gropper has been affiliated with the Communist-supported medical bureau, North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy as a guest at a benefit (Daily Worker, May 6, 1937, p. 7), and with the writers' and artists' committee of that organization (letterhead, July 6, 1938).

William Gropper's association with the New Theater League and Workers Dance League has been shown by the New Theater of March 1935, page 19 and April 1935 (cover),

for which he was an artist. Both have been Communist organizations operating in the theater field.

The Daily Worker of January 11, 1937, page 2, discloses that William Gropper was a sponsor of the Communist-sponsored New York City conference against war and fascism.

Soviet Russia Today, September 1939, page 25, reveals that William Gropper was one of the signers of the Open Letter for Closer Cooperation with the Soviet Union.

William Gropper's affiliation with the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee is shown by the New York Times of December 22, 1943, page 40, which reveals that he was a signer of a declaration honoring Dimitrov, former head of the Communist International.

According to New Masses, May 26, 1942, page 31, William Gropper was a lecturer at the School for Democracy, formerly the Workers School, an official Communist Party school.

William Gropper was an artist and cartoonist for the Communist publication, Soviet Russia Today. (See Soviet Russia Today, May 1938, cover; August 1935, p. 5; and March 1935, p. 3.)

According to a letterhead, dated February 26, 1946, Mr. Gropper was a national sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, which was cited for contempt by Congress.

Mr. Gropper's association with the United American Artists is shown by the Daily Worker, October 7, 1940, page 7, which reveals he was an exhibitor with that organization and by New Masses, May 20, 1941, page 27, which names him as a sponsor and participant in the testimonial to Rockwell Kent, New York City, May 17, 1941.

The Daily Worker of July 23, 1940, page 3, column 3, reveals that William Gropper was a signer of the statement to Assistant Secretary of State to save anti-Fascist refugees in France which was sponsored by the United American Spanish Aid Committee. An undated form letter also reveals he was a sponsor of this organization, which was Communist supported.

Mr. Gropper was also an artist for the Working Woman, a Communist magazine. (See the Working Woman, May 1933, p. 9.)

REGINALD MARSH

Reginald Marsh has been affiliated with the Liberator and New Masses as an artist and cartoonist. (See the Liberator, August 1922, p. 24; August 1922, p. 15; June 1922, p. 13; October 1921, p. 24; September 1921, p. 29; October 1922, p. 14; and July 1922, p. 25; New Masses, January 1928, p. 18.)

Mr. Marsh was also a contributing artist to the second and third New Masses art auctions. (See New Masses, April 1, 1941, p. 25, and April 28, 1942, p. 2.)

GEORGE L. K. MORRIS

According to News You Don't Get, November 15, 1938, George L. K. was a member of National Committee for People's Rights, which defended Communist cases.

I. RICE PEREIRA

I. Rice Pereira was a contributing artist to the Third New Masses Art Auction. (See New Masses, April 28, 1942, p. 2.)

GREGORIO PRESTOPINO

A person named Prestopino was a contributing artist to the Third New Masses Art Auction according to New Masses of April 28, 1942, page 2.

Gregorio Prestopino has been associated with New Masses as an artist. (See New Masses, August 1, 1939, p. 5.)

ANTON REFREGIER

A person named Refregier was a contributing artist to the Third Annual Art Auction of New Masses. (See New Masses, March 24, 1942, p. 25; April 7, 1942, p. 27; and March 31, 1942, p. 27.)

The Daily Worker of March 21, 1932, page 2, column 2, discloses that an A. Refregier was a pamphlet artist for the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. A. Refregier was also a contributor to New Masses of September 1931, page 22, as well as a contributing artist to the New Masses Second Annual Art Auction. (See New Masses, April 1, 1941, page 25.)

The program, Artists' Front to Win the War, October 16, 1942, page 5, reveals Anton Refregier to be a sponsor of that organization.

The affiliation of Anton Refregier with the American League Against War and Fascism is shown by the publication, Fight, for which he was an illustrator. (See Fight, August 1937, p. 46.)

New Masses of March 15, 1938, page 19, discloses that Anton Refregier was a signer of a statement on the International Situation which was issued by the American League for Peace and Democracy.

As an artist, Anton Refregier contributed to the Champion of June 1936, page 11, and to the Daily Worker of April 2, 1936, page 5.

Mr. Refregier was associated with the John Reed Clubs as an artist of revolutionary themes (Daily Worker, March 21, 1934, p. 7, c. 3), and also as an instructor in the John Reed Club School (Daily Worker, Feb. 14, 1936, p. 5).

The Call to the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, November 6-8, 1934, page 4 (pamphlet), and a memorandum issued by the council, dated March 18, 1946, both serve to show that Anton Refregier was a sponsor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

A booklet entitled "Six Hundred Prominent Americans," page 27, discloses that Anton Refregier was a signer of an open letter sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, an organization specializing in the defense of Communist cases.

Mr. Refregier was an artist and cartoonist for New Masses. (See New Masses June 14, 1938, p. 7; Jan. 11, 1938, p. 16; Jan. 4, 1938, p. 19; Apr. 13, 1937, p. 15; May 11, 1937, p. 20; Mar. 9, 1937, p. 11; Sept. 29, 1936, p. 18; Jan. 1931, p. 19; Feb. 18, 1941, p. 38; Mar. 1, 1938, p. 21; Feb. 1, 1938, p. 13; Jan. 5, 1937, p. 11; and Dec. 1930, p. 13.)

In addition to the above listed contributions, Mr. Refregier was a contributing artist to the New Masses Third Art Auction (New Masses, Apr. 28, 1942, p. 2), a contributor to the New Masses, issue of April 30, 1946, page 2, and as an illustrator to the New Masses, January 26, 1937, page 8, and October 1931, page 10. Anton Refregier was a member of the committees for the auction for the fourth and fifth annual art auctions of New Masses. (See New Masses, Feb. 23, 1943, p. 27, and Feb. 8, 1944, p. 31.) He was also a signer of the New Masses letter to the President according to the New Masses of April 2, 1940, page 21.

The October 1933 issue of New Pioneer, page 142, mentions Anton Refregier.

Anton Refregier has been associated with the New Theatre League and New Dance League as an artist for the publication New Theatre. (See New Theatre, Aug. 1935, p. 10, and Sept. 1935, p. 11.)

The Daily Worker of July 19, 1942, page 4, reveals that Anton Refregier was a signer of the open letter in defense of Harry Bridges.

According to a letterhead, dated February 26, 1946, Anton Refregier was a national sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

BEN SHAHN

Ben Shahn was a contributing artist to New Masses third annual art auction. (See New Masses, Mar. 24, 1942, p. 25; Mar. 31, 1942, p. 27; Apr. 7, 1942, p. 27; and Apr. 28, 1942, p. 2.)

NAHUM TSCHACHASOV

A person named Tschachasov was the donor of a painting to the Abraham Lincoln

Branch, Fourth Assembly District, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Communist Party). This information was obtained from the Daily Worker of May 14, 1936, page 5.

Tschachasov was an artist and cartoonist for New Masses. (See New Masses, February 1, 1938, p. 16; April 20, 1937, p. 22; and January 26, 1937, p. 30.) He was also a contributing artist to the second and third annual art auctions of New Masses. (See New Masses, April 1, 1941, p. 25; March 31, 1942, p. 27; and April 7, 1942, p. 27.)

Nahum Tschachasov was a cartoonist for New Masses of February 18, 1941, page 51.

MAX WEBER

An undated letterhead which summarizes 1946 work and a letterhead, dated September 11, 1941, both reveal that Max Weber was a sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

New Masses of March 16, 1937, page 26, discloses that Max Weber was a guest of honor and sponsor of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, Medical Bureau.

Max Weber was a member of the Committee of Professional Groups for Browder and Ford, Communist candidates, according to a letterhead of September 22, 1936, and the Daily Worker of September 2, 1936, page 2.

Max Weber was a signer of the Golden Book of American Friendship. This information was obtained from Soviet Russia Today, November 1937, page 79.

Max Weber has been associated with the International Workers' Order in the capacity of a judge for the American Artists School Competition according to New Masses of March 9, 1937, page 2.

Mr. Weber was a member of the advisory board of the John Reed Club School. (See Daily Worker, February 14, 1936, page 5.)

A memorandum issued by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, dated March 18, 1946, discloses that Max Weber was a sponsor of this organization.

Max Weber's affiliation with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties is revealed in that he was a signer of an appeal on behalf of Darcy, a Communist (Daily Worker, December 19, 1940, p. 5), a signer of a statement hailing the War Department order on commission for the Communists (Daily Worker, March 18, 1945, p. 3), a signer of a message to the House of Representatives (leaflet attached to an undated letterhead), and a signer of an open letter (booklet, Six Hundred Prominent Americans, p. 31). All of these were sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

Max Weber was a speaker and sponsor of the New Masses' anti-Cliveden rally. See New Masses, April 7, 1942, p. 27, and April 14, 1942, p. 255.) He was also an artist and contributor for New Masses. See New Masses, May 16, 1944, p. 17; February 22, 1944, p. 23; November 9, 1943, p. 13; and August 12, 1941, p. 10.)

Max Weber was an exhibitor at the First Annual New Masses Art Exhibition, November 13-27, 1938 (New Masses, October 25, 1938, p. 2), and a member of the committee for the auction of the New Masses' Fifth Annual Art Auction (New Masses, February 8, 1944, p. 31).

New Masses of September 26, 1944, page 32, reveals that Max Weber answered their query, "What Presidential ticket are you supporting, and why?"

Max Weber was a signer of the Open Letter for Closer Cooperation With the Soviet Union (Soviet Russia Today, September 1939, p. 28), Open Letter in Defense of Harry Bridges (Daily Worker, July 19, 1942, p. 4), and the Open Letter to American Liberals (Daily Worker, February 9, 1937, p. 2, and Soviet Russia Today, March 1937, pp. 14-15).

An undated letterhead reveals that Max Weber was a sponsor of the Public Use of Arts Committee.

Mr. Weber, according to the New York Times, December 22, 1943, page 40, was a signer of the declaration honoring Dimitrov, former head of the Communist International.

Mr. Weber was also a contributor to the July-August 1939 issue of Soviet Russia Today, page 10.

A letterhead of February 26, 1946, discloses that Max Weber was a national sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint-Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Max Weber's affiliation with the United American Artists is shown by New Masses of May 20, 1941, page 27, which names him as a sponsor and participant in the testimonial to Rockwell Kent, New York City, May 17, 1941.

SOL WILSON

Sol Wilson was a contributing artist to the New Masses Third Annual Art Auction, according to New Masses of April 28, 1942, page 2.

Listed below you will find the citations of the organizations with which the above-mentioned persons have been affiliated:

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

American Friends of the Chinese People. Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

American Friends of Spanish Democracy. Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

American League Against War and Fascism. Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, and March 29, 1944. This was also cited as a Communist-front organization by Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, page 10. The Attorney General also said it was "established in the United States in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union." (Attorney General Francis Biddle, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, September 24, 1942, p. 7683.)

American League for Peace and Democracy. Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. Attorney General Francis Biddle also said it was "established in the United States in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union" (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, September 24, 1942, p. 7683), and that "the American League for Peace and Democracy * * * was designed to conceal Communist control, in accordance with the new tactics of the Communist International." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, September 24, 1942, p. 7684.)

American Peace Mobilization. Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. This was said to be by Attorney General Francis Biddle "established in the United States in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union" (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, September 24, 1942, p. 7683), and further, "The most conspicuous activity of American Peace Mobilization was the picketing of the White House, which began in April 1941, in protest against lend-lease and the entire national-defense program. * * * On the afternoon of June 21, 1941, he (Frederick V. Field, national secretary) suddenly called off the picket line around the White House." (Attorney General Francis Biddle, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, September 24, 1942, p. 7684.)

Artists' Front To Win the War: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

Champion: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. The House report of June 25, 1942, page 17, cites the Champion as the official organ of the Young Communist League and also of the International Workers Order.

Committee of Professional Groups for Browder and Ford: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

Coordinating Committee To Lift the Embargo: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

Friends of the Soviet Union: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

Fight magazine: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. This was the publication of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

Golden Book of American Friendship: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

International Labor Defense: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. It was called the legal arm of the Communist Party by Attorney General Francis Biddle. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)

International Workers Order: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, and June 25, 1942. Attorney General Francis Biddle called it one of the strongest Communist organizations. (Attorney General Francis Biddle, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.)

John Reed Clubs of the United States: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

League of American Writers: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942, March 29, 1944, and January 3, 1940. The Attorney General said of it, "The League of American Writers, founded under Communist auspices in 1935. * * * The overt activities of the League of American Writers in the last 2 years leave little doubt of its Communist control." (Attorney General Francis Biddle, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)

League of Struggle for Negro Rights: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. The publication of this organization is entitled "The Liberator."

Medical Bureau and North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

National Committee for People's Rights: Cited as a Communist front on March 29, 1944, and June 25, 1942, by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities. Attorney General Francis Biddle said of it, "In January 1938 its (National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners) name was changed to the National Committee for People's Rights" (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, September 24, 1942, p. 7686), and also, "A former Kansas Communist State official testified before the Dies committee that the extensive

correspondence between himself and various governmental agencies on silicosis in those States * * * had been prepared by the Communist Party headquarters in New York City and dispatched by him on behalf of the NCPR." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.)

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. It was called, by Attorney General Francis Biddle, "Part of what Lenin called the solar system or organization, ostensibly having no connection with the Communist Party, by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters of their program." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.)

New Masses: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 24, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

New Pioneer: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

New Theatre League and New Theatre magazine: Cited as Communist fronts by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

New York City Conference Against War and Fascism: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

Open letter in defense of Harry Bridges: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

Open letter for closer cooperation with U. S. S. R.: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

Open letter to American liberals: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942.

Public Use of Arts Committee: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

Refugee scholarship and peace campaign: Cited as a Communist by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

School for Democracy: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

Soviet Russia Today: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

United American Artists: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

United American Spanish Aid Committee: Cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

Working Woman: Cited as a Communist publication by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

There is no record of Communist-front affiliations of the following persons: William Bazilotes, Romare Bearden, Cameron Booth, Louis Bouche, Raymond Breinin, Ralston Crawford, Arthur Dove, Warner Drewes, Adolph Gottlieb, O. Louis Guglielmi, Marsden Hartley, Walt Kuhn, Julian Levi, Loren MacIver, John Marin, Georgia O'Keeffe, Abraham Rattner, Charles Sheeler, Everett Spruce, Franklin Watkin, and Karl Zerbe.

Advancing American art—list of oil paintings

Artist	Painting	Price	Order date ¹
1. Avery, Milton	Fish Basket	\$500	May 4 1946
2. Baziotes, William	Flower Head	550	Do.
3. Bearden, Romare	At Five in the Afternoon	300	Do.
4. Ben Zion	Perpetual Destructor	600	Do.
5. Ben Zion	The Strangled Tree	400	Do.
6. Ben Zion	End of Don Quixote	500	Do.
7. Booth, Cameron	Clown	300	May 7
8. Bouche, Louis	Maspeth, Queens	300	May 4
9. Bouche, Louis	Gallery K	500	Do.
10. Breinin, Raymond	Her Lover's Return	550	May 3
11. Browne, Byron	Still Life in Red, Yellow, and Green	350	May 4
12. Burlin, Paul	News from Home	1,000	May 3
13. Constant, George	Rock Crabs	250	May 4
14. Crawford, Ralston	Wing Fabrication	500	May 3
15. Crawford, Ralston	Plane Production	600	Do.
16. Davis, Stuart	Tree and El	600	Do.
17. Davis, Stuart	Still Life with Flowers	1,000	Do.
18. De Diego, Julio	Nocturnal Family	500	June 5
19. De Diego, Julio	Under Stiff Rearguard Action	500	Do.
20. De Martini, Joseph	The Ravine	625	May 4
21. Dove, Arthur	Another Arrangement	600	May 3
22. Dove, Arthur	Grey Greens	400	Do.
23. Drewes, Werner	Balcony	400	May 4
24. Drewes, Werner	A Dark Thought	250	Do.
25. Drewes, Werner	Gaiety in Times of Distress	350	Do.
26. Evergood, Philip	Fascist Leader	650	May 3
27. Evergood, Philip	Girl and Cock	400	Do.
28. Gottlieb, Adolph	The Couple	400	May 4
29. Gropper, William	Home	375	May 3
30. Gropper, William	They Fought to the Last Man	1,125	Do.
31. Guglielmi, O. Louis	Subway Exist	700	Oct. 2
32. Guglielmi, O. Louis	Tenements	500	Aug. 7
33. Guston, Philip	Portrait of Shannah	700	June 6
34. Gwathmey, Robert	Workers on the Land	800	May 3
35. Gwathmey, Robert	Worksong	800	June 6
36. Hartley, Marsden	Wild Sea Rose	250	May 4
37. Hartley, Marsden	Roses	300	Do.
38. Hartley, Marsden	Whale's Jaw, Dogtown	600	Aug. 1
39. Howard, Charles	The Medusa	360	June 5
40. Kantor, Morris	Afternoon	450	Aug. 1
41. Kleinholtz, Frank	Floral	450	June 6
42. Kleinholtz, Frank	Bank Night	450	May 4
43. Kuhn, Walt	Pine at Five O'clock	1,334	June 6
44. Kuhn, Walt	Still Life with Bananas	1,333	Do.
45. Kuniyoshi, Yasuo	Deserted Brickyard	900	May 8
46. Kuniyoshi, Yasuo	Circus Girl Resting	700	Do.
47. Levi, Julian	Still Life	800	Aug. 7
48. Levis, Julian	Waste and Images	500	Do.
49. Levine, Jack	White Horse	1,500	Aug. 1
50. MacIver, Loren	Blue Landscape	450	Do.
51. Marin, John	Sea and Boat	2,500	May 8
52. Marin, John	Seascape	1,200	Do.
53. Marsb, Reginald	Lifeguard	600	Do.
54. Morris, George L. K.	Shipbuilding Composition	200	Do.
55. Morris, George L. K.	New England Church	550	Oct. 2
56. O'Keeffe, Georgia	Small Hill Near Alcade	1,000	May 8
57. O'Keeffe	Cos Cob	1,000	Do.
58. Pereira, I. Rice	Abstraction	450	Do.
59. Prestopino, Gregorio	Newspaper	800	Oct. 2
60. Prestopino, Gregorio	Trolley Car	900	May 3
61. Rattner, Abraham	Yellow Table	800	May 4
62. Refregier, Anton	End of the Conference	300	June 6
63. Shahn, Ben	Hunger	875	Oct. 2
64. Shahn, Ben	Renascence	750	Aug. 7
65. Sheeler, Charles	Boneyard	750	May 3
66. Spruce, Everett	Owl on Rocks	195	May 7
67. Spruce, Everett	Turkey	220	Do.
68. Spruce, Everett	Canyon at Night	220	Do.
69. Tschacbasov, Nabum	Choir Boys	300	May 4
70. Tschacbasov, Nabum	Mother and Child	300	Do.
71. Tschacbasov, Nabum	Fish	300	Do.
72. Watkins, Franklin	Portrait of Old Woman	500	May 8
73. Weber, Max	Fruit and Wine	1,200	May 4
74. Weber, Max	Conversation	1,600	Do.
75. Weber, Max	Two Vases	1,200	Do.
76. Wilson, Sol	Fisherman on Wharf	300	Do.
77. Zerbe, Karl	Clown and Ass	850	Aug. 7
78. Zerbe, Karl	The Owls	300	May 3
79. Zerbe, Karl	Around the Lighthouse	500	Do.

¹ Date of DS-12, departmental request for supplies, equipment, or services, preceded by negotiations of various lengths.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, OIC

WEEKLY ROUND-UP ARTCAST, SEPTEMBER 20, 1946

(Please note date of exhibition)

Column mail

WASHINGTON (undated).—An exhibition of Advancing American Art, prepared by the United States Department of State and designed to show the scope and progress of contemporary experimental and creative painting in the United States, is scheduled to open on October 4 at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. In response to requests from United States missions abroad for a showing of the newest trends in American paintings, the Department has chosen these 79 paintings by 45 artists as represent-

ative of fine quality, originality, artistic breadth, distinction, and variety of style.

After a sojourn at the Metropolitan in New York, the exhibit will be divided into two parts: 30 paintings will tour the other American Republics; while 49 will go to Europe on a similar tour, beginning in Paris in November (UNESCO month) then moving through the other large cities of Europe. Less extensive but fully self-contained and representative units of the exhibition later will circulate through the smaller European cities.

The exhibit is planned to acquaint the world with recent developments in American paintings, and presents therefore a national cross-section of the work of the most active and forward-looking of contemporary artists.

Included are canvases by well-known and established painters like John Marin, Max Weber, Stuart Davis, Marsden Hartley, and Georgia O'Keeffe, as well as those of such comparatively new arrivals in the field as Jack Levine, Robert Gwathmey, Gregorio Prestopino, and Ben Shahn.

The initiate in art may trace in these paintings important social and cultural influences and traditions, fresh ideas and techniques. Art amateurs will find interest and pleasure in the broad range and variety of subject, style, and approach—the classic precision of Charles Sheeler; the brooding moods and memories of Loren MacIver; the fantasy of Julio de Diego; the abstractions of Stuart Davis; the somber intensity of Ben Shahn; the social commentary of William Gropper; the biting analysis of Jack Levine and Robert Gwathmey.

Paintings designated to tour the Eastern Hemisphere include Still Life With Flowers, by Stuart Davis; Fascist Leader, by Philip Evergood; They Fought To the Last Man, by William Gropper; Tenements, by Louis Guglielmi; Horse, by Jack Levine; Seascape, by John Marin; Trolley Car, by Gregorio Prestopino; Small Hill Near Alcade, by Georgia O'Keeffe; Boneyard, by Charles Sheeler; and Circus Girl Resting by Yasuo Kuniyoshi.

A parallel selection of artists and paintings for the exhibit in the other American Republics include Robert Gwathmey's Workers on the Land, Yasuo Kuniyoshi's Deserted Brickyard, Ben Shahn's Hunger, Max Weber's Fruit and Wine, and Reginald Marsh's Life Guard.

While this is the most ambitious project of this type yet undertaken by the State Department as part of its world-wide cultural activities program, other smaller exhibits of original prints, water colors, and photographs already have circulated abroad, and are reported to have met with cordial response. This exhibit and others now being planned are part of a widespread program of peacetime cultural interchange between the United States and the rest of the world.

HANNAH GOLDMAN.

Sources: United States State Department advance release, interview, photographs, art periodicals.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SEELY-BROWN].

(Mr. SEELY-BROWN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make two very brief observations. As a result of the debate which we have had on the floor of the House the past 2 weeks, I think all of us are well aware of the dangers that lie in the path of legislating a foreign policy in a piecemeal fashion.

It was my opportunity during the war to observe propaganda being manufactured. I know something of its effectiveness. I recognize the definite need for a pro-American propaganda program at the present time. I recognize the power and possible effectiveness of such a program. A weapon of this type can be made so all-powerful that I feel it might be well to have a program of this type more directly under the control of the Congress.

If we are not careful, the tail may wag the dog.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, this concludes the general debate on the bill, and I suggest that the Clerk read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read down to and including line 6 on page 1.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CURTIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

SENATE BILL 938—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill, S. 938.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. EATON submitted the following conference report and statement:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 938) to provide for assistance to Greece and Turkey, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may from time to time when he deems it in the interest of the United States furnish assistance to Greece and Turkey, upon request of their governments, and upon terms and conditions determined by him—

"(1) by rendering financial aid in the form of loans, credits, grants, or otherwise, to those countries;

"(2) by detailing to assist those countries any persons in the employ of the Government of the United States; and the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 442), as amended, applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to such Act, as amended, shall be applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to this paragraph: *Provided, however*, That no civilian personnel shall be assigned to Greece or Turkey to administer the purposes of this act until such personnel have been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

"(3) by detailing a limited number of members of the military services of the United States to assist those countries, in an advisory capacity only; and the provisions of the Act of May 19, 1926 (44 Stat. 565), as amended, applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to such act, as amended, shall be applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to this paragraph;

"(4) by providing for (A) the transfer to, and the procurement for by manufacture or otherwise and the transfer to, those countries of any articles, services, and information, and (B) the instruction and training of personnel of those countries; and

"(5) by incurring and defraying necessary expenses, including administrative expenses and expenses for compensation of personnel, in connection with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

"Sec. 2. (a) Sums from advances by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under section 4 (a) and from the appropriations made under authority of section 4 (b) may be allocated for any of the purposes of this Act to any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government. Any amount so allocated shall be available as advancement, or reimbursement, and shall be credited, at the option of the department, agency, or independent establishment concerned, to appropriate appropriations, funds or accounts existing or established for the purpose.

"(b) Whenever the President requires payment in advance by the Government of Greece or of Turkey for assistance to be furnished to such countries in accordance with this Act, such payments when made shall be credited to such countries in accounts established for the purpose. Sums from such accounts shall be allocated to the departments, agencies, or independent establishments of the Government which furnish the assistance for which payment is received, in the same manner, and shall be available and credited in the same manner, as allocations made under subsection (a) of this section. Any portion of such allocation not used as reimbursement shall remain available until expended.

"(c) Whenever any portion of an allocation under subsection (a) or subsection (b) is used as reimbursement, the amount of reimbursement shall be available for entering into contracts and other uses during the fiscal year in which the reimbursement is received and the ensuing fiscal year. Where the head of any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government determines that replacement of any article transferred pursuant to paragraph (4) (A) of section 1 is not necessary, any funds received in payment therefor shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"(d) (1) Payment in advance by the Government of Greece or of Turkey shall be required by the President for any articles or services furnished to such country under paragraph (4) (A) of section 1 if they are not paid for from funds advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under section 4 (a) or from funds appropriated under authority of section 4 (b).

"(2) No department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government shall furnish any articles or services under paragraph (4) (A) of section 1 to either Greece or Turkey, unless it receives advancements or reimbursements therefor out of allocations under subsection (a) or (b) of this section.

"Sec. 3. As a condition precedent to the receipt of any assistance pursuant to this Act, the government requesting such assistance shall agree (a) to permit free access of United States Government officials for the purpose of observing whether such assistance is utilized effectively and in accordance with the undertakings of the recipient government; (b) to permit representatives of the press and radio of the United States to observe freely and to report fully regarding the utilization of such assistance; (c) not to transfer, without the consent of the President of the United States, title to or possession of any article or information transferred pursuant to this Act nor to permit, without such consent, the use of any such article or the use or disclosure of any such information by or to anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the recipient government; (d) to make such provisions as may be required by the President of the United States for the security of any article, service, or information received pursuant to this Act; (e) not to use any part of the proceeds of any loan, credit, grant, or other form of aid rendered pursuant to this Act for the making of any payment on account of the principal or interest on any loan made to such government by any other

foreign government; and (f) to give full and continuous publicity within such country as to the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts, and progress of United States economic assistance carried on thereunder pursuant to this Act.

"Sec. 4. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed, until such time as an appropriation shall be made pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, to make advances, not to exceed in the aggregate \$100,000,000, to carry out the provisions of this Act, in such manner and in such amounts as the President shall determine.

"(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President not to exceed \$400,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act. From appropriations made under this authority there shall be repaid to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the advances made by it under subsection (a) of this section.

"Sec. 5. The President may from time to time prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred upon him pursuant to this Act through such department, agency, independent establishment, or officer of the Government as he shall direct.

"The President is directed to withdraw any or all aid authorized herein under any of the following circumstances:

"(1) If requested by the Government of Greece or Turkey, respectively, representing a majority of the people of either such nation;

"(2) If the Security Council finds (with respect to which finding the United States waives the exercise of any veto) or the General Assembly finds that action taken or assistance furnished by the United Nations makes the continuance of such assistance unnecessary or undesirable;

"(3) If the President finds that any purposes of the Act have been substantially accomplished by the action of any other intergovernmental organizations or finds that the purposes of the Act are incapable of satisfactory accomplishment; and

"(4) If the President finds that any of the assurances given pursuant to section 3 are not being carried out.

"Sec. 6. Assistance to any country under this Act may, unless sooner terminated by the President, be terminated by concurrent resolution by the two Houses of the Congress.

"Sec. 7. The President shall submit to the Congress quarterly reports of expenditures and activities, which shall include uses of funds by the recipient governments, under authority of this Act.

"Sec. 8. The chief of any mission to any country receiving assistance under this Act shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall perform such functions relating to the administration of this Act as the President shall prescribe."

And the House agree to the same.

CHARLES A. EATON,
KARL E. MUNDT,
BARTEL J. JONKMAN,
SOL BLOOM,
JOHN KEE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

A. H. VANDENBERG,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
ALEXANDER WILEY,
TOM CONNALLY,
WALTER F. GEORGE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 938) to provide for as-

DIGEST OF

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 15, 1947
For actions of May 14, 1947
80th-1st, No. 91

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill authorizing \$350,000,000 relief for war devastated areas. Senate debated National Science Foundation bill. Sen. Hatch inserted Secretary Anderson's milk-prices speech. House committee voted to place crop insurance on experimental basis; bill introduced by Rep. Hill.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN RELIEF. Passed with amendments H. J. Res. 153, authorizing appropriations for relief of war-devastated countries (pp. 5367-82). Rejected, 19-64, the Ken amendment to authorize \$200,000,000; and agreed, 79-4, to the committee substitute for the House bill (with certain amendments), authorizing \$350,000,000 (p. 5382). Agreed to a Vandenberg amendment authorizing RFC to advance \$75,000,000 until an appropriation is made (p. 5372). Sens. Vandenberg, Wiley, Smith, Connally, and George; and Reps. Eaton, Vorys, Mundt, Bloom, and Kee were appointed conferees (pp. 5382, 5433).
2. RESEARCH. Began debate on S. 526, to create a National Science Foundation (pp. 5382, 5385-97, 5400-2).
3. TAXATION. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 1, to reduce individual income taxes (S. Rept. 173)(p. 5366).
4. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Received this Department's report on progress of the control of this disease in Mexico. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 5365.)
5. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of William E. Warner to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior (p. 5400).
Received the nomination of Robert A. Lovett to be Under Secretary of State (p. 5410).

"to many persons not now protected by the law" (pp. 5418-9, 5369; H.Doc.247.)

7. CROP INSURANCE. The Agriculture Committee voted to introduce and report a bill placing crop insurance on an experimental basis (p. D246). This bill was introduced later in the day by Rep. Hill (Colo.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Crop Insurance (see Bills Introduced).
8. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 3311 (pp. 5419-47). During the debate, Rep. Shafer, Mich., spoke in favor of processing surplus potatoes into potato flour as a means of solving the potato-surplus problem, and asked early consideration of his resolution to provide for a study of the problem (pp. 5438-9).
9. NATIONAL FORESTS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1826, to make it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public (H.Rept. 385) (p. 5450).
Rep. McDonough, Calif., spoke in favor of his bill, H.R. 2030, to authorize annual payments to the States, Territories, and insular governments by the Federal Government based on the fair value of national-forest lands situated therein, and inserted a Calif. Legislature resolution requesting such action (pp. 5416-7).
10. AUDIT REPORT. Received from the GAO the audit reports of the Export-Import Bank for the fiscal year 1945 and 1946 (H. Docs. 248 and 249) (pp. 5449-50).
11. LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 195, to authorize the Department to sell a former agriculture experiment station site in Sitka, Alaska to the city of Sitka, Alaska (H. Rept. 384) (p. 5450).
12. LABOR. Reps. Hartley, Landis, Hoffman, Lesinski, and Barden were appointed conferees on H.R. 3020, the labor-management bill (p. 5413). Senate conferees were appointed May 13.

BILLS INTRODUCED

13. CROP INSURANCE. H.R. 3465, by Rep. Hill, Colo., to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act by placing crop insurance on an experimental basis. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 5450.)
14. ACCOUNTING. H.R. 3461, by Rep. Hoffman, Mich. (by request), to establish a procedure for facilitating the payment of certain Government checks. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 5450.)
15. PUBLIC WORKS. H.Res. 211, by Rep. Dondero, Mich., authorizing and directing the Public Works Committee to conduct surveys of certain works of improvement. To Rules Committee. (p. 5450.)
16. FOREIGN TRADE. S. 1287, by Sen. Brewster, Maine, to change the name of the U.S. Tariff Commission to "the United States Foreign Trade Board" and to vest additional authority in the Board. To Finance Committee. (p. 5366.) Remarks of author (pp. 5397-9).
17. T.V.A. S. 1277, by Sen. McKellar, Tenn., "to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act." To Public Works Committee. (p. 5366.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. MILK PRICES. Sen. Hatch, N.Mex., inserted Secretary Anderson's recent address,

ply with his obligations under the act. I do not believe this section will be used to permit employers to engage in violation of the law with impunity.

I am aware that this act introduces new and possibly ambiguous language, the effects of which can be accurately measured only after interpretation by the courts. I have therefore instructed the Secretary of Labor to keep me currently informed as to the effects of this act upon the preservation of wage-and-hour standards. If those effects prove to be detrimental to the maintenance of fair labor standards for our workers, I shall request the Congress to take prompt remedial action.

The enactment of H. R. 2157 makes necessary additional appropriations for the administration and enforcement of the wage-and-hour laws. The 2-year statute of limitations under this act will in most cases substantially reduce the period of time within which workers' claims may be asserted under the wage-and-hour laws. It will be necessary, therefore, to augment the Government's program of inspection and enforcement in order to detect violations early enough to protect workers from undue losses. Other provisions of the act also place additional responsibilities upon the Department of Labor. I shall submit estimates to the Congress for the necessary appropriations.

Prior to its adjournment last year, the Congress had reached a large measure of agreement as to legislation to increase minimum-wage standards. I trust that with the passage of the Portal-to-Portal Act, relieving the business community of a heavy burden of doubt, the Congress will now turn to a reexamination of minimum-wage standards.

In enacting the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, the Congress declared it to be our national policy to eliminate labor conditions "detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers." It has become increasingly evident that the minimum wage of 40 cents an hour established by that act is far from adequate to meet that national policy. I am convinced that immediate amendment of the act to provide a minimum of at least 65 cents an hour is necessary. In addition, minimum-wage benefits should be extended to many persons not now protected by the law, as I have recommended in previous messages to the Congress.

I recommend that the Congress take action upon these matters now.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 14, 1947.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial on soil conservation appearing in the New York Times.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 57]

Allen, Ill.	Davis, Tenn.	Lemke
Andresen,	Dawson, Ill.	Lyle
August H.	Dawson, Utah	McDowell
Auchincloss	Dirksen	McGarvey
Bates, Ky.	Dondero	Mansfield, Tex.
Bell	Doughton	Miller, Nebr.
Bennett, Mo.	Ellis	Morrison
Bland	Fellows	Nodar
Bloom	Fernandez	Patman
Boggs, La.	Flannagan	Pfeifer
Boykin	Fuller	Powell
Buckley	Gifford	Rayfield
Buffett	Gregory	Sarbacher
Bulwinkle	Harless, Ariz.	Taylor
Butler	Hays	Thomas, N. J.
Byrne, N. Y.	Hendricks	Thomas, Tex.
Clements	Jones, N. C.	Vinson
Clippinger	Kearns	Vorys
Coffin	Kefauver	Wadsworth
Cooley	Kelly	West
Cox	Keogh	
D'Alesandro	Kerr	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 366 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1948

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 3311, with Mr. CURTIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] on yesterday in an eloquent and powerful manner gave to the House and to the Congress convincing reasons why our short-wave broadcasts abroad, known as the Voice of America, should be continued. As a part of its strategy in making ideological advancement in taking country after country over, an important part of the Soviet Union's war of nerves is in intense radio propaganda. While exact figures are not available, sufficient information is available for our officials and for us to know that Russia is spending for this purpose several times what we are spending, and other countries, recognizing the value of this type of activity, are spending more than we do. It is a well-known fact that adherence, even a limited adherence, to the truth in

its propaganda activities is not one of the elements of the Soviet Union's policy. It is also a well-known fact that an intensive drive is being made everywhere possible to place the United States in a false light. Japan, China, Asia, and elsewhere in the Far East did the same thing before and during the recent war.

In the light of world conditions, in the light of the false propaganda being directed at us, it seems to me to be a wise investment to present America in its proper light and to expose the falsity of propaganda the purpose of which is to undermine our prestige elsewhere and to create doubt, uncertainty, and disbelief in the minds of people elsewhere that there is any future for them except through the road of communism. A powerful weapon of Hitler in the technique of the war the Nazis had developed in its first and open stage was propaganda of all kinds, prominent among which was the radio that brought division among the intended victims through fear and uncertainty, the appeal to all kinds of emotionalism, principally fear and hatred.

The same technique is being used now, except instead of the actual attack by the Soviet Union following when a people are weakened and divided from within, the Communist group within a country takes over, and then the real viciousness starts into operation.

The false and vicious types of radio propaganda being given to the peoples of other countries against our country should, and must, be met.

In the Middle East, for example, I have been informed that Russian broadcasts accuse the United States of having diplomatic agents over there to gobble up all oil deposits. They cite in support the fact that we have oil attachés at our embassies and legations, and from this fact alone, being termed "oil attachés"—their title—that we have hundreds of them over there for the purpose of stealing the oil fields of the Middle East. Built up, as they cleverly do, the Russian radio—although it is false except as to the title—and I have been informed that we have only six or seven such attachés—makes out a case that appeals emotionally, and the reaction, as intended, is to create fear and hatred of the United States.

This is an illustration of how the truth is completely distorted. I have suggested to the State Department that the titles of these attachés be changed as an effective means of meeting this false propaganda.

Every kind of deception or falsehood is resorted to—that which they think will assist in producing the desired results—fear and hatred of the United States or Great Britain—and when concentrating their efforts on a particular country, sending out propaganda that will confuse and divide a people, and to further the aims and objectives of the Russian or Communist Party within a country—thereby spreading as far and as rapidly as possible communism internationally, resulting in a more powerful and dangerous Soviet Union internally, and more dangerous as a world power and a world threat.

Their broadcasts on the Moscow Conference is a distortion of the truth. The United States is pictured as unfortunate and starving and distressed persons of other countries—already subjected to fear—as a country that is responsible for their condition in some places, and in other places as a greedy and selfish imperialistic nation.

The blame is placed on the United States principally, and also Great Britain—and France will probably now be included—for the unfortunate conditions that exist elsewhere, for the failure of peace, and being clever propagandists, the Russians portray a discolored picture and a distorted argument that is productive of the results they desire.

The fact that the Soviet Union is responsible for the negative Moscow Conference results is well known to us, but there are many countries in which only the Russian distortion of the story of the Conference is known.

We know that the failure is due to Russia's refusal to cooperate with understanding. Secretary Marshall, in substance, told the world that after his return, but great parts of the world were unable to get his report. In his report Secretary Marshall told us that the Soviet Union—and I quote from the New York Times editorial of April 29—"made agreements impossible by insisting on conditions in both Austria and Germany which made inevitable not only a further drain on American resources, but also a continuous economic deterioration in all Europe, leading to new dictatorships and new strife."

The editorial—and I quote from it again because I agree with it—further says: "And though Mr. Marshall refrained from saying so, it is no secret that it is in such a situation that the Communists put their hope for further expansion."

Under these conditions, in the light of the intense and false propaganda over the radio, what are we going to do? What should we do?

Without discussing the value of the frequency we will lose, it is my opinion that it would be unwise to terminate this activity completely.

The views of Secretary Marshall in the matter have been strongly expressed. It seems to me that his views are worthy of deep consideration. Next to the President, Secretary Marshall is charged with the duty and responsibility of steering our ship of State. He has a duty and responsibility of a primary nature. Unless substantial progress is made toward a real peace settlement at the next meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers which is scheduled for next November, I cannot see where any good can come of further efforts. As I interpret world conditions and world events, the deadline or time limit is the next meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers. In the meantime, contrary to the recommendations, in fact, the urgings of Secretary Marshall, should we completely discontinue this activity?

We are also aware that private industry cannot properly carry on this activity, particularly outside the Western Hemisphere. The evidence from leading

figures in the radio field is evident in this respect.

You will note I have confined my remarks to the basic question of the continuance of this activity. While I have opinions which in part agree and in part do not agree with the criticisms of personnel and type of broadcast, I refrain from entering into them because they can be corrected if funds are appropriated to continue the broadcasts. I agree that with the continuance the best brains in this country in this specialized field should be obtained, even if some have to respond and do so at a sacrifice to themselves as they did during the war, in order that the maximum results for our country may be obtained. While World War II is over, peace does not prevail, and the peace is not won. Those in the radio field in whom everyone has confidence should, if necessary, respond to bring to this activity the maximum of success. I am sure they will gladly give their country of their brains and their time in the months ahead, and particularly between now and next November, as they so willingly did during the war period.

My remarks today are addressed to the basic question of the immediate necessity for continuing these broadcasts. I have hopes that this will be done in the House. In a sense it is still not too late. However, if it is not done in this body, I hope it will be done in the other branch, and that the conference committee will see that the funds the Senate makes available are finally appropriated to assure the continuance of this important and necessary type of broadcast.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me we should approach this problem knowing what we are doing and realizing what we are doing. We should approach this problem with the idea that if the Voice of America is to be continued it shall be the voice of America, and not something that will discredit and destroy America and the good will of other countries toward us.

The trouble with me is that I like to know what I am doing. Would to God that that idea would spread. Every time this broadcasting business has been up I have done something that I do not believe anyone else in the Congress has done: I have asked for copies of the broadcasts and I have read them. I know something about them. I am not so sure but that something must be done some time, and some time soon, with reference to these broadcasts; but for one solid year and a half the same management has been in charge of that operation, and there has been no accomplishment of putting the thing on a sound business basis where it was pulling ahead.

These broadcasts which I shall refer to are of recent origin, coming within the last few weeks, and I do wish some of those who are advocating this would come into my office and read these broadcasts.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Why is it not pos-

sible to print a copy of the broadcasts in the RECORD so that we can all see them? Why are they so secret? What is so secret about these broadcasts?

Mr. TABER. There is nothing secret about them. The only question is as to the volume of them. To print those broadcasts in the RECORD would make a RECORD 40 times the volume of the regular daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the lot of broadcasts that I have in my office.

Let me give you an illustration of what is involved. There are 15-minute broadcasts to foreign countries upon the life and character of Carrie Chapman Catt, an estimable woman who died within the last several months, but concerning whom the rest of the world would have very little idea and the present generation of Americans would also have very little idea.

Let me read to you one of the broadcasts to Russia:

The hero of today's Herald Tribune report has found a brilliant solution of his problem. On Long Island, in New York State, there are a number of abandoned railroad branch lines. Our bright veteran has surveyed the available plots and found himself a cozy railroad station built of red bricks. He then contacted the railroad authorities and leased the empty building for a song. Within a short time the abandoned station was transformed into a cozy house, consisting of a bedroom, living room, kitchen, and bath. The house is equipped with electricity, steam heat, radio, a kitchen range, electric refrigerator, and all other modern living equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Here is another line. They broadcast a number of book reviews covering a long period of time. Amongst the books was a book about the city of Denver. They tell how they used to shoot each other on sight and about the fellow who built an opera house there and the architect put Shakespeare's picture in the lobby. The man who had had the theater built, a silver tycoon, came in and ordered Shakespeare's picture taken out of the lobby and had his picture placed in the lobby instead.

Then there was another book on the anthology of American cities, by Robert S. Allen, telling how corrupt those cities were. There was a broadcast of that. Both of those things were designed deliberately to hold America up to ridicule. When an outfit does not know any better than to do those things, it is time we began to wake up and to get things straightened out. What I demand and what I believe must be done, if we are going to have a Voice of America, is that those things be cleaned up and that we have an outfit that is pulling for America and not trying to make us perfectly ridiculous and asinine.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The gentleman in mentioning book reviews that have

been given over this Voice of America broadcast, has evidently failed to mention the most famous of all reviews, the review of the book on the Wallace family, in which Mr. Henry Wallace was held out as the great American of all times, and the broadcast was made at the very moment he was in Europe attempting to sabotage the President's so-called foreign policy program.

Mr. TABER. That is correct, and it is pitiful. The only way we are going to get that thing cleaned up is to have it cleaned up before we make appropriations. I called this to the attention of the head of the State Department immediately after he was appointed. If we are going to have a Voice of America, let me suggest something. Amongst the best of our broadcasters today are Lowell Thomas and Fulton Lewis, Jr. They have probably as much range as any two broadcasters. There may be others. I am not trying to freeze anybody out. But those two men have staffs of six or seven. Four or five people with their proper staffs could take care of the broadcasting that needs to be done, with translators and people who would have to broadcast in those languages. Cut out the kind of thing that is just pusillanimous and silly.

I want to see a decent job done wherever we have a job to do. I want to see an end to those in the Department, who have not business being in charge of this kind of thing, and have them taken off the Federal pay roll, and the Federal pay roll carry only a set-up that may be necessary to do a decent job.

I hope the House will take an American position on this thing and not a position designed to destroy America, and not propose to continue something that is not being done right.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for one additional minute to answer a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Is it not a fact that this Voice of America broadcast has more than four times as many, or over 1,500 employees in New York—more than four times as many as any of the American networks have employed in New York City?

Mr. TABER. More than that. They have a whale of a force in Washington.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. But over 1,500 in New York?

Mr. TABER. Yes, and \$6,500,000 pay roll right here in Washington alone.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened with considerable interest to the statements of both the minority whip [Mr. McCormack] and the chairman of the House

Appropriations Committee [Mr. TABER]. I would like to make sure that all of the members of this committee understand another aspect of this problem which has not been discussed or explored thus far in the debate.

It happens that I am now serving as Chairman of the subcommittee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs which is holding hearings on a bill providing for a United States Information Service which includes this Voice of America program. It is H. R. 3342, which I introduced a week or so ago. Our hearings have now been under way for several sessions.

The report of the Appropriations Committee raises three questions about this particular program. The first is that it is not authorized by law. With that I can find no quarrel. I recognize that a point of order can be raised against this appropriation at this time. I anticipate that such a point of order will be raised because there is obviously enough opposition to the program so that any individual Member of the House can insist that it be authorized by law before it becomes a governmental practice.

Let me say frankly that with that position I have no quarrel. I am one of those who for a long time has felt that the function of the Appropriations Committee is to act as the fiscal committee of this House, to appropriate money to finance projects which have been authorized by legislation. I am glad that this somewhat belated, but I hope firm, attitude of the Appropriations Committee of the House has been announced. I hope it will become precedent. I hope that the Appropriations Committee will not write legislation into appropriation bills at this time or any other time because I think the integrity of the legislative committees of the House should be sustained.

So if the action on this appropriation is the forerunner of a firm and permanent and consistent program certainly I find no quarrel with this attitude of the Appropriations Committee which says simply that from now on they are not going to appropriate money for any purpose which has not been authorized by legislative action and which says that the legislative committees of the House are going to be protected in their position as legislative committees. Members of Congress generally will applaud this decision by the Appropriations Committee. We shall expect it to become a prevailing rule in the future and not simply be used as an isolated device for denying money for Voice of America broadcasts.

The second protest raised against this bill, however, deals with the heart of the program. It says that the Government should not be in the news business. That sounds perfectly reasonable to disciples of the free enterprise system such as we all are in this House. However, the stubborn fact remains that since the war we are appropriating or have appropriated between ten and twenty billion dollars for a reconstruction job to be done in the occupied areas in the world which we have recently defeated, or to be used in other sections of the world where we are interesting ourselves to the extent of granting funds or giving materials

or lending money. It is nothing more than good, canny Yankee business judgment to spend a small fraction of 1 percent of that amount to advertise abroad the objectives we seek with those many billions.

This matter of telling the true American story abroad is a job it seems to me that everybody agrees must be done, and I think the chairman of the Appropriations Committee is on record saying that he too believes that job must be done. We must help the rest of the world understand the purpose for which we are spending these billions of dollars. We must make certain that this burden upon the American taxpayer is not entirely a gesture of futility. Unless our purposes are understood abroad it is apt to become just a gesture of futility. It is imperative that we accompany these vast expenditures with a program of information and edification which will help them to procure and protect the peace.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. I think it is not only necessary that the world know why we are appropriating this money but also that it would help a great deal if we ourselves knew why we are appropriating the money.

Mr. MUNDT. I think that is correct.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I read with interest the gentleman's bill and wish to ask him whether in connection with what we are discussing today it would not be possible to include in the bill provisions to prevent these broadcasters from defaming America and conducting themselves in un-American ways.

Mr. MUNDT. I am coming to that aspect a little later in my remarks. It certainly is possible. My bill stipulates such safeguards specifically.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, it is perfectly apparent the gentleman will not have sufficient time to present his statement. I ask unanimous consent that his time may be extended for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Thank you, Mr. McCormack. Let us now get down to the problem we face. Here is a job of publicity for the American program which we all recognize must be done. Unfortunately, the private information sources in this country are unable to do it. They themselves have come before Congress and before governmental agencies saying they cannot provide the types of service in the areas of the world which require them. At this time there are 7 licensees of short-wave broadcasting in this country and they all say they are utterly unable as a commercial venture of their own to provide the programs required in various portions of the earth.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The gentleman's statement is entirely true, that they cannot afford through commercial support alone to furnish these broadcasts. Is it not also true that the privately-owned broadcasting companies of this country that have short-wave radio facilities can furnish this service, can furnish information for the State Department and for the other governmental departments, to foreign lands at a much lower cost than has been the case under the present program?

Mr. MUNDT. They cannot do it without financial assistance from the outside.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I say at a lower cost to the Federal Government.

Mr. MUNDT. Perhaps a better bargain can be driven through the terms of a new contract; however, the Federal Government contracts with these licensees and 50 percent of the programs are arranged by them.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. These contracts with the licensees are for the use of the physical facilities only. Cannot these same licensees furnish the programs under direction of the Government at much less cost than at the present time?

Mr. MUNDT. Fifty percent of the programs themselves are arranged by private licensees.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Does the gentleman mean to say that 1,500 employees of the State Department in New York are only doing half of the work of this broadcasting arrangement that we now have, and that these six or seven hundred in Washington are only doing a part of the work, that half of the service is being furnished by private industry?

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is correct. Half of the information and half of the programs are being furnished by private interests.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. Is it not a fact that these employees to which the gentleman refers are not only engaged in broadcasting but they are engaged in various other methods of disseminating the facts about America, such as moving pictures and the other activities of the department?

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is absolutely correct and to that should be added that they are also engaged in monitoring the broadcasts which Foreign Governments are sending out and which all too frequently are devoted to distorting and perverting our American principles and purposes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Does the gentleman believe that these broadcasts, the art and the material that has been furnished by this "Voice of America" and by this division of the State Department are directly representative of the American life and the American way of doing things?

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman believes that the broadcasts and the other informational services are rendering great support to the American concept abroad. The gentleman speaking is not willing to

defend every single individual broadcast, nor the "Circus Lady" nor the Wallace book. I recognize mistakes have been made and, if I may be permitted to proceed, I will explain why under the basic legislation which I have introduced those types of mistakes will be less frequent.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I ask that the gentleman explain to the House if he believes the people who are doing this work are all good Americans?

Mr. MUNDT. If the gentleman will give me time, I will enter into that question also. If they are not, however, my bill, H. R. 3342, contains a section which will definitely and completely correct that situation.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I understood that private broadcasting companies, in connection with Harvard University and certain other universities, were presently carrying on a program.

Mr. MUNDT. One of the seven licensees is a foundation, which includes the broadcasting of programs sponsored in part by Harvard University.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I am happy to know that the gentleman's subcommittee is considering this matter, because, as he says, it is vitally important. It is also vitally important that we recognize what private resources are doing in the direction of our foreign relations. It was brought out in a conference at which the gentleman was present, that World-Wide Radio was broadcasting in Greek on their own three times a week, but the State Department only admitted that after we questioned them in detail. We want the whole truth. It is true, of course, that they conduct some moving-picture exercises; however, the moving-picture industry itself is spending today \$2,000,000 of their own money in the field of foreign relations. Those things should be brought to the attention of the American people. We have had no success at all in getting the State Department to admit that anybody else but themselves were in this field. The American people are entitled to the truth.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended five additional minutes.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I see no point in discussing a matter that is in this bill which we are going to go into at some length when an amendment is offered to restore the item. I wonder if, for the reason of conserving time, we could not discuss and debate these matters when we come to them at that point in the bill. However, I shall not object.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Thank you all, sincerely, for your forbearance. I shall not yield at the moment because I want to continue with the points which I was endeavoring to make, and in another 5 minutes I shall conclude.

The second point is that we have asked that to be done which private industry, unaided, cannot do; there is no question about this fact.

The third point is the controversial one. The Appropriations Subcommittee says, with some accuracy in its report, that this program has not been efficiently administered. Certainly, it has made some very serious mistakes. It has done some things which I might even call blunders. But I call to the attention of the committee that this is a new venture; that it is an entirely new experience for the American Government in peacetime to present to areas of the world, with many, many different languages, broadcasts which are going to have the right kind of receptivity and the right kind of result in these countries.

Among the people now administering the program there is real honest controversy as to whether this program, for example, should be sort of a showcase for America, such as you have in front of a big department store, in which you place the items which you have for sale, but in which you place only your best items, the ones of which you are proud, the ones you think will have the biggest appeal to the passers-by. There is one line of argument holding that these broadcasts should be devoted exclusively to that kind of program. They insist with considerable persuasiveness that this information program should be in fact what I would call a showcase for America abroad.

There is also a valid argument that can be presented that these broadcasts should not be a showcase for America, but that, rather, they should be a mirror of America; that they should reflect what happens here; imaging abroad some of the bad things as well as some of the good things.

The Secretary of State leans in the direction of supporting those who believe that we should make these broadcasts a mirror of America. Secretary Marshall says these broadcasts should employ what he has so aptly called "the strategy of truth." Mr. Marshall stresses that you have to develop on the part of the listeners a respect for the objectivity of the programs; a respect for the fact that they do mix the bitter with the sweet.

I am not prepared to say whether this information service abroad should be a show case or a mirror for America. I am prepared to say however, that as this bill is developed during the hearings and through amendments, and as it is then screened through the Committee on Appropriations for the purpose of securing money for the services we authorize, Congress can write in the precautions which make it possible for us to voice our will as to whether this program should give only the sunshiney, pollyannic, happy side of America or whether it should present both sides of the picture. In my opinion America is great enough and good enough so that even if our foreign broadcasts are just an honest mirror of what

America is and how Americans live we will continue to develop and increase respect for the United States abroad.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman said a minute ago that he thought we should give both the good and the bad side.

Mr. MUNDT. I said I was not prepared to say, because there is great argument among those administering the program whether the program should be used as a show case or a mirror of American life. Whichever idea is used, however, I favor keeping the voice of America articulate abroad.

Mr. JENSEN. Can the gentleman tell me just when the new concept of salesmanship took place? I always thought that when a salesman went out to sell his goods, he told about the good things about his goods; he did not tell of the bad things. Now, if we are going to embark on a program to tell the world about the bad things of America, I think we are going far astray from the purposes of these broadcasts.

Mr. MUNDT. I think the gentleman has been approached by too many of those blue-sky stock salesmen who prey upon the rich farmers of Iowa, and who certainly give only the bright side of a picture. A good salesman these days does present an honest picture and does not try to sell his product as Utopia.

Mr. JENSEN. That is just talk. I am getting down to brass tacks. I am not floating around in mid-air here and saying a lot of words for nothing. I am trying to find out from the gentleman if it is necessary to spend millions and millions of dollars on this Voice of America to tell the people of the world of a lot of bad things that may be going on here. I do not think that is a good policy. The gentleman is putting himself in the role of a salesman now, he is trying to sell us right now on the idea that this is a good thing to keep up. We know there are a lot of bad things in it, but if we did not know it, would the gentleman as a salesman trying to sell this job to us tell us about all the bad things?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes. In fact, the burden of my speech has been to present the facts and to point out that this program is not above reproach; it is not above criticism. We are now holding hearings before my subcommittee on my bill for making this the proper type of program so that we can do what the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] says we should do, have the Voice of America articulated in such fashion that it is clearly and convincingly a real American voice.

Mr. Chairman, may I call attention to title IX, section 901 of my proposed legislation, H. R. 3342, as it is designed directly to eliminate some of the causes for most of the criticism which has been made against this idea to set up a permanent and continuing United States Information Service abroad.

Here is the language of that section:

No individual may be employed or assigned to duties under this act unless the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after such investigation as he deems necessary,

certifies that, in his opinion, such individual is loyal to the United States and such employment or assignment is consistent with the security of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, that provision assures us all that real, sturdy, Americans—proud of the American concept and eager to protect, preserve, and promote it—will administer and staff this information program. We can be positive under that provision that no Communists, or parlor pinks, or crypto-communists, or fellow travellers will have any part in this program in any way, shape, or form. That provision should permit us to consider the program on its merit without fear that it will be sabotaged by disloyal or apologetic Americans. That provision makes certain we will have as complete a house cleaning as is necessary and is warranted. It does precisely what the chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. TABER] has been suggesting. It sets up safeguards for the staffing of this program which are unequalled in almost any other legislation ever passed by Congress—they are as complete, in fact, as those which made certain of the loyalty of the men working on the so-called Manhattan project, the atomic-bomb project, during the days of war.

Colleagues, if the Voice of America has had a faulty lisp at times or a foreign accent, let us not cut the throat of the Voice of America to correct either its diction or direction. Let us rather guide it by congressional mandate and supervision to make certain it develops the sturdy American twang which we all desire it to demonstrate. All of you are invited to bring your ideas and suggestions before my subcommittee which is meeting daily. Any amendments you propose will be most carefully considered. It is our hope to bring this legislation before you at an early date and in such form that its safeguards and provisions will assure you all that this enabling legislation for an American information program abroad merits your approval so that new finances may be provided for it before the ending of the current fiscal year next July 1.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a certain degree of apprehension and bewilderment to what I have just heard. Just what are we trying to do? Are we undertaking to convince the world that we are crazy? If we are, this a fine program. We propose now to take how many million dollars to do this thing? If it were \$5 it would be too much.

Are there those in this body who are apprehensive that the libelers and the slanderers who are undertaking to whistle this country down the wind will not tell enough lies to make the people of foreign countries think we are as bad as they want the world to think we are? Who is it among this motely crew who has sense enough to mirror the people of this country to the world as we really are? I have seen some of this stuff they have been putting out. The representatives of the State Department say they want to the people of foreign countries to know what American women look like, and they get up a caricature, a squat creature of the muck and mire and hold

this misshapen thing up to the world as an American circus performer taking a rest.

We have Henry Wallace. He has been on the loose. He is not costing the tax payers of the country anything now. He has been to Europe and has misrepresented this country pretty thoroughly. He said we have a malicious purpose to police the borders of Russia in order to impose American imperialism upon the Russians. I noticed in yesterday's paper that Henry said the time has now come in this country for the Federal Government to nationalize the coal mines.

If it were not that some of the inmates are violent, we could empty our lunatic asylums and put the lunatics on the air. I just cannot bring myself to vote any money to finance a fool program like this.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENNINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. After reading what Wallace said in Europe and hearing of the broadcast boosting him at the time he was over there, I thought of the Irishman who came back after the First World War and said he found the French so darned ignorant he could hardly make them understand their own language. I am afraid Mr. Wallace had quite a good deal of trouble explaining communism to the Communists of Europe.

Mr. JENNINGS. Generally speaking, when someone is not using him to broadcast a record full of his malevolence he is as clear as mud on any subject to which he addresses himself. We just do not have competent people to carry on a program like this. If we have them, the State Department has failed to employ such persons. If the people of Europe, in spite of the billions of dollars that we have showered upon them—if the people of Europe after having been snatched as a brand from the burning—if the people all over Europe do not know that we are the kindest, most generous, and most sympathetic people on the face of the earth, no amount of silly broadcasting will enable them to realize these facts.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENNINGS. I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. RIZLEY. Referring to the statement made by the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota that he thinks we ought to sell the good as well as the bad, I understand that in this same program, before Mr. Wallace made his trip over there, the State Department used a great deal of money that we had appropriated to sell the countries of Europe on the merits of Henry Wallace, and most Republicans ought to know this—they used part of the money to sell the whole world and this country especially on the evils of the Republican Party.

Mr. JENNINGS. I never knew whether Mr. Truman sent boomerang-throwing Henry Wallace up in a trial balloon and forced him to jump out without a parachute, or whether Henry did it while running true to form on his own.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, let me point out just one other thing about selling America. I have been trying law-suits for a long time. If any lawyer should go into court and try a case with the purpose of showing the weak points of his client's case instead of leaving that to his adversary, such a lawyer should be bored for the simples. No man need ever worry that his adversary and his enemies will not point out his weak points. The thing to do if you have a cause that you wish to sell is to put your best food forward.

What is wrong with this country anyhow? If these people do not know that this is the one free Republic in all the world, if they do not know that this is perhaps the only solvent country in the world, if after we have paved the road of victory to Berlin and Tokyo with the dead and broken bodies of more than a million of our finest, our bravest, our strongest and best men, if they do not know these facts there is nothing in the world that will convince them of what the people of this country have done for them.

Let us keep this money and, if necessary, use to feed the hungry and clothe the naked.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words and ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, there is much that I lack in many ways so far as education and training is concerned. For instance, I have not been highly educated in art, but I am sure that we do have in the Congress many Members who are well trained in the arts and sciences and who have studied, with a great deal of care, during the last few weeks some of the material that is being sent out by our Government, at the expense of the American taxpayers, to give to the people of the world a true picture of American life so that they may know something about America; so that they may have some idea of what representative government stands for; so that they may learn what real liberty and true freedom actually mean.

In order that those of you who, like myself, have not had the opportunity to study art at home or in foreign lands may become better informed, I am going to take the liberty of passing around among you some of the pictures we are now spending good money to send abroad. I hope you will be kind enough to return them to the table. I hope that on your own time, and at the proper time, you will be kind enough to give to the House the benefit of your deductions and your understanding of just what these pictures represent in American life.

This picture, I think, represents sleepy-eyed potatoes in the springtime.

Here is a very fine illustration. I am sure that from it some of you may now be able to understand what a great contribution we are making to peace abroad. I would like especially to have the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] explain just exactly what this picture represents.

Here is one that has a colonial hat placed jauntily upon a skeleton. I am sure the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] can explain its meaning in his own time. I am certain he will be interested in it.

I have quite a number of other pictures if anyone wants to see them. Anyone who ever lived along the seashore would recognize this picture, either as a fish or the Wreck of the Hesperus. You may make your own decision.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Have you some that you can show the ladies?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Oh, yes. I have some that I can show the ladies. I will ask the lady if she ever saw another lady with the physical characteristics that this particular picture portrays? Is it representative of our American womanhood? I pray not.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I never saw her pose for a picture.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That is what is known in the newspaper business as leg art, in case the lady is interested.

Here is a very, very symbolic picture. I am not sure just what it is, but I am certain the Members would like to look at it.

Here is a picture of a maze that I am sure all of you can find your way out of, if you will look at it carefully and study it. Is it truly representative of American life?

Here is another beautiful picture I think you may all enjoy. It is a remarkable conception of what our Republic stands for, and here is a picture which I believe should be entitled "Congress at Work."

This is a hunting scene that I am sure is typical of some of the work of our aboriginal ancestors here in America.

Here is another picture I am sure you can understand. Of course, there is no congressional mind that cannot grasp the full significance of this picture. I would like for the gentleman from California to study it. If he wishes he can interpret it for us. Perhaps he can give us some idea of what it really means.

Of course, everyone recognizes this picture. This is the Washington trolley system that we have here in our Capital city. It is typical.

I am sure the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], will be interested in this particular picture. Perhaps he can explain it to his constituents when he gets home.

Here is another picture. The only thing I can recognize is the word "Smith." So I am convinced it is either a portrait of Dr. SMITH of Ohio or Judge SMITH of Virginia, but I am not sure which one. This is supposed to be an exhibit, by the way, which truly represents what is going on here in America.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, is it important that it be determined which one it is?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Oh, yes. I think we should address a resolution of inquiry to the State Department.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield briefly.

Mr. BUSBEY. I merely wish to advise the gentleman from Ohio that if he will read today's RECORD he will see where I inserted information showing that 20 of these artists have definite Communist affiliations and backgrounds.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Thank you, Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. BENDER. Is this picture supposed to be some part of a horse?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am not sure; it may be one of our modern State Department employees, at rest.

Mr. RANKIN. This one is of the Eleanor Club, I may say to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am glad to have that information, because I am totally uninformed as to what these pictures really do represent. I am just a dumb American who pays taxes for this kind of trash.

Let me say, with all the seriousness at my command, that if there is a single individual in this Congress who believes this kind of tripe is doing any good toward the advancement of world peace, or toward bringing a better understanding of American life, then he should be sent to the same nut house from which the people who drew this stuff originally came. Why, it is simply ridiculous that we put up with this kind of waste of the taxpayers' money for one moment. After all, we do have some responsibility, here in the Congress, to the people we represent. This material, of course, is quite humorous, but it is also a great tragedy that we have representing us today in our Government—in a State Department—those who would spend the people's money for this sort of stuff. We ought to be ashamed of ourselves and we should clean out those who are responsible for such a situation.

However, I have no criticism of General Marshall. He is a great man, with a reputation as an organizer, but he has not had an opportunity to reorganize the State Department. I say, however, that it is about time he starts to reorganize the State Department, or it will wreck him while he is abroad trying to represent the United States in world conferences. Until he does, reorganize this department, until he does get rid of these people who not only are not truly representative of America, but actually do not understand America and cannot speak our language, we can only say: "No more appropriations for such nonsense."

I will support an information program whenever the State Department comes here and presents to the Congress the right kind of program; but until it does bring to us a proper kind of information program, which will be run by people who understand America and who are loyal to America, then I am going to oppose any appropriation whatsoever for this type of "bunk."

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the statement just made by my friend from Ohio, and the reaction he got from the Membership shows just how impossible it is for us to make progress with this activity of the State Department until confidence in personnel is established.

I have been saying to friends in the State Department for some time that until Congress became convinced that the influence of the old OWI had been completely eliminated it would be impossible to get any money whatsoever for the carrying on of this work. The photographs which the gentleman from Ohio has distributed here on the floor is in the main a picture of the old OWI which I think was completely controlled by those who exercised an influence detrimental to our country as a whole. I feel, however, that it is due the assistants in the State Department who is in charge of this activity at the present time that I should say that I am convinced that since he took the position which he holds he has endeavored to clean up that branch of the Department over which he presides. I am not convinced, however, that the progress in this respect has been made that might have been made if the cleaning up operation had been handled with less care and tender consideration for the people who were responsible for the bad reputé into which this branch has fallen. Mr. Benton is a man of great ability and if given fair support he would make a record of which all would be proud. There is no abler man in the State Department.

I want to make this observation, and I think I am correct, that in the expenditures that we are making abroad in order to promote our influence and protect our welfare it will not be possible to get full benefit of the money which is being expended unless we can take our story to the people that we are trying to help. You are not going to be able to combat successfully this foreign influence with money. It is going to take more than that. The good will and informational program which the State Department is carrying on is a thing that must be continued, but again I want to say for the benefit of the State Department it is perfectly apparent they will not get a dime until they have washed out this whole set-up and regained the confidence of the Congress to the extent that the Congress will believe that only those who are pro-Americans will be used to administer the program. This is something that Mr. Benton can do and will do if given proper support.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I just want to call the attention of the gentleman from Georgia

to the fact that no American drew those crazy pictures.

Mr. COX. I cannot think it reasonable to suppose that a sane person drew them or that a man with any common sense at all would have distributed them.

Mr. RANKIN. They are Communist caricatures that are sent out to mislead the rest of the world as to what America is like.

Mr. COX. These pictures are the same kind of art that you saw so prominently displayed during the World Fair in New York. It is not the sort of Americanism which I, like the gentleman from Ohio, am able to understand.

Mr. RANKIN. Until there is a house cleaning of the State Department that is the kind of embarrassment the American people are going to be subjected to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished and able chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is one of the most valuable Members of this House. He is hard-working and conscientious. He is diligent in the discharge of his duties. He is utterly devoted to the unpleasant task that has been assigned him, and he should have the sympathetic understanding and full cooperation of every Member of this House in trying to cut the cost of Government to the bone. I could say the same fine complimentary things about the chairman of the subcommittee, my good personal friend, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], who is handling this particular bill. Therefore it is with some reluctance that I must say that on this measure—and much to the amazement, no doubt, of many of my friends—I am forced to differ with these gentlemen.

I know you can resort to the art of satire and ridicule. Frankly I have practiced it myself on occasion. But this is too serious a matter to laugh out of court. This Foreign Information Service is in its infancy. It is a new set-up. I am aware that it has made many grievous mistakes; many of the parts of its program have been silly, and some of it has been downright dangerous. And, I agree with former speakers who have said that we need a housecleaning in the State Department. God knows that housecleaning is long overdue. Jimmy Byrnes got rid of a lot of the Reds, but some pinks still remain. I think General Marshall, if given a fair opportunity and sufficient time, will get rid of them. It is going to take more than a stiff broom furnished us by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER]. We will need a pitchfork and a scoop shovel. But, why should we kill a foreign-information program simply because of some mistakes that have been made?

I declare unto you that ideas are the most powerful weapons on earth. An idea is something that cannot be destroyed by a shell or a bomb.

Mind is more powerful than matter. John Huss, the Bohemian reformer and martyr, was burned at the stake, but the cause he espoused was not destroyed.

Eighty-three years later a great Italian soul with irrepressible energy, unconquerable convictions, and flaming eloquence was hanged and burned, but his love of liberty, his sense of decency, and justice still live. Giralamo Savonarola is not dead! Abraham Lincoln was assassinated but freedom of the colored race was not destroyed in this country, the Union was not divided, and the ideas of the Great Emancipator still live in the minds of men. Indeed, the Great Teacher of all time was nailed to a cross by an angry mob, but the Crucifixion did not destroy, rather it only served to encourage the growth and spread of Christianity throughout the world. Such is the power of an idea and an ideal.

"As a man thinketh, so is he." That is not only good gospel; that is sound psychology, and history is repelte with instances that prove the truth of that statement. A nation is no different from an individual. As a nation thinketh, so is it. And, logically and inevitably, action follows thought.

What gave rise to nazism? What made Hitler possible? It was because of the philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche. It was the doctrine of a superman, the super race that brought forth Hitler, Himmler, Goering, Goebels, and all their murderous gang. It was the philosophy on von Freitschke and von Bernhardt that "might makes right" and "necessity knows no law."

Perhaps one of the greatest mistakes from a selfish point of view, Great Britain made in the First World War was when she brought a million Indians and Hindus from India to the Western Front to do the housekeeping of the allied Armies. That million Hindus got a look and taste of European life. They became indoctrinated with Western ideas. They saw for the first time in their lives how other people were living. When the war was over and they returned to India, there were a million ambassadors clamoring for India's freedom. Gandhi, a successful barrister and honor graduate of Oxford, left South Africa and returned to India, and that movement for freedom has been going on in India until 375,000,000 people today are seething with revolt and rebellion, and the Indians will obtain their independence next year. Whether it will be for good or ill remains to be seen. Only time can tell.

I want to say to you gentlemen here this afternoon, in my opinion one of our greatest assets in dealing with Soviet Russia—and we will reap the benefit before too long—is the fact that for the first time in their lives hundreds of thousands of Russian soldiers were allowed to leave their own country and to penetrate the countries of central and eastern Europe. In spite of the devastation, wreckage and ruin, these Russians saw villages and towns and the way of life of other peoples in Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Austria, preferable to their own.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHORT. I appreciate very much this additional time.

These hundreds of thousands of Russians who came into central and eastern Europe and mingled, more or less, in spite of the restrictions imposed upon them, with the peoples of other countries, have seen people living in devastated areas much better than most Russians have ever lived. Russia is recalling these soldiers from the occupied areas because she is fearful of the views they might express in clandestine meetings on their return home. She does not want her people to know the actual conditions in other lands. Recently I was talking to a good friend of mine who has spent several years in Russia and who speaks the Russian language fluently. He talked to me off the record. I asked him about conditions. He said, "Dewey, conditions inside Russia are terrible. The people are war-worn and weary. They do not want to fight anyone again." Of course, we know there are about 40 men who would set up world-wide communism at any cost, using every artifice, lie, trickery, and device in order to destroy the bourgeoisie and establish the rule of the proletariat. But I am convinced that these Russian soldiers who are coming back from Europe to their own country are dissatisfied with things in Russia. They are beginning to question, after all, this utopia that has been dinned into their ears and the lies that have been told them. They have seen for themselves life outside Soviet Russia and are now asking, Is life at home so good after all? They are thinking even though they cannot talk.

I say to you, the only way we can penetrate the iron curtain at this time is by the same sort of psychological penetration practiced by the Soviets themselves. It is that infiltration, that psychological penetration practiced by the Soviets that goes into every country in advance of their conquering armies. They soften the enemy before they attack. Their motto is, "Divide and conquer." How foolish it would be because of certain errors and grave mistakes made by this new infant agency to wipe it out altogether. If we hope to establish the free economic, democratic, way of life in this world, then we must assume these enormously increased responsibilities that have been bequeathed to us at the close of this global conflict. The only way we can penetrate this wall of secrecy today, unless we are willing to declare war and go in with our armies and drop our bombs, is by way of radio, the newspaper and the psychological warfare that saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of our soldiers both in the First and the Second World Wars.

In 1922 when I was a student at Heidelberg, I asked my professor, Herr Hoopes, one day who won the war. The answer was, "Lord Northcliffe's newspapers and Woodrow Wilson's 14 points are what won the war," because literally hundreds of thousands, in fact, millions of pamphlets containing the 14 points

were dropped over the German lines. When the Germans picked up those pamphlets and read about the right of self-determination, of territorial integrity, they threw away their rifles and went home and refused to return to the front lines. In fact, the revolution broke out in Munich 60 days before the armistice in 1918, and that revolution assumed far greater proportions than the outside world has ever guessed.

From this global conflict that has just closed General Eisenhower knows the value of psychological warfare, "Wild Bill" Donovan knows the value of it, and so does George Marshall, who only recently has made a plea that the Congress not abdicate these functions and obliterate this agency.

Let us clean it up and put it in order. Do not kill it. These men know that the psychological penetration we made not only to the armed forces of our enemies but to the subjugated peoples in occupied territories and citizens of the neutral powers did much to win us support of the underground and brought the war to a speedy termination, thus saving thousands upon thousands of American lives. So let us not act here wholly in a spirit of emotion or prejudice. William Benton, after all, regardless of what anyone here thinks about him, has proved himself a successful businessman. You do not have to argue to hard-headed practical businessmen in America about the value of advertising. Just read any magazine or newspaper. I know that Bill Benton is reasonable—he is approachable and agreeable—and I think he will welcome any constructive criticism that Congress may have to offer.

Mr. Chairman, today we are facing a war of ideas, a war between the totalitarianism of communism and the freedom of a constitutional representative Republic. Through the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs the Department of State provides a vehicle for presenting democratic ideas overseas and combatting the misrepresentations of the United States so prevalent abroad. I believe it is most important to this country that we maintain a vigorous foreign information program, and I hope that Congress will pass the bill recently introduced by the gentleman of South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], giving basic authority for the Department's foreign information activities, and I hope also that Congress will make available adequate appropriations for this important work. I realize that the appropriation in this bill for this specific activity is perhaps subject to a point of order because it is unauthorized and might be considered as legislation on an appropriation bill.

Recently some of us returned from the Near East, where we attended a meeting of the Interparliamentary Union at Cairo, Egypt. In Turkey and Greece we found that the Voice of America is coming through and reaching many people. If the Voice of America is stilled, and other activities of the United States Information Service terminated, we would have no effective way of combatting the wave of misrepresentation of the United States daily beamed to these and neigh-

boring countries by Radio Moscow. We would be playing a game with two strikes already called against us.

As Ann O'Hare McCormick pointed out in a recent editorial article in the New York Times, the national interest requires that the Voice of America be heard where at present it cannot be heard.

In the World as it is, a world of competitive systems and competitive propaganda, the United States has to compete in every way it can—

Mrs. McCormick said—

To win in this competition, nothing is so important as to make our system work politically, socially, economically. Retreat on any of these fronts is fatal to the cause of democracy everywhere. The next important thing is to let people know that it works. Money has to be spent to tell the story, to give the population of the Soviet Union and eastern Europe some idea of America other than the image etched on their minds by incessant false propaganda. If a thousand listeners in the upper ranks of the Communist Party hear the Voice of America it is worth the investment. Congress takes a grave responsibility in silencing a whisper that has already begun to echo as far away as Siberia and Baku.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1 the State Department has asked for approximately \$31,000,000 for its overseas information program. This is but a minute fraction of the amount proposed for the budget of the armed services. It is perhaps a fourth of the cost of a modern battleship, and represents only the cost of a few bombers. Expenditures for overseas information must properly be considered a premium for peace insurance, and if this money can help in promoting a better understanding of the United States abroad it will be producing dividends that will accrue to the benefit of future generations of Americans.

We must not lose the war of ideas by default. Today we battle for men's minds. Through the Voice of America and the other activities of the United States information service the facts about America and the American way of life reach into the countries behind the so-called iron curtain, giving support and nurture to the idea of representative self-government. We must always remember the potency of an idea. You cannot prevent people from thinking by bayonets. Keep the idea of freedom alive, and it may well be that in the long run the peoples now exposed to totalitarianism, terrorization, and communistic propaganda will halt the tide of communism and enable freemen to move forward as the basis of a new and peaceful world order.

We need friends abroad, and to win friends, it is essential that our policies be understood and fully known to the peoples of the world. We must be strong, with a stable economy, and the world must know that we are strong, with a sound economy, and not on the verge of an economic crash as hinted by the Moscow propaganda.

The information program is really part of our defense program, for one of its principal missions is to overcome the misrepresentations and correct the distortions that are one of the factors that may

lead to another war. And another global war will spell the death of our modern civilization.

Short-wave radio is an effective instrument for reaching foreign peoples. It can reach illiterate people, and no censorship in the receiving country can distort or suppress its message. Outside the United States it is estimated that there are 20,000,000 radio sets capable of receiving shortwave programs. It is essential that American democracy be able to speak with a voice of its own on the international stage. To silence the Voice of America, and halt the overseas information program would deprive us, in this critical period in international affairs, of an instrument vitally important in carrying out our peaceful objectives.

Mr. Chairman, perhaps it is because of my abysmal ignorance due to lack of education and travel and my brief service in this Body that it is utterly beyond my comprehension why or how Members in this Chamber can vote \$400,000,000 aid to Greece and Turkey and then refuse to vote less than one-twelfth of that amount to be spent in this essential work by our own Department of State.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, I was in the Chamber at the time the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] gave the membership the benefit of looking at photographic proofs of some of the paintings that have been used by the State Department in its program. I noticed that as many Members looked at them it created a feeling of levity and there was some outright laughter. There has been a good deal of criticism about the paintings selected by the State Department.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know who selected these paintings for use in this information program, but I would not be surprised if perhaps nearly every one of the paintings that were exhibited had either received a prize or at least honorable mention in some of the exhibits of this country. I say that for the reason that it only occurred to me as I looked at some of them that my district has the honor of having located in it the Carnegie Institute, and that there for many, many years we have held national exhibitions of art, as well as international exhibitions, and within the past 15 or 20 years I would say that at least three-fourths of the time the paintings that won first prize were what is called abstract painting.

I know that I have never understood them, nor really appreciate their artistry. I believe that if it were left to the votes of the general public that the paintings awarded first prize, and which were selected by the board of artists who make the awards, would never have won first prize.

So, I suggest to you Members here today not to let the exhibitions of these paintings sway you in your judgment. Do not let it sway you in making up your mind as to whether or not this program being carried on by the Secretary of State is a good program or in the interests of the United States.

I know that every time in the last 5 years that first prize was awarded in an

art exhibition at Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh practically every newspaper ridiculed the selection, ridiculed the award, and asked, in effect, "Who knows what this means?" "Is it art, and if it is art, I assume we do not know anything about art."

Even columnists who are nationally known, take it as their theme that we had better give up on the subject of art; that the general public does not know what art is. So I am jumping at the conclusion that perhaps every one of these paintings that were shown to the membership this morning were paintings that had received either honorable mention, or a first prize, or other prize in an exhibition.

I join in everything that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] said, particularly when he called attention to the fact that we should not use ridicule or levity in order to arrive at a just and fair conclusion on this subject of an information program by the Department of State.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield.

Mr. JARMAN. In other words, if I understand the gentleman correctly, he means to indicate that he is not a connoisseur of art.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That is correct.

Mr. JARMAN. But that he doubts seriously whether the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] and other Members of this body, are any more connoisseurs than he is? I thoroughly agree with him if that is his position.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I just hope that a view of these reproductions will not have any effect in arriving at the proper conclusion.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield.

Mr. CHELF. I sincerely believe that if Members of Congress and the American people as a whole throughout this country cannot understand these pictures, that most certainly they ought not to be sent overseas.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I do not know how any board would select the pictures to be used, but I do not know of any better group to select than the board selected by the Carnegie Institute of Art. I do not think we should leave it to any lay group or to Members of Congress or any other such group. I do not see how we might do anything better than to select pictures that had won approval and prizes.

Mr. CHELF. If any pictures are sent abroad, we should see to it that they represent the American home or family life. Not some silly thing that resembles the north end of a south-bound freight train which inadvertently is headed west.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Probably there would be more disagreement about that than there is about these.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, the omission from this appropriation bill of money for continuing the Department's information program should not be taken to mean that we are abandoning the program of broadcasting information about the United States to the nations of the world. There is now pending H. R. 3342 which proposes by specific legislation to authorize not only the broadcasting of such information to other nations but a program of cultural and educational interchange as well. The bill will undoubtedly be revised as the hearings and the debate show need for revision but the essential idea is there. The important point now, however, is that the failure to appropriate for the Voice of America broadcasting activities in this bill should not be considered anywhere as an abandonment of the basic American program for letting other nations know how we live what we think, and what are our intentions. Such a program is a basic function of our foreign policy; for what is foreign policy if not a combination of men's hopes, aspirations, fears, and prejudices. Is it not true that the very thing we complain about now is lack of information in foreign countries about why we in the United States are spending enormous sums of money to help the world to reconstruct itself? The peoples of the world want to know whether this is co-operation in reconstruction or some new form of imperialism. Only information about ourselves will put down rumor and misrepresentation about our motives. Stories about the aggressive intentions of the United States, or its dollar diplomacy, will be found to have no validity by peoples who are given the facts about the United States. Even an expenditure of \$30,000,000 for such a program if it is found to cost that much to do the job right, should be found justified on the facts, for it is only one-third of 1 percent of the minimum amount of \$10,000,000,000 we are estimated to have invested in world reconstruction since VJ-day. An appropriation only for institutional advertising by any company in that percentage would be considered very modest. We have specifically written into the foreign relief bill the other day and the Greek-Turkish aid bill passed last Friday, provisions that representatives of our press, radio, and movies shall freely circulate in the benefited countries. We want to know a lot about them. Is it not just as sure that we want them to know a lot about us? I agree that such a program must be dignified, factual, and truly representative of the best in our country. But we are the leaders of the world in the techniques of telling a business story. It is high time we became leaders of the world in telling our economic, political, and social story. I fail to comprehend the limited view which would vote hundreds of millions for relief and foreign assistance and stop at voting a few millions for the right kind of a program to tell what we are doing and why. For the lack of these few millions the world and ourselves

could easily lose the benefit of all the hundreds of millions. The bill for a foreign information program will come before the House in due course and I trust that it will be well received and passed, for that and that alone can be the justification for leaving out the appropriation now.

[Mr. SHAFER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest to this debate. I cannot refrain at this time from expressing my opinion upon this very important piece of legislation.

We have lately concluded hostilities engaged in by more than 10,000,000 of our young men and young women. Many of those young men who survived that struggle sit before me in this House today. We are now engaged in a great struggle to win to our concept of government the peoples of the earth, because the future peace is bound up in the success or failure of the United Nations.

I am disturbed about the lack of an appropriation for the State Department Information Service.

In these days, following the close of the shooting period of war, we look hopefully toward a just and lasting peace. The whole world does. Many want peace the easy way. They want to shun self-denial and to run away from the hardships incident to obtaining peace. In our urge to forget the blood and tears of war and to return to the pursuits of peace in which we engaged before the war, we often lose sight of the fact that we have invested at least \$300,000,000,000 in this war and the peace which we hope will follow it. A considerable sum of money, to say the least. This vast sum of money is a minor item, however, when compared to the thousands of our finest young men and young women who lost their lives in this war. There are also the countless thousands returned to us broken in body and mind who are in our hospitals all over the world—victims of the fight to bring peace to the world.

America must be strong physically and spiritually to be able to help finish the work which these, our gallant sons and brave daughters, have begun at so great a sacrifice. We cannot do it by running from the issues. We cannot do it by dodging the responsibility.

We are not a warlike people. This makes it hard for us to keep prepared for peace. The realization that we must be strong for peace as well as for war is hard for the average American. The one necessity tends to confuse the other necessity in our concept of duty.

During these unsettled days before the treaties of peace are signed; before the United Nations, now in its infancy, has grown strong enough to keep the peace, it is necessary that we remain strong. We are a friendly nation and a generous people. We desire no advantage. Our hope is that the nations of the world will learn to live together as good neigh-

bors. Nothing, therefore, can be a greater force for peace than a strong America, spiritually sensitive to justice.

My belief is that the first line of defense for peace in America is the composite will of the American people to see the United Nations succeed. To do that with the same unselfish spirit which we manifested during the war; it is essential that we have unity at home; that we be determined that all the suffering and heartache of this war were not endured in vain.

The second line of defense is our armed services. We must have an Army, a Navy, and an Air Force strong enough to make our presence felt wherever our word is given in a world struggling for peace. Our armed services must be arms of justice and decency and freedom for all peoples and not for conquest, as they have always been in the past.

Our third line of national defense is a strong domestic economy. Right now we are having difficulties, including strife between labor and management, high prices, shortages, taxes, debt reduction, and all the myriad problems of our daily living.

Fourth in our line of defense is rarely mentioned in that connection, and it is the one that I wish to stress today.

I refer to the request of the State Department for funds to permit that Department to engage in selling America to the world in those places where our privately owned press, publications, and radio cannot go and do not go.

All over this land chambers of commerce are busy day and night selling to their neighboring communities and to the world at large those things which set these particular communities apart as special attractions to the home seeker, the industries seeking locations for plants, and as places of rest and recreation for people on tour. Millions of dollars are spent this way each year in the United States selling good will.

The United States today is the leading country in the world in its freedom, its culture, its industry, and its religion. We must keep that leadership. Developments in radio and air transportation have made us next-door neighbors to every other place on earth. We are only 60 hours away from the farthest part of the globe in travel and only an instant away by radio.

It is not enough that we be strong physically. As I have said, we must be strong spiritually. We must have an abiding belief in the concept of the brotherhood of all mankind; to be aware of the hunger and heartache of our brothers in all places. If we have that spirit, then we will want to tell our story to the world and we will tell it with our heart in it.

Unfortunately, selfishness still plays a big role in world affairs. We, ourselves, do not have entirely clean hands on that score. As a result, misunderstandings and jealousies have arisen between neighbors, and in some places our story is not told nor is it received. America must accept that challenge in its true sense of good will and tell her story in its full light wherever there are people to receive it—by press, by radio, by messenger. When people know all the facts they can

be trusted to solve the most difficult problems. Let us give the State Department the funds needed to carry on this work in conjunction with the press and radio of our country. The State Department must go where private means of communication cannot go because of the cost involved and consequent loss to private enterprise in the effort. No greater defense from war nor a greater force for peace can be developed than a complete understanding of one another's problems—and that understanding can never be had without the people of the world having the full and complete truth.

If we can get our story told, the most doubting neighbors will completely understand that we, in America, long for peace above everything in the world; that we have neither the desire nor the intent to try to impose our ideology of government upon anyone on this earth; that it is our ideal of government that the lowliest citizen has the same rights as the most powerful; that a man can worship God in the manner which pleases him; that he can get up anywhere at any time and criticize his public officials from the President of the United States down to a constable in the smallest township. He can do this and have no fear that he will be stood up against a wall and shot for doing it or of even being punished at all; that his son or daughter, born and reared in the most humble of circumstances, can become the President of a great university, the head of a great hospital, the pastor of the greatest church, or even the President of his country. Yes; when people all over the world understand what our heart is and what our soul is, then we will be far nearer to a just and lasting peace.

Often the news from this country is distorted as it reaches other lands. Where nations are in strife economically or in war, the news is often colored to fit the pleasure of the one sending it or disseminating it. The opposition pounces upon the mistakes which have been made and magnifies them and never mentions the good which may have been done. Statements are studied and selections from the statements are taken which are least favorable. They are pulled from the context and told as the truth. This happens, unfortunately, among nations and is not conducive to better understanding.

What we are endeavoring to do is to get the truth across firmly but in friendship.

When some other nation misunderstands an act of one of our citizens and erroneously jumps to the conclusion that his acts and statements represent the thought and will of America, we must combat that with the most powerful weapon we have—the truth.

What we want the world to know is that here in America we are a country of divergent interests yet withal we are one of the other. The mills of the North and the East, the grain of the great Midwest, the cotton of the South, the cattle ranges of the West and Southwest, the booming new industry of the Pacific coast, are all part of this great land; labor, and management, and Agriculture dependent upon each other to such a degree that the

economic illness of the one affects vitally the other two. Our churches, our schools, our hospitals, are all monuments to the free expression given to the everyday, average American. It is America.

This one ideal must exist throughout the world. Otherwise, from generation to generation, the youth of our country will be called upon to go forth to fight to preserve this democracy. And that because those of us before them failed in our duty and ran from our responsibility.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, we have been quite liberal in the matter of time for general debate. So far we have merely read the enacting clause of the bill. We have not started reading the bill itself. I am sure there will be plenty of opportunity for every Member to speak under the 5-minute rule.

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the enacting paragraph do now close and that we start reading the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries and expenses, Department of State: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; health service program as authorized by the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); not to exceed \$26,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State; purchase of uniforms for chauffeurs; purchase of 14 passenger motor vehicles, including 1 at not to exceed \$3,000; and dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$15,000); rental of tie lines; stenographic reporting and translating services by contract and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; expenses as authorized by title VII (except sec. 705), of the Foreign Service Act of 1946; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a); not to exceed \$40,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of State as required by the act of June 28, 1944; the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and maintenance and operation of passport and despatch agencies established by the Secretary of State; \$20,000,000, of which \$2,000 is for claims determined and settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 601): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for necessary expenses, except person alservices, in carrying out the provisions of section 4 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930," approved June 12, 1934, as amended (19 U. S. C. 1354).

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GARY: Page 2, line 18, after the semicolon insert "acquisition, production, and free distribution of informational materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through individuals, including aliens, or public or private agencies (foreign or do-

mestic), and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of an information program outside of the continental United States, including the purchase of radio time (except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee), and the purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission and reception, the acquisition of land and interests in land (by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise) for radio broadcasting and relay facilities, and the acquisition or construction of buildings and necessary improvements on such lands; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operations of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; not to exceed \$13,000 for entertainment."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order this is not authorized by law and it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, may I ask that the gentleman reserve his point of order?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order so that the gentleman may be heard.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to restore the information and cultural program to this bill.

May I say that if the information and cultural program is one-tenth as effective abroad as it has been in this country, it is worth 10 times the amount that we spent or will spend for it. In this country it has the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], chasing the Circus Lady and the sedate chairman of our subcommittee reading the Memoirs of Hecate County.

Now let me read to you what the committee offers as an alternative program to the present information and cultural program of the State Department. On page 7 of the committee report there appears this language:

The alternatives to this program, it would seem, are (a) UNESCO, a United Nations undertaking and in which a tremendous interest is developing, and which, as established, will truly represent the views of American people.

I have no disposition whatever to criticize UNESCO. To the contrary, I hope that it will accomplish the purposes for which it was organized. But let me read you what the same committee in the same report on page 12 has to say about UNESCO:

The committee could not understand why, out of the total of 132 executive personnel

already employed by UNESCO, only 14 are from the United States, and out of a total of 259 clerical personnel only 7 are from the United States. It is hoped, however, when this Organization is more firmly established, that a proper ratio of personnel from the United States will be employed.

The committee recommends as an alternative for the Voice of America that we turn this program over to UNESCO, and in the same breath complains that UNESCO at the present time has a personnel recruited almost entirely from other countries. I submit that the Department of State is the more logical and a better qualified agency to interpret America to the rest of the world.

We have heard a lot of criticism of this program. The Wallace program was mentioned on the floor a few moments ago. I hold in my hand a copy of the Wallace broadcast that was sent over the Voice of America. I challenge any one in this House to point out any place in this broadcast where Henry Wallace is praised. As a matter of fact, it is a review of a book on the Wallace family, a family which for a long time adhered to the Republican Party. Now, here is what the broadcast said:

Through the history of this family there runs, like a red thread, the eternal struggle for an improvement of the situation of the American farmer. Whenever the members of this family turned to agriculture and its problems, their achievements were considerable. When they turned to other problems, the success was dubious.

I know of no program which has been more abused than this program which has been conducted by the Information and Cultural Service.

Gentlemen, we should not junk this program at this time, over the protest of General Marshall, and over the protest of other men who are serving this country in foreign fields. Secretary Harri-man has said, "I could not properly have discharged my duties either at Moscow or in London without it."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Does the gentleman from Nebraska wish to be heard further on the point of order?

Mr. STEFAN. I make the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Virginia desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. GARY. I do not, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule. It is the opinion of the Chair that the amendment does propose legislation on an appropriation bill, the functions therein referred to not being authorized by law.

The point of order is sustained.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GARY: On page 3, line 1, strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$30,000,000."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is this: On yesterday I called the attention of the House to the fact that not only had we eliminated the program of the Information and Cultural Service from the bill but in the office of the Secretary of the Depart-

ment of State we had tremendously reduced the regular appropriation. The Secretary of State under the item of salaries and expenses in the Secretary's office and for the work in this country asked for \$47,046,000. This amount was reduced to \$20,000,000, which was a reduction of \$27,000,000. Of that \$27,000,000, \$21,874,000 was for the Information and Cultural Service. \$1,769,000 was for the Intelligence Service, and the balance was for the regular activities of the Department.

The \$21,874,000 has been ruled out on a point of order. I seek by this amendment to restore \$10,000,000 of those funds, \$5,000,000 for the regular activities of the Department and \$5,000,000 for those activities within the Office of Information and Cultural Affairs which are authorized by law.

There are certain activities which are definitely authorized by law. One of those is the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, which is a definite program of the Department of State and is carried on by this office. Another is the UNESCO staff itself. In other words, we have recognized the international organization of UNESCO, and we have placed in the State Department and in the Office of Information and Cultural Affairs the necessary funds for the State Department to cooperate with that organization in an effort to work out its program. That amount is \$157,000. In addition, we have the Division of Libraries and Institutes, which is authorized by law, and the Exchange of Persons Division, which provides for the exchange of students and technicians between the various countries.

The amendment which I have offered will merely restore to the Office of the Secretary the amount he requested of Congress and which he said is essential to carry out the functions of his office. It also restores the cuts in the intelligence program, a very essential program, and those portions of the information and cultural program which are authorized by law.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment seeks to restore the OIC, which was taken out of this bill on a point of order. The Committee on Foreign Affairs is holding hearings at this time to get some legislation to restore this program.

We have to start cutting down some of the expenses of government. The people have been asking us to do it. It is necessary. Let me point out to the Congress the statement regarding the growth of the Department of State and the number of employees. We state in our report that the salaries and expenses totaled \$2,728,347 in 1940. They jumped to \$3,453,000 in 1941. In 1942 they jumped to \$4,377,105, and in 1943 the salaries jumped to \$5,986,800, and even up to something over \$13,000,000 in 1946, with a total of personnel running from 1,010 in 1940 to 5,270 at the present time, and proposed for 1948, excluding personnel for the information and intelligence programs, it is extremely difficult for this committee, during this period of need for economy and when the people are

asking for economy, to reconcile itself to a need in excess of \$18,000,000 for the regular activities. This amount is included in the bill.

The increase in salaries for the Foreign Service under the act that was passed by the House places a burden of \$7,000,000 annually on the backs of the taxpayers.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I urge you to vote down this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

I trust the Committee will indulge me for a moment, and, if necessary, for the purpose of being in order under the rules of the House, I shall have to address my remarks to the last two words in line 21 on page 2; namely, the words "penalty mail." It has no doubt come to the attention of the House that through editorials and circulars and statements by postmasters and by protests from home that through the alleged action of the Congress a great many substitute clerks and carriers have been dismissed from the postal service. It has been made to appear that this is due to some lack of action on the part of the Congress. We have noticed some headlines in aggravated areas, such as Boston, where hundreds have been dismissed, and in Long Beach, Calif., where an aggregate of 150 were dismissed. The Subcommittee on Appropriations convened a hearing this morning for the purpose of isolating rumor and confusion from the truth so that the country might well know just exactly what happened. Copies of these hearings will be published and made available to the Members in short order. There you will find a statement by Mr. Jesse Donaldson, First Assistant Postmaster General, as to exactly what the facts are. It was through no laches on the part of Congress and through no negligence on the part of any committee of the Congress that these sundry gentlemen, including a great many veterans, have been dismissed from the rolls. The fact of the matter is that the Post Office Department knew there was going to be a deficit for the current fiscal year as early as January 1947. To be sure, they could not ascertain the amount of the deficit, because the postmasters make only quarterly reports. Yet Mr. Donaldson told us this morning in the hearing that it was obvious to them that a deficiency of at least \$10,000,000 would exist as a result of the increased cost of Christmas mail and various strikes along the seaboard and the maritime strike, but they could not ascertain the dollar amount of that deficiency until the quarterly reports had been filed. Just as soon as those had been compiled, an estimate was referred to the Bureau of the Budget. They had a hearing before the Budget Bureau on the 21st day of April 1947. I want you to anchor that date in your memory. The Budget Bureau sent up a deficiency estimate on the 9th day of May 1947, which was Friday of last week—a deficiency estimate in the sum of roughly \$11,000,000 for the pur-

pose of taking care of the salaries and expenses of the hundreds of veterans and others who have been dismissed from the rolls in every section of the country. So that estimate came up on last Saturday and in consequence there has been no opportunity for the Congress of the United States to take action thereon.

We confronted Mr. Donaldson point blank with the question whether or not there had been any fault or any lack of diligence on the part of the members of the committees of Congress, and he said, "None whatsoever."

There, then, you have the answer to such things as a 2-inch headline that has been appearing in the Boston newspapers that through lack of action on the part of Congress, hundreds of veterans and substitute clerks and carriers have been dismissed from the rolls. There you have the answer to the headlines that appeared in the Long Beach newspapers and in other sections of the country as to whether or not the Congress has been at fault in bringing about the dismissal of literally hundreds of people. The negligence has been somewhere else besides Congress.

In addition thereto I might say a great deal of confusion arises from the fact that while we are dealing with 1948 estimates, that matter should have been taken care of before now in a deficiency estimate that is chargeable to 1947 appropriations, and for reasons best known to the Post Office Department, to the Budget Bureau, and to the President himself, that was not done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724), \$500,000.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES: On page 7, line 21, strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$250,000."

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I am offering an amendment to strike out the item of \$500,000 for so-called representation and to insert in lieu thereof \$250,000. What we ought to do is to strike out the entire item of \$500,000. I trust, however, the Committee will go along with me and save at least \$250,000 of the taxpayers' money that ought not to be spent for such purpose. There is no good reason at all why this item should be in the bill.

I do want to pay tribute to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], who has given this bill and this particular item a good deal of attention, not only on this but on other occasions.

The State Department, through its representatives, asked for more than \$1,000,000 for this representation. Just think of it. You would not believe such request would be made right now when we are trying to economize. The committee did a good job in cutting it to \$500,000, but it ought at least be cut in half again.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to my distinguished friend from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. What is this "representation"? I do not know what that word means.

Mr. REES. That is just what I was about to explain to the Members.

This money for what is called representation is spent for liquor. I will say that probably 90 percent of this money goes for liquor.

Mr. MASON. What?

Mr. REES. Yes; liquor of various kinds. "Representation" is a high-powered phrase, but the money buys high-powered liquor; and it is used by our representatives to entertain foreigners abroad. Also, in some instances, to entertain themselves.

As I said on yesterday in discussing this matter, we fall to a pretty low ebb in our diplomacy when we resort to this method in order to get along with, and cultivate friendships with, the representatives of other countries.

Here is what has happened: In 1938 we spent about \$125,000 for this purpose; in 1939, about the same amount. Then the allowance was doubled and we spent \$250,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman said, "The same amount." He does not mean the same amount of liquor, does he?

Mr. REES. No; I do not know how much liquor was bought; I am talking about the amount of money they spent. We do not know how much liquor was purchased because the thing is covered up. The gentleman from New York and I discussed this matter on yesterday. I thought he might have access to rather accurate figures as to the amount of money spent for liquor, but it seems you cannot do it because these vouchers are regarded confidential information and we just cannot find out. I will venture the statement, however—from the information I have gathered—that at least 90 percent of the fund is spent for liquor.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. There is a question of consistency which bothers me. This House only a day or so ago voted \$5,000 to entertain the WCTU here in Washington. Today it is called upon to spend \$500,000 to buy liquor for entertainment.

Mr. REES. It is sort of blowing hot and cold with the same breath in my estimation except that this item is 100 times the amount allocated the WCTU. They will, in my opinion, do more good with \$5,000 than the State Department with the \$500,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from New York, a member of the committee.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the gentleman's position that in order to do away

with liquor that might be served with the meals that we should also do away with the meals?

Mr. REES. Not necessarily. Let me come to that.

Mr. O'KONSKI. The liquor costs more than the meals, does it not?

Mr. REES. It would be interesting to get figures as to how much is spent on meals. The meals cost \$5, \$7, \$9, and even \$12 apiece. This money is spent by our representatives not only to entertain foreigners but to entertain themselves and their friends.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. REES. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Michigan who has always supported me on similar amendments.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I just wondered, following up the statement of the gentleman from New York, about doing away with the meals, that if you gave them enough liquor they would not care anything about the meal they got.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I just do not believe the members of this committee understand that our representatives abroad receive pretty fair pay. The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee called attention yesterday to the fact that many of them get as much as \$50,000 a year. As a matter of fact, all one of these representatives has to do is pack his suitcase. Everything else is fixed for him abroad. His home is there ready for him and for his family, with all of the equipment and all of the help necessary to run it, everything he wants for himself and family all paid for by his Government. I do not criticize that in this discussion. If the representative happens to be located in a warm climate and is transferred to a colder climate the Government will care for him and his family and see that they get the proper accessories to go with the colder climate. And yet in addition to that you put this additional sum in here to be used for so-called entertainment. It does not make sense.

I do not know whether the membership realizes it or not, but under suspension of the rules last year we added \$7,000,000 in funds to provide for these representatives we are sending abroad. It was for additional salaries and expenses. You come to the House with this item of a half-million dollars, which is all unnecessary and uncalled for.

I would like to call attention to something else. I believe I am right in this, and I shall ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Nebraska, if he wants to tell me. I want to refer as to how some of this money was spent over in Yugoslavia. I understand they have even gone so far as to use similar funds to entertain General Tito over there, spending a considerable

amount of money entertaining him and in entertaining him I am sure there was a goodly supply of liquor. Surely no one thinks any good was accomplished by that entertainment. May I ask the gentleman from Nebraska if he wants to comment on that? I think he might be able to furnish some information.

Mr. STEFAN. Of course, I am going to oppose the gentleman's amendment because I think the committee has done a pretty good job in reducing this \$618,000. With reference to Tito, there has been premature publicity regarding that.

Mr. REES. I saw some publicity on it and for that reason I am asking the gentleman to explain this matter to this committee.

Mr. STEFAN. It has been published but I did not give permission to publish it. It was the premature publication of some information I had. It is true that some of this money has been spent unwisely and for that reason the committee made these cuts.

Directly answering the gentleman's question, I feel very deeply about spending the American taxpayers' money to entertain a dictator like Tito and his Communists who murdered our heroic aviators. I think I am duty bound to answer the gentleman's question. It is true that before Tito and his Communists murdered our five aviators they did entertain Marshal Tito and his friends with the American taxpayers' money at a dinner costing \$600. Shortly after that they entertained him again with your money at a dinner costing \$400 or more.

Mr. REES. A total of more than \$1,000 for a party given in honor of Marshal Tito.

Mr. STEFAN. There were other entertainments and then they shot down 5 of our aviators. They were continually entertaining Marshal Tito with their representation allowance, which is, in fact, a prestige allowance. I accidentally ran across some vouchers. I did not look for them purposely, I did not look for this information on purpose, but I did find an item for a wreath for the victims of this so-called air accident in the amount of \$13.40. Shame on them. Of course this committee, the minority members as well as the majority members, was shocked.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Of course, the distinguished ranking minority Member [Mr. ROONEY], the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], and the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'BRIEN], and the rest of us took cognizance of this terrible thing. Of course, we took cognizance of the wrongs they do with their money sometimes, but we do not want to castigate the fine Foreign Service officers who are in your employ, and who cannot be blamed for some

of the wrongs that some of these people do. We have been giving representation allowance to our Foreign Service officers ever since we sent our first missions to foreign countries to represent us. It is absolutely necessary, and I want to pay a tribute to those Foreign Service officers who have been decorated during the war and who rendered such a wonderful service to the United States in every part of the world. There are many fine Foreign Service officers among them, and this representation allowance is something that has to be appropriated for from year to year, but it must be a modest sum. I have great faith in General Marshall. I have great faith in men like the Under Secretary and others who are watching this fund, and we have to give General Marshall a chance to clean this up. I want a good State Department and a fine Foreign Service Department, and so does every member of this committee. We may have political differences among us, but they are not displayed in committee. Sometimes on the floor of the House it does creep up. As I say, we have to have a good Foreign Service and a good State Department. But, we have to have authority in law for everything that is done, and it must not be done without the consent of the peoples' Representatives here in Congress. I oppose the gentleman's amendment, I am sorry.

Mr. REES. I appreciate the gentleman's position. He is here on the floor and expected to defend this particular item, and I appreciate his statement. But, here is a fair certainty I do not castigate the services of our representatives abroad. Not at all. They have rendered impressive service. But that does not justify the waste of taxpayers' money in this way. The gentleman from Nebraska has given a glaring example where more than \$1,000 was spent in Belgrade for two dinners to entertain Marshal Tito. How our representative could do it in view of the circumstances just recited by the gentleman from Nebraska is more than I can understand.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent the gentleman be permitted to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to say to the gentleman from Kansas that I fully agree with my distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Nebraska. As far as I am concerned, I would not buy a glass of water for Marshal Tito. However, insofar as this item now under discussion is concerned, I would like to say to the gentleman that I recall recently having had a conversation with Secretary of Commerce Harriman who told me that when he was Ambassador

to Great Britain, in London, he had a luncheon, which was expected of him because of the fact that all of the Embassies in London representing the various countries served a luncheon at some time or other during the year. This one social event at which about 1,200 people attended more than ate up the entire annual allocation of funds to our Embassy in London for the purpose which we are now discussing.

Mr. REES. I realize these representatives are called upon to do a considerable amount of entertaining, but it is terribly overdone. And the liquor part of the thing is beyond all reason. If you have \$500,000 to be used to cultivate friendship with foreign people, you will go a lot further in creating understanding by using it to buy food for some of the hundreds of thousands of human being who are on the brink of starvation. Last year this committee allocated more than \$600,000, most of which went for liquor. I just do not believe we can point with pride of any accomplishments in the way of mutual understanding by reason of that expenditure. If you can see anything worth while that was done in this respect, I would like to know about it. Cut this item \$250,000 and you are still spending about as much as was spent in 1942 and in 1943 before the State Department went on this spending spree.

Before I leave the floor I call your attention briefly to a copy of a magazine that was handed me a few minutes ago. It is entitled the American Foreign Service Journal. It is a monthly magazine published here in Washington. I am informed that the Government in some way renders some assistance to this magazine. It is a rather small magazine. The thing to which I call your attention is that six full pages of this publication are devoted to advertisements of liquor. I trust you will support my amendment and save at least \$250,000 for the Federal Treasury.

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I remember 2 years ago the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] offered an amendment and I supported the amendment at that time to reduce the amount from \$800,000 to \$400,000. I rise at this time first to compliment the committee. The administration raised the request from \$800,000 2 years ago to over \$1,118,000 for this year. I find a change in the House this year. The committee has reduced this amount from over \$1,118,000 to \$500,000. That is just an idea of economy on the part of the majority party that is now in control of the House. The committee should be commended. I should really like to see this amendment adopted further reducing the amount to \$250,000. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars will buy considerable liquor with which to supply our Ambassadors and other people who represent us with that little extra that goes into entertainment at state dinners. I really think when economies are so hard for us to make here, by reason of the opposition by the ad-

ministration on every appropriation bill that comes up, that we ought to save \$100,000 or \$200,000 or \$250,000 at every opportunity that presents itself. I should like to see this committee vote to reduce this amount by 50 percent, \$250,000. I am sure it will not hurt our Foreign Service. Just think, that would buy a lot of food for the starving children of Europe, which would do a great deal more good than to oversupply our Ambassadors with this opportunity for entertainment by the use of liquors, which are not at all times absolutely necessary, to say the least. I hope the amendment is sustained by the House. There are a thousand places here in our own country where we can do a real service in the expense of this saving of \$250,000. Why not vote now against this waste?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I call the attention of the Committee to the fact that we cut this representation allowance from \$1,118,000 to \$500,000, which compares with \$800,000 they had last year. It is my sincere feeling that General Marshall, the head of the Department of State, and the Assistant Secretary for Administration and others are now going into these matters. The Foreign Service, from what has been said on the floor of the House today, should know that the funds we are allowing today should be used for the purpose originally intended; that is, as a prestige allowance, which has been in the foreign service of all governments since we have had a mission in foreign countries. I hope the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. I would hate for the impression to go throughout the country that we are appropriating any such sum as \$500,000 for liquor. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] has suggested that he thought that 90 percent of this fund was spent for that purpose. As a matter of fact, this item covers all the entertainment, including banquets and the various functions that are given in all the embassies in foreign fields. Is that not correct?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; of course, it is included for all representation allowances. If our Ambassador is invited by the Ambassador of the United Kingdom to some function, he returns the courtesy. This money is expended for music and flowers and service, food, and so forth.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. REES. The gentleman does not mean that this \$250,000 is the amount that is expended for all these meals and parties and all of these things that are going on, including the entertainment here at Blair House, where we spend so much money for liquor? The gentleman does not mean to impress us with the idea that that is all the money that is spent on these dinners?

Mr. STEFAN. No; I am not trying to impress on you anything of the kind.

Mr. REES. I know the gentleman wants to be fair.

Mr. STEFAN. I am trying to impress upon you that it has been the custom, since we have been sending missions to foreign countries, to have prestige allowances.

Mr. REES. They call them prestige allowances and, therefore, we proceed to spend money to buy liquor and we use that as a means of trying to get along with foreign countries. That is the whole sum and substance of it.

Mr. STEFAN. Does not the gentleman feel that this has been cut considerably?

Mr. REES. I feel the gentleman has done a splendid job in cutting from over \$1,000,000 to \$500,000, but to me it is perfectly silly that anybody would ever have the nerve to come in and ask for this money. I will warrant that General Marshall did not come before the gentleman's committee and ask for this \$1,000,000. He did not ask for \$500,000. He did not even ask for \$250,000. Some representative of the State Department must have come down here to take care of this allowance, and I will warrant that even though I was not present, that I am sure is the way it happened. It was not any of the top-flight men who came and asked for this money, you can be sure of that.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to call to the attention of the Members that the hearings on Department of State appropriations, are available to all the Members of Congress, and the hearings are complete insofar as the representation allowances are concerned.

Mr. REES. The hearings are available, but the items for which this money is spent are not available to the Members of Congress, are they?

Mr. STEFAN. I am sure that I would be very happy to give the gentleman all the information that I have in my possession.

Mr. REES. I would certainly be happy to have it and look over it.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman would be very enlightened and surprised.

Mr. REES. And I would be surprised, I am sure.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. REES) there were—ayes 32, noes 69.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, in order that the House may receive a message, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CURTIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 3311, had come to no resolution thereon.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with an

amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 153. Joint resolution providing for relief assistance to the people of countries devastated by war.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the foregoing joint resolution, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. WILEY, Mr. SMITH, Mr. CONNALLY, and Mr. GEORGE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD as of May 16, 1947.

ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE OF COUNTRIES DEVASTATED BY WAR

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 153, providing for relief assistance to the people of countries devastated by war, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON]. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. EATON, Mr. VORYS, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. BLOOM, and Mr. KEE.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 3311, with Mr. CURTIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

[Mr. SMITH of Ohio addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I probably could criticize these appropriations as well as anyone in the Committee, but I wish to direct my remarks to the information and cultural program of the State Department in this section of the bill. I concur in the statement of the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] in expressing confidence not only in Secretary of State Marshall but also in his Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Peurifoy. I think it was very unfortunate that General Mar-

shall had to go to Moscow so shortly after taking office.

I repeat, I probably could criticize the State Department as well as anybody, and I propose to show where it should be criticized.

It was very unfortunate that, by Presidential directive, so many people who were Communist and pro-Soviet in their thinking were transferred from the OSS, the OIC, the OIAA, and various agencies to the State Department.

Mr. Chairman, I have given considerable time and study to the activities and composition of the Cultural and Information Division of the State Department. Therefore I wish to take a little time to discuss this matter which is at present under consideration by the Congress.

Let no one assume that my attitude is one of hostility toward a constructive program of international information in behalf of the United States. Such a program is an urgent need, in the light of the propaganda barrage emanating from the Soviet Union and its Communist agents all over the world, attacking the United States as a war-mongering tool of the monopolists seeking world conquest, oppressing its own people, lynching Negroes, and guilty of every crime in the calendar of human sins. But the activities of the Cultural and Information Division of the State Department must not be confused with a sound program. As carried on today, they are a monstrosity costing the Nation millions of dollars, and serving no constructive purpose for the United States. Conducted by a group of pro-Communist fellow travelers and muddle heads, they fill the ether and tons of paper with a combination of material favorable to the Soviet Union and the Communists, or just plain twaddle.

Let me give you some idea of the personnel conducting the present program. Top-flight assistant to Mr. William Benton is William Treadwell Stone, Director of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs. Here is his record:

Member of the editorial board of *Amerasia* from 1937 through November 1941. Chairman of this board was Frederick Vanderbilt Field, now a regular columnist for the *Daily Worker* and a member of the Communist Party. Managing editor was Philip Jacob Jaffe, indicted and fined for the possession of confidential Government documents, charged by Hon. GEORGE A. DONDERO on November 28, 1945, with being in close touch with Earl Browder, until recently head of the Communist Party, United States of America, and Tung Pi Wu, Chinese Communist delegate to the San Francisco Conference. Mr. Stone's membership on the editorial board of *Amerasia* covers the period of the Stalin-Hitler Pact during which this magazine described the war in Europe as imperialistic, declaring that—

Germany, industrially powerful but poor in resources and weak financially, is attempting to take by force what Great Britain possesses.

Jaffe's Communist alias was J. W. Phillips—*Washington Daily News*, June 7, 1945, page 1. Mr. Field was executive secretary of the American Peace Mobilization, a Communist front which picket-

ed the White House during the period of the Stalin-Hitler Pact.

Writing in Amerasia of August 1937, together with such well-known defenders of Soviet foreign policy as Frederick V. Field, Edgar Snow, and Harriet Moore, Mr. Stone comments as follows on relations with Japan:

Nevertheless, the case against invoking the Neutrality Act, as presented by the State Department and a considerable section of the press, is not altogether convincing * * * on the other hand, if the events at Shanghai have precipitated a general war, as seems likely, a policy of drift which allows munitions shipments and trade in war materials to continue would not advance the cause of peace or reduce the dangers of American involvement. * * * Furthermore, the possibilities of collective action under neutrality have apparently not been explored by Washington (p. 293).

This statement should be compared with the official line of the Communist Party, U. S. A., at the time as expressed by Earl Browder, its spokesman in an NBC broadcast on August 28, 1936, as follows:

How long will the American people, who have so convincingly shown their unmistakable desire for peace, continue to hold aloof from collective efforts for peace which alone can check the war plans of the Japanese militarists in the Far East and of their ally, Hitler, in Europe? * * * President Roosevelt—hangs on to a policy of so-called neutrality or isolation which in practice has encouraged the Fascist aggressors. * * * It was this ineffective method which emboldened the Japanese militarists to advance their war plans against China and the United States.

The following article—quoted in part—is taken from Amerasia of October 1940 published under joint editorship of Mr. Stone, Mr. Jaffe, Mr. Field, and others, apparently with their full knowledge and approval. The article is entitled "American Far Eastern Policy; For Democracy or Imperialism?" by Frederick V. Field and reads in part as follows:

Our Government is, as it has repeatedly stated, interested in the imperialist status quo. * * * Finally, it may be said that I am expressing an isolated, private view. * * * Over the Labor Day week end more than 22,000 men and women, of whom 6,000 were delegates, met at the Emergency Peace Mobilization in Chicago. * * * Two thousand went on to Washington to lobby and demonstrate against the conscription bill. * * * Because to them the building up of a great military machine for the purpose of becoming a partner in a war of rival imperialisms is not consistent with true national defense. I say, therefore, that the views I have expressed are not those of an isolated individual. Rather, they are the views, springing from deep convictions, of millions and millions of Americans who refuse to be duped into war or into an American form of dictatorship and fascism.

No statement appeared in Amerasia to challenge this viewpoint, by Mr. Stone or anyone else.

Again, under the joint editorship of Mr. Stone, with Messrs. Jaffe, Field, and others, there appeared in the January 1940 issue of Amerasia an article by Harriet Moore entitled "Two Wars or One," from which the following excerpt is quoted:

It—

The United States—

should exert its influence to stop the European conflict as soon as possible by means of negotiated balance-of-power peace.

No statement appeared to challenge this viewpoint.

Mr. Stone was formerly with the Budget Bureau as administrative consultant at \$9,800. He is said to have drawn up the plan for the Cultural Division of the State Department.

He has been in charge of selection of personnel for foreign broadcasting.

He is reported to have appointed George Shaw Wheeler, while Stone was in London for the Board of Economic Warfare. Wheeler has a long record of Communist affiliations and activities. Because of this record, Wheeler was removed by the Civil Service Commission and later reinstated as a result of left-wing pressure.

Next we have Haldore E. Hanson, Assistant Secretary of the Office of Information and Culture. Here is his record:

Assistant Secretary and the official lobbyist for the Office of Information and Culture.

Mr. Hanson has spent most of his adult life since leaving school as a freelance writer in China. He wanted to study, but, as he says:

When the school year drew to a close, I decided to join a group of professors and journalists in Peiping, headed by Edgar Snow¹ and his wife,² who were organizing a new political magazine.³

He held other positions which some of his superiors considered so important that he was excused from military service. One of these positions was in the Department of Agriculture.

A further indication of the varied and colorful background which he brought to the Department is in an article written about him—Review of Reviews, February 1937, page 95—in which he is referred to as smuggler, soldier, and diplomat. In view of the fact that his military service was not with the United States armed forces, it would be well to learn with whom and for what he fought.

Mr. Hanson can best be judged, however, by his own writings: A. The People Behind the Chinese Guerrillas, published in Pacific Affairs, September 1938:

In this article, he shows that he enjoyed the complete confidence of the Chinese Communists—and that they do not tolerate anyone who is not completely on their side—the official Communist position.

First. Page 285:

To assess the strength of the self-defense governments and the mass movement supporting the guerrillas, I spent 2 weeks traveling through guerrilla territory in central Hopei in March 1938 and brought back copies of nearly all of the official documents of the government in addition to my own observations.

That is, he was given official documents by the Communists, and given safe conduct through their lines.

¹ A prominent pro-Soviet writer on China.

² Under the pen name of Nym Wales, wrote extensively in support of Soviet policy.

³ Page 30, Humane Endeavor, by H. Hanson.

Second. He shows that the central Hopei mass movement with which he was identified was definitely a part of the official Communist plan.

Third. Mr. Hanson, apparently himself a well-grounded student of the writings of Marx and Lenin could judge the actual knowledge of Marx which the Chinese Communists had.

Page 290:

Naturally the political leaders trained in the anti-Japanese academy are familiar with the writings of Marx and Lenin and have not abandoned their hopes for a socialist republic.

Page 303:

MAO TZE-TUNG'S LONG VIEW

China has the second largest Communist Party in the world. The leader of the party lives at Yen-an. Next to Stalin he is the most powerful Marxian thinker and leader in world politics today. I asked for an interview with the Mao Tze-tung. (From Human Endeavor, p. 303.)

Fourth. Mr. Hanson, further, proudly—almost boastfully—shows how completely the Communists accepted him into their confidence. He states:

(a) The guerrillas do not tolerate neutrality: A man is either for or against them (p. 296).

Mr. Hanson was at all times given safe conduct through the Communist lines.

I have traveled in the commander in chief's motor car.

(b) I spent 4 months at the close of 1938 with the north China guerrillas. (The Nation, April 8, 1939, p. 401.)

Page 254:

(c) Thirty miles south of Wut'ai I came upon two Canadian doctors. One was Dr. Norman Bethune,¹ a surgeon from Toronto who was sent to China by the American Committee for Medical Aid to China.

Fifth. Mr. Hanson, with more enthusiasm than objectivity, tells of the aims and achievements of the Chinese Communists.

Page 296:

The Communist agents frankly tell their visitors that they hope the present war will produce a democratic government in China, which will be only one step toward the ultimate goal of a socialist state. * * * This goal was asserted by Mr. Huang Ching, the Communist representative at the Fuping conference when he stated: "The Communist Party is determined to support the formation of a democratic republic and to execute the duties laid upon it by this new political power."

Page 298:

Despite this continued vision of a future Chinese Soviet the qualities of leadership at the Central Hopei headquarters would seem to indicate that the Communists will not fight any more civil wars. * * * This Red leadership is characterized by a bulldog attitude toward the ultimate goal, a flexibility of methods, an attitude of self-criticism toward all present work, a willingness of experiment, and a complete absence (so far as I could see) of personal ambition. The

¹ After the death of Dr. Bethune, the Daily Worker told that he had been a member of the Communist Party. The Worker further told that Dr. Bethune had served with the Spanish Communist's Army in the medical corps, and that he had played the hero role in a Soviet picture, Spain in Flames.

same qualities have marked every great movement in history which has survived the decades of adversity to reach the pinnacles of power. (North China, May 1938.)

Humane Endeavor, page 32:

The Red leaders organized the masses, gave them discipline and something worth fighting for.

Humane Endeavor, page 79:

Russian policy among the Outer Mongolia appealed to the common people by exposing the corruption of both the priests and the princes; aristocratic privileges were abolished; machinery for a democratic government, dominated by Russian advisers but employing whatever educated Mongols were available, was set up at Urga in 1924.

Page 101:

Despite all these apparent handicaps the Communists became the most powerful peasant armies in the history of revolution. They had three qualities which brought armies success * * * a mastery of mobile warfare, skillful political propaganda, and superb leadership. * * * The revolutionary land policy was a second reason for Red success.

It would be well to see who in the Department as well as outside the Department urged Mr. Hanson's appointment to Cultural Affairs, and who in the Department urged his rapid promotion. Evidently under fire of recent criticism, Mr. Hanson has been transferred to the Political Affairs Committee of the State Department.

Another members of the leading triumvirate in Mr. Benton's office is Charles Alexander Thomson. In a study entitled "The War in Spain," published in Foreign Policy Reports of May 1, 1938, page 39, he has the following eulogy of the work of the Communists:

To the Communists must go the major credit for the introduction of order and unity in this nondescript army. * * * On the Government side, the most important political developments have been: (1) the rise of the Communist Party; (2) the working alliance effected by the Communists with the right-wing Socialists and the Republican Parties * * * (3) the decline of Communist influence and its later resurgence in the cabinet formed on April 4, 1938. * * * When Franco troops approached Madrid early in November 1936, a new and decisive foreign influence appeared on the scene. Russian aid had arrived—not only airplanes and tanks, but also advisers, technicians and the forces of the International Brigade, in many instances recruited by Communist agencies. Thanks in great part to Soviet influence, the Spanish revolution was not destined—as has so often been the case in history—to pass from the hands of moderates to those of extremists. Instead, the Communists cast their weight against radical trends; they proclaimed that the purpose of the war was not to advance social revolution, but to defend a legal and democratic government.

The Spanish Communists must be credited with significant achievements. They led in transforming the militia into a disciplined army, and encouraged a unified command. They worked to unify and strengthen the central government as against the local committees. They put a check on wholesale socialization of industry and collectivization of agriculture. They sought to substitute discipline under centralized authority for the spontaneous and disorderly enthusiasm of the masses. They demanded that the social revolution be definitely subordinated to the task of winning the war.

The Communists, whose numbers had not exceeded 50,000 prior to the revolt, derived power to enforce these policies from various factors. First, of course, was aid from the Soviet Union. A second factor was superior organizing ability, shown by their success in marshaling support both within the army and behind the lines. The Communists won the allegiance of General Miaja and many other officers, largely controlled the commissar system and the censorship, and were particularly strong in the Madrid forces and in the aviation corps. In the third place, the Communists skillfully exploited a policy of moderation toward socialization of industry and agriculture, which gained the support of numerous middle-class elements, notably small business men and the richer peasants. In consequence their numbers showed a marked increase, being estimated at 220,000 in January 1937, and 400,000 in September of the same year.

This report is in complete contradiction to the statements of numerous anti-Franco authorities to the atrocities and disruption committed by the Communists under their Russian commissars in the Spanish Civil War.

According to Mr. Carlton J. H. Hayes, former American Ambassador to Spain, in his book, *Wartime Mission To Spain*, Mr. Thomson was responsible for the appointment of Abel Plenn as cultural attaché in Spain. Mr. Plenn's ideology can be determined from his recent book, *Wind in the Olive Trees*, which is severely critical of every phase of American policy in Spain during the war. His pro-Communist bias is evident throughout the book which has been enthusiastically promoted by the Communist press and Communist book shops.

According to the *Daily Worker* of July 4, 1946, page 11, Mr. Thomson entered into hearty cooperation with Tom Brandon, producer and distributor of pro-Communist films. This is enough to show where Mr. Thomson stands.

It will be remembered that the personnel of the Cultural Division is in large measure a legacy from Communist permeated OWI, and the regime of Archibald McLeish. How does it happen, for example, that Mr. Armand D. Willis, cultural attaché in Moscow, suddenly burst into the press attacking American Embassy officers as Russian haters? Is this appointment an accident or is it typical of the Cultural Department in general?

Who was responsible for the selection of Mr. Lau Shaw, who made a tour of the United States as a guest of the State Department? Later Mr. Shaw wrote an article on Hollywood Films in China for the pro-Communist magazine, *Screen Writer*. In this article he assailed American movies as having "no educational and no cultural attitude and intention."

Who was responsible for sending as a delegate to the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the United States Prof. Harlow Shapley, who, in spite of his scientific attainments, has an enormous record of affiliations with Communist-front organizations and defense of Communist causes?

Who was responsible for the appointment of Robert T. Miller, Chief in Charge of Publications, who has since been forced to resign and whose record is one of dubious loyalty to the United States?

Who was responsible for the appointment of Charles A. Page, former cultural

attaché in Paris, whose membership in the Communist Party and the Young Communist League is testified to by verifiable Government files?

Who is responsible for the appointment of Stefan Arski, alias Arthur Salzman, alias Kalimovski, contributor to the Communist Polish publication, *Novy Put'*? Arski's Communist record was previously exposed by Congressman Joseph P. Ryter. I do not know what his citizenship status is, but today he is public-relations officer of the Polish Embassy. How does Mr. Benton account for this transition?

Who was responsible for the fact that Jo Davidson, active in numerous Communist-front organizations, has been engaged by the State Department to make numerous busts of Latin-American ex-Presidents at a handsome remuneration?

Who was responsible for the invitation to visit the United States issued to two writers and two engineers from Communist-ruled Kalgan, expenses to be paid by the American Government? These men were Chow Yang, vice president of Kalgan's North China Union University; Oyang Shan-chun, playwright; Nih Chun-jung and Li Su, engineers.

Dr. Esther C. Brunauer was selected by the State Department as United States representative to UNESCO with the rank of minister. Speaking over NBC on May 31, 1946, at 6 p. m., she declared:

There are many barriers to the concept of (peoples speaking to peoples) there are the barriers * * * of monopolistic practices to be overcome.

What did Dr. Brunauer mean by this? What country was she criticizing? Was she aware of the fact that she was echoing Soviet propaganda against the United States? Has this lady ever taken a critical attitude toward conditions in the Soviet Union? Evidently, again under fire of recent criticism, she has been shifted to the Office of Public Liaison in the State Department.

Now let us take a glance at the activities of this coterie. Much is made of the Russian broadcast. I am all for effective broadcasts to the Soviet Union. The voice of free America would be welcome if it could reach the Russian people, but there are certain difficulties of which Mr. Benton has not adequately informed the American people. In fact, he has misled them to believe that there is free and easy access for American broadcasts to the Soviet Union. He has not told you that all receivers must be registered at the nearest post office in Russia. What reason have we to believe that a dictatorship like the Soviet Government, with concentration camps, terror, and firing squads would freely admit a broadcast from a foreign democracy? Why should Stalin set up an iron curtain against the press and suddenly withdraw that curtain at the request of Mr. Benton? As Mr. William Philip Simms, the noted columnist said in the *Scripps-Howard* press of December 21, 1945:

Mr. Benton's department can no more speak to people of the Soviet Union than it can speak to the people of Mars. And the same can be said of the steadily expanding areas under Soviet control.

Mr. Benton boasts of having received letters from recipients of messages from America. How does he know that these people are not stooges who have sent their letters with Government knowledge and approval?

According to John Crosby in the Washington Post of April 27, 1947, the State Department broadcast not only the views of Henry Wallace, who was attacking the State Department, but even those of the Daily Worker, which called the Truman doctrine "a national shame."

Of what use is it to the United States to broadcast a talk on the Juilliard School, the description of Louisiana, the function and organization of the Supreme Court, and surgical refrigeration issues? What guarantee has Mr. Benton that anybody is really listening to these things?

According to a dispatch from Moscow in the Washington Evening Star of February 18, 1947, only a comparatively few Russians heard the United States State Department's first Russian language broadcast. The Star's dispatch says:

The United States has an elaborate pictorial magazine, but schedules and wave lengths dealing with the State Department programs have not been published in it.

On April 14, 1947, the State Department broadcast a supinely apologetic statement by David Lawrence in which he pleaded with the Russians as follows:

Let us confess that we each have made mistakes and that we, for instance, may misunderstand even now what you are doing in the Balkans, in Greece and Turkey, in Korea. * * * We are not without sin. You mentioned the Negro question. Be patient with us.

Is that the tone which a self-respecting nation should adopt toward a ruthless, expansionist power? Following this broadcast, Mr. Lawrence was duly assailed by Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet spokesman, whereupon he issued the following abject apology:

If it will help matters, let me present my humblest apologies and regrets for anything that I may have ever written derogatory to Russia and may we all let bygones be bygones with respect to everybody's past writings on other sides.

How the Russian power politicians must have laughed at this spectacle.

Miss Elizabeth Egan, Acting Chief of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs in Moscow for 2½ years has herself admitted the limitations of broadcasts to the Soviet Union. In the Washington Post of January 16, 1947, she is quoted as saying that there are few short-wave sets in the Soviet Union—the average family having a plate which is turned to the local station only.

Mr. Benton has made a great to-do of the publication of the magazine Amerika. George Moorad, a Moscow correspondent and author of Behind the Iron Curtain has described the American project as follows:

The American effort was not serious enough to warrant unusual curbs. Since we were printing in New York, the text had to be translated into Russian, cabled to Moscow for censorship and correction, cabled back to New York, and finally printed in Russian. Then came the matter of ship-

ping some thousands of copies into Moscow, when transport was available, and the result was only two issues during the 7 months I was there. Our own American difficulties were so staggering, it was hardly necessary for Soviet bureaucrats to devise others.

Mr. David Sentner, writing in the Los Angeles Examiner on January 15, 1946, has described the steps in publishing Amerika as follows:

The proofs are first sent to Moscow for Soviet approval. The Russian Government censors the contents and sends back the approved portions. * * * No copy of the magazine has ever been seen on a newsstand in the Soviet Union. * * * Why do we permit the Soviet Union to censor an American Government publication when the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics issues through the Soviet Embassy a weekly bulletin of information which is uncensored Communist propaganda and in violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act?

Indicative of what is going on inside of Mr. Benton's Department is the following quotation in the pro-Communist publication In Fact for January 21, 1947. It evidently followed numerous leaks in the Department. I quote:

Unless the State Department sets up a United States Gestapo to intimidate its employees into silence, the secret and confidential directives will continue to reach the light.

This was an open invitation to the employees of the Department to divulge confidential information to Communist channels. One would think that as a result of this statement which reached Mr. Benton that he would act decisively, determine the sources of the leaks, and reorganize his Department in the most drastic manner. Again we have to rely upon In Fact which apparently is well informed as to what is going on in Mr. Benton's Department. In the issue of April 8, 1946, appeared the following:

Sixteen days after In Fact exclusively published the pattern of State Department propaganda operations and printed authentic propaganda directives issued by the State Department to implement its objectives, an official order by Assistant Secretary William Benton to his propaganda staff, marked "confidential" declared that after February 6 the use of the term "directive" would no longer be used and that henceforth all such propaganda directions will be referred to as guides. It can now be revealed that within 24 hours after the In Fact publication of the propaganda-directive exposé, top State Department officials met in closed session to plan their strategy.

In other words, Mr. Benton made a full retreat in the face of the pro-Communist gang in his Department.

Another point: I would like to know who was responsible for the invitation the United States tendered to Anthoon Koejemans, editor of the Dutch Communist paper De Waarheid. The Communist Workers of February 3, 1946, stated that the gentleman "is now in the United States on a six-man delegation of Dutch newspapermen, sponsored by the State Department's Office of International Information."

I should also like to know who was responsible for the display of the film entitled "Now the Peace," produced by World in Action on August 1, 1946, before State Department employees. This pic-

ture was severely critical of the American system of free enterprise and was thoroughly Communist in tone.

Characteristic of the chaos in Mr. Benton's Department is the incident described in the New York Times of March 30, 1947, in which Mr. Benton announced that "the relay transmitters at Munich, which beam the daily short-wave program of the State Department to Russia, were sabotaged recently and the broadcasts were turned away to South America." A subsequent investigation resulted in a complete whitewash of the incident, although a later report admitted that a German Communist had been employed in the broadcasting station.

The Daily Worker of April 30, 1947, in the column conducted by Barnard Rubin, publishes in detail a summary of a State Department directive to its international broadcasting division. Has Mr. Benton ever made an inquiry as to how the Daily Worker secured this directive?

Mr. Benton has himself shown a certain apologetic attitude toward the Soviet Union. In the New York Times of March 4, 1947, speaking at Atlantic City, he is quoted as saying that the Soviet Union spends three times as much for education as does this country. I seriously doubt the authenticity of this estimate.

The Motion Picture Herald of July 6, 1946, has reported a number of film enterprises undertaken by the State Department. One is entitled "Banjo Picking Boy," produced by Irving Lerner, who has a long list of Communist affiliations.

The criticisms made of the activities of the Cultural Division are too numerous to cite here. Let me repeat, however, the statement made by Congressman TABER that this branch is "loaded with people whose loyalties are not with the United States." Let me mention the titles of some of the films distributed by the State Department to enhance the status of this Government: Grasshoppers, Tennis Rhythm, Reproduction Among Mammals, The Farmer's Wife, Willie and the Mouse, Music for Tiny Tots, Chicken Little, Unit Cast Partial Dentures.

Congressman STEFAN on April 11, 1946, declared that State Department programs channeled to the Caribbean area, with a population of 31,000,000, reach only 45,000 families, the number with usable receiving sets. Moreover, he said the programs are broadcast in English, which is understood by only a small part of the population.

You are all familiar with a recent broadcast of a book review of the biography of Henry Wallace and his family at the very moment when he was criticizing the policy of the State Department and being applauded for it by Communist audiences throughout the world.

Mr. Benton, who appears before you with a request for \$31,000,000, does not explain how he proposes to tackle the difficulty which he confronted in Belgrade, when the doors of the American reading room and library were shut down. Indicative of the loss in prestige which we have suffered during the period of Mr. Benton's promotion of our stock is the fact that the French Government did not hesitate to shut down our radio

station in Algiers as a result of Russian pressure.

Our Ambassador to Argentina has clearly outlined the ineffectiveness of Mr. Benton's outfit in Latin America. He declared that communism had made great strides in the southern hemisphere. He pointed out that Communist organizations in Latin America had received large funds from Moscow and were doing over-all propaganda against economic and political imperialism with the United States as the chief target. This report has been corroborated by W. H. Lawrence in the New York Times of January 1, 1946, when he declared:

A propaganda effort helpful only to the Soviet Union and harmful to the United States is under way throughout Latin America through formal channels of the Communist Party, including its newspapers and radio stations.

Mr. William H. Newton, well known Scripps-Howard staff writer in China has made the following report of State Department incompetence in the Washington Daily News of January 6, 1947:

The United States Information Service here is under orders from Washington to confine its activities to publishing official documents, innocuous Government releases, and press dispatches. Both the Information Service and American consular employees are aware of the beating the United States is taking on the propaganda front, but no one is permitted to do much about it. * * * The steady day-by-day impact of the Communist propaganda is having its effect here; particularly since our Government's principal response is stories about the TVA and photographs of the little red schoolhouse in Georgia.

Another sample of sheer waste in the Cultural Division of the State Department is the appropriation for the publication of an elaborate Who's Who of personages in Latin-American countries. God knows how much good that will do.

Let me mention in passing also that in the Baltic States—grabbed early in the war by Stalin—all short-wave radios have been confiscated and domestic radios are forcibly tuned to Kremlin broadcasts.

Let me ask of what earthly use is it to us to broadcast Benny Goodman's jazz, Turkey in the Straw, Night and Day, cowboy tunes, and a description of infrared photography while the Russians are lambasting us as power-hungry imperialists.

Charles Coulter, who just returned from a year in Europe, testified to the ineffectiveness of State Department broadcasts in the Washington Post on April 14, 1947. He said:

In something like a year spent in Europe recently, I tried again and again and again to listen in to the American broadcast. I could not pick up the broadcast. On the other hand, I could and did receive Russian, English, Swedish, Danish, and other European broadcasts, and even numerous programs from Africa, from Cairo to the Cape.

Dr. Joseph F. Thorning, distinguished editor of the magazine the Americas has testified, according to the New York Times of January 5, 1947, to the inexcusable inefficiency of the State Department's program in Latin America:

One reason for the formidable Marxist infiltration throughout Latin America is the singularly inept and sadly ineffective nature of the State Department's Division of International Information and Cultural Affairs. * * * Dr. Thorning called for "intelligent use of the taxpayer's money at a time when the shadow of Red fascism hangs over the entire world and is exploiting every conceivable issue, false and true, in order to undermine the good-neighbor policy in the Western Hemisphere. * * * What is required is not a great appropriation by Congress but rather some measure of imaginative resourcefulness, artistic presentation of the abundant material we have, and an alertness in meeting and overcoming the totalitarian propagandists."

The eminent observer, Constantine Brown, has described the effect of State Department cultural activities in Paris in the Evening Star of February 21, 1947, as follows:

The United States has spent many hundreds of millions of dollars in assisting France since her liberation, but few in France realize or appreciate this fact. * * * the great majority of French people are firmly convinced that the Germans were defeated by the valiant bravery of the Red Armies. * * * They (Mr. Benton and his assistants) aim to inform foreign countries about the United States, but are reluctant to do anything which might be interpreted as propaganda.

Perhaps the greatest hoax put over on the American people has been UNESCO, over which that great poet and fellow traveler, Archibald MacLeish, is the chief architect. Mr. MacLeish has been associated with numerous Communist-front organizations and has written poetry which has drawn the acclaim of the Communist press. Mr. MacLeish is sharply critical of things American. Speaking before a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union in New York on February 22, 1947, he said residents of foreign countries distrusted America's vast communication powers, the radio programs produced by advertising agencies in New York and the mass-produced day dreams of this country's motion-picture industry. They are afraid we will destroy the richness and variety of the several cultures of the world. He said the United States had undergone an extraordinary deterioration of the will to peace.

Mr. Benton has paid tribute to Mr. MacLeish, declaring that "There is no American—nor anyone in the world for that matter—who has contributed so much to the formation of UNESCO and to the writing of its charter."

According to the New York Herald Tribune of April 14, 1946, the UNESCO constitution calls for "the wide diffusion of culture and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace."

Kenneth Lindsay, of Oxford, a leading educator who represents English universities, has ridiculed this conception in the New York Times of November 23, 1946. He is quoted as follows:

I see danger of trying to produce, instead of concrete specific proposals, a whole world of philosophy. If UNESCO is going to try in a Europe, which has got Roman Catholics and Communists and other distinctive creeds, to produce another creed, I foretell that it will be doomed.

In spite of UNESCO's announced cultural and educational aims, it is signifi-

cant to note that no public- or private-school teacher has been invited to serve as a delegate to this Organization.

It will be remembered that the Soviet bloc in the United Nations has consistently fought for the severance of relations with Franco-Spain. We understand, of course, the exigencies of Soviet power politics involved. It is interesting to note that UNESCO invited representatives of the Spanish Republic to its meetings in conformance with the Communist line supported by the entire Soviet bloc, and in contradiction to the procedure laid down by the United Nations.

The placing of control over information and culture in the hands of a centralized agency like the State Department or UNESCO on an international scale is fraught with serious dangers. According to the New York Times on September 27, 1946, UNESCO proposes the revision of textbooks and other teaching materials used in schools and colleges throughout the world. Who will determine the nature of this revision? Will it be the left-wing ideologists in the State Department and the UNESCO?

Robert McLean, president of the Associated Press and publisher of the Philadelphia Bulletin, in a speech delivered in Philadelphia on January 17, 1947, denounced the plan for a Government merger of all communications beyond its shores and the establishment of short-wave radio broadcast, charging that the Government had arrogated "to itself in fact a power of censorship—for the power to determine what shall be sent out connotes the power to determine what shall not be sent out."

The Motion Picture Association, according to the Washington Post of January 11, 1947, accused Assistant Secretary of State Benton of trying to bend the movies to fit "a synthetic Government propaganda."

A statement issued by Joyce O'Hara, assistant to President Eric Johnston of the association, said:

What the American people fear is the type of culture which Mr. Benton proposes to spread abroad. Mr. Benton would do far better if he followed the traditional policy of his own State Department in opening up world channels of news and information instead of trying to remake the patterns of American culture.

We are being asked to provide \$31,000,000 for State Department information services while it is being steadily excluded from country after country. World Report of October 15, 1946, lists the following exclusions of this kind:

Shut-down of Belgrade library of the United States Information Service; Bulgarian censorship of United States Information Service material; Polish restrictions on the scope of United States information; censorship in Hungary; etc.

Mr. Speaker, again I repeat that I believe cultural and information activities are essential for the security of the United States. We are now experiencing a propaganda offensive directed against us in all parts of the world. To defend ourselves we should first of all make a thorough house cleaning and liquidation of the present monstrosity in the State Department, and then set up

an efficient machinery which insists and obtains complete reciprocity with the various countries with which we have treaty relations, and which will provide the Congress from time to time with concrete and adequate information based upon facts and check up as to the effective operation of this machinery.

(Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

PRICE PROPAGANDA VERSUS COMMON SENSE

Mr. Chairman, the potato surplus problem of the United States admittedly is not our most important problem, but it furnishes an example of the hundreds of problems which we must solve if our people and the people of the world are going to attain maximum prosperity and good living in the coming years. For this reason, I want to discuss the potato surplus problem again today.

To millions of Americans who know very little about potatoes except that they like to eat them, it may not seem worth while to worry about the potato surplus problem, particularly in view of the larger problems that confront us. However, we in the Congress know that all of the little problems piled up make a very big problem, just as a lot of little potatoes piled up make a mighty big surplus. This year that surplus is 100,000,000 bushels, a large part of which went to waste.

The potato problem impinges on other problems facing us as legislators today. What we do, or fail to do, in formulating a program to do away with the potato surplus will affect, to some degree, the tax rate in the years to come. It will affect our Government's operations. It will affect the prices consumers must pay for potatoes, and the kind of potatoes the housewife can buy at the corner grocery store. It will even affect the price of the wheat that goes into the bread which most Americans eat every day, as I shall prove a little later.

Mr. Chairman, the potato surplus problem even has an important bearing on our overseas relief policy and on our export program of commodities generally. Just last Friday, May 9, the Department of Agriculture put out a release stating that nearly 10,000,000 bushels of potatoes from the 1946 potato crop have been shipped abroad under the Department's export program. In the course of the release, the Department noted:

Potatoes were made available for export as soon as they were harvested, but foreign countries at that time had sufficient quantities for immediate use and preferred to purchase grain. In early spring, however, it was possible to arrange for appreciable exports in spite of the difficulties involved in the handling and shipping of fresh potatoes.

It is significant to note these words, for they bear out a contention I have made before. Other nations are in our wheat market here, buying huge quantities of grain for use as flour. Many times these governments purchase flour. Our own Government purchases wheat in our relief program. This forces up the price of wheat and other grains in this country. If potatoes were processed into potato flour, the flour could be

shipped instead of the wheat flour and the other nations would be glad to get it. Fifty thousand carloads of flour could have been produced from this year's surplus potatoes, most of which were destroyed.

Yes, Mr. Chairman; what we in this Congress do about the potato surplus in the long run will even help determine the prices consumers have to pay for many items which they purchase for use on the farm or in the home.

For these reasons, every American and every Member of Congress ought to learn a little more about the potato-surplus problem that seems to grow worse with each passing year. A study of the problem gives us more insight to solve not only this problem but a multitude of others now before Congress and eventually to come before Congress.

It is true that several groups of Americans already are studying the potato-surplus problem and that the Department of Agriculture is offering every cooperation to me and to others that are seeking better means of disposing of the potato surplus. But it is also true that there is too much apathy on the subject and that the average individual must be made to understand that he will benefit materially if Congress goes into action on the potato-surplus problem.

The potato surplus problem is important to several distinct groups in America. As we will see, none of these groups is small. As a matter of fact, every one of us is a member of one group or another that is affected by the potato problem.

First. The problem is important to the potato farmer. Right now, the average potato farmer is getting a good price for his product, but he knows—as we all know—that when the price of his product depends on artificial factors, that is, Federal price supports, sooner or later the problem will get out of hand with disastrous results to the potato grower himself.

Second. The problem is important to the thousands of independent bakers throughout the Nation. They are now paying an abnormally high price for flour. They lately have seen the price of flour go higher and higher, while at the same time they have held off putting into effect all the price increases at the retail level they should have put into effect to get their usual mark-up.

Wiser bakers have been chagrined to see their own Government working to make prices higher, while at the same time President Truman has been waging a fictitious war on high prices.

Take the present high wheat prices, for example, and consider these in the light of the potato surplus. If the Government, instead of spending \$80,000,000 this year to support potato prices, would have built several plants for processing potatoes into potato flour, roughly 50,000 carloads of potato flour could have been shipped overseas in this crop year. Think of it. This flour could have been shipped instead of a comparable amount of wheat flour which, because it was sent overseas, actually helped boost American prices for flour. In other words, such activity by the Gov-

ernment as I have suggested actually would have helped keep prices down in the United States—and eventually reduced them down to the housewife's table.

As every economist knows, the supply of any product, or a substitute that is as good or better than the product, has a great bearing on the price the product demands. The present administration continues to think in terms of price ceilings, or allocations, or controls, in relation to prices, while at the same time overlooking the supply factor. This supply factor is in reality our biggest worry, at least for the time being, and the President could do more about bringing prices down by following policies that will increase production, or byproducts than by making pretty speeches about the Newburyport plan, or any other similar plan based purely on publicity.

If we had had the foresight to process our surplus potatoes last year into potato flour, the people of Europe would gladly have taken it as a substitute for the wheat flour we had to ship abroad. It is just as good and just as nutritious and just as flavorful as wheat flour. They could have used it to make bread, to make potato soup, or to make potato gravy. Or, had they chosen, they could have used it in a variety of other ways. The flour not used for human consumption could have been fed to cattle or poultry and its food value ultimately realized by human beings. As it was, we dumped millions of bushels and shipped a comparatively little of our surplus to Europe, with the likelihood being that many of the potatoes were not worth consuming by man or beast by the time they arrived there. This can conveniently go on year after year with millions of people in need of food. Lives can be saved if action is taken now.

By so constructing and operating these potato-processing plants to prove the usefulness and profitableness of making potato flour, our Government actually would have added to our assets as a nation. Furthermore, it would have been taking a big stride forward toward a solution to the pressing potato surplus problem which hangs heavy over our heads year after year. Private industry could lease or buy these plants from the Government, and by promoting consumption of potato flour in America, actually could do away with the potato-surplus problem.

The thoughtful bakers of this Nation already are recognizing the usefulness of adding a potato culture to their regular wheat-flour mix in baking bread. More than 300 bakers already use potato culture in their operations and others are turning to it each day. They, in effect, are helping already to solve the potato surplus problem, while at the same time actually increasing the consumption of wheat. The ratio of wheat even in bread with potato culture is very great, and an increase in consumption of potato bread means an increase in consumption of wheat in the long future.

Third. The problem of the potato surplus is important to consumers in America. As we have seen, because the Gov-

ernment has failed to attack forcefully and logically the problems presented by the potato surplus, more wheat flour has been shipped abroad, thus forcing up its price at home. In addition, the American housewife has had to take a poorer grade of potatoes at the corner market than she should have had to take. If the Government converted surplus potatoes into flour, the culls and the lower grades could be used, thus leaving only the best, or United States Standard, grades of potatoes for purchase by housewives to serve in their homes.

Fourth. The problem of the potato surplus is important to taxpayers. Mr. Speaker, I will now give startling figures of interest to every man, woman, and child in America, as well as everybody all over the world. This year we are spending \$80,000,000 on potato support prices because of a 100,000,000-bushel potato surplus. Now, \$80,000,000 may seem like chicken feed in these days of billions for loans, grants, and gifts to other nations, but it is still a very imposing sum to most Americans, and if we could cut out this expense without hurting the potato farmer, we would be doing the Nation a great service. This \$80,000,000 represents virtually a net loss to the United States Treasury. We Republicans have promised economy in government and this potato surplus price is one of the best ways we can start practicing economy, yet not upset the prices which potato farmers are getting and deserve to get.

If, instead of spending the \$80,000,000 on support prices, the Government had invested a few million dollars in potato processing plants to turn surplus potatoes into flour, there would have been none of the dumping of potatoes we have all read about and most of us have deplored. There would have been no eventual loss to the Government, the taxpayer or the consumer. There would have been a net gain, in actuality. All of the potato surplus can be converted into flour and stored for 3 years, or more. It can be shipped over seas and used to obviate the need of sending that much wheat flour abroad. Or it can be used at home in the baking of bread, cake and many other products. There is no rhyme or reason ever in destroying an agricultural surplus as long as our scientists retain their ingenuity in finding new uses, our industrialists retain their will to distribute and their "know-how" to produce, and as long as our people will accept new, flexible policies that will add to our national wealth.

Henry Wallace, who currently is in disfavor because of his Russian stand, was never more wrong in his life than at the very beginning of his career in the New Deal government when he sponsored and put into practice his "plow-'em-under" ideas. We all lived to see the disastrous results of that policy in the long run. Yet, the Department of Agriculture still is following a "plow-'em-under" policy on potatoes. The only difference is that today the potatoes are dumped after having been grown and harvested and shipped at great loss of time and effort.

I know that my colleagues will agree with me that men who are public spirited and do things in the public interest should be praised on the floor of Con-

gress, whether they are in government, business, or take part in other legitimate endeavors. That is why I have no hesitancy again in praising Jack Schafer, the president of Peter Pan Bakeries in Detroit, Mich., who has put forward a plan to solve this potato surplus and to restore a normal economic price to potatoes in the United States.

Jack Schafer, who is no relative of mine, also is president of Schafer-Varney, Inc., which company serves other bakers throughout the Nation with potato culture, made from potato flour and other products. As an active businessman, he travels into all parts of the Nation and contacts independent bakers, large and small. He tells me that they are very worried about the price of flour and the results of such prices in their operations. He says that the whole baking industry sees the need for new thinking and that bakers are turning to the use of potato culture in increasing numbers to add flavor and goodness to their product and to overcome buyer resistance which continues to develop as wheat prices climb.

I mention him because I want to pay tribute to his initiative and to his stick-to-itiveness. He has studied potatoes as an active grower, as a salesman, as a marketer, and now as the manufacturer of a potato culture, and he deserves the thanks of all Americans for the time and thought he has given to the potato-surplus problem and possible solutions to it.

He and hundreds of other bakers have endorsed the House resolution which I have introduced. This resolution provides for a study of this whole potato-surplus problem by the Committee on Agriculture and for the formulation of a plan of action that will bring relief to the American taxpayer, the American consumer, the American baker, and will help both the potato farmer and the wheat farmer in the long future. I again urge support for this study among all Members of the House of Representatives and from bakers and other citizens throughout the Nation.

My mail indicates that there is a widespread demand for such a study and for positive action on the potato surplus problem. We cannot afford to let it run on and on. The problem is a perennial one now and it will get worse and worse if we do not take constructive steps. I submit that a plan such as I contemplate and as I have outlined is the logical next step for the Congress and for the Department of Agriculture to take. This plan has been endorsed by bakers, consumers and nutritionists—in fact, by every informed person who has taken the trouble to learn the details of the potato surplus problem.

In conclusion, why talk about price reduction when we waste 100,000,000 bushels of potatoes, pay out \$80,000,000 in subsidies, ship out 500,000,000 bushels of grain, causing our own flour and bread prices to go up? If all surplus potatoes were processed into potato flour there would be no surpluses, no \$80,000,000 tax, no abnormally high-priced flour or bread and millions of people here and abroad would be better fed. And please remember, this problem will face us again and again year after year, unless we do

something about it. I urge the Rules Committee to bring out my resolution providing for a thorough study of the potato surplus problem.

(Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regular boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$950,000.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the balance of the State Department appropriation language be considered as read and that amendments may be in order to any part thereof.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; teletype news service (not exceeding \$1,000); purchase of one passenger motor vehicle (not exceeding \$3,000); \$800,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 41, line 19, strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$1,335,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the majority members of the Committee on Appropriations have recommended a cut of 40 percent in the budget of the Office of the Secretary in the Department of Commerce.

I want the House to consider this recommendation from the practical standpoint of efficiency.

I am confident that every Member of the House wants more efficiency in government. We all know that making adequate provisions for efficient administration is the only economical way to get any job done. Years of experience in both business and Government show that we can get efficiency only by providing for effective management. That is a simple principle that every successful business and every effective Government agency follows.

But despite charging the Office of the Secretary with at least three new management burdens, the majority members of this committee have recommended a drastic 40-percent slash in the appropriation for his office.

Let us look at the new responsibilities the committee demands that the Secretary's office fulfill with a 60-percent budget.

First. It wants the office to put more effort on the study of current business and industrial needs and to provide more suggestions about the types of legislation that will meet those needs.

Second. The committee wants more screening of the Department's publica-

tions and more coordination and consolidation in the publications program.

Third. The committee wants more time and effort spent on getting coordination between the Department of Commerce and other departments of the Government.

I subscribe to all of these suggestions. But these very important responsibilities can be carried out only in the Secretary's Office. Each one of them imposes an additional management burden on his staff. I want to point out that the recommended slash of 40 percent in the funds for the Secretary's Office would make it impossible for him to fulfill the responsibilities the committee has assigned him. Gentlemen, let us be realistic. Even the most able craftsmen need tools. I think an ordinary sense of fairness must bring us to the conclusion that it is ridiculous to impose these additional responsibilities on the Secretary's Office and at the same time reduce his staff.

The committee has made another recommendation with respect to the Secretary's Office that is grossly inconsistent with our interest in efficient management. I think the suggestion that the Department's Central Services Pool be abolished and the work parcelled out to the various bureaus and offices would tend to defeat the Committee's avowed interest in economy. This central office which now handles personnel, printing, accounting and general office services for many offices of the Department was set up for the very purpose of avoiding duplication and confusion. It has resulted in considerable savings and in the very types of coordination that create the efficiencies and economies the Committee says it wants. To scatter this management function out among various bureaus and offices would require the employment of more people and encourage the confusion we all want to avoid. It would require the Department to spend more money on less efficient management.

The appropriations request of the Secretary, who is an experienced business man and administrator, has included less than one-half of 1 percent of his total budget for the management and supervisory services that are the very basis of efficiency and economy. To cripple the managing office of a department to which every business in the United States looks for efficient service would be penny wise and pound foolish. I urgently recommend that we give this able administrator the funds he needs to do the big job he has so ably started.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York would increase the amount for the office of the Secretary of Commerce from \$800,000, as recommended by this committee, to \$1,335,000. The committee has gone into this matter very carefully and after a very, very serious study we feel that we have perhaps been a little more liberal than we should have been in reaching the amount of \$800,000.

This office in 1938 had \$478,000. In 1939 they had \$484,000. In 1940 they had

\$617,000. In 1941 they went back to \$460,000. In 1942 they had \$557,000. In 1943 they had \$586,000. In 1945 they had \$689,000. In 1946 they had \$570,000, and after Mr. Wallace went into office and reorganized it, to \$925,000. Now, they are asking for \$1,335,000.

Let me tell you what they have in that office since Mr. Wallace went in there. They have a secretary, an under secretary, and an assistant secretary. They have an assistant to the secretary, and an executive assistant to the secretary. They have an executive assistant to the under secretary, and an executive assistant to the assistant secretary. They have a secretary to the secretary and a secretary of public relations, and they have secretaries all over the place.

I think the committee has given them an ample amount of money to carry on the Department of Commerce in an orderly and effective way.

I suggest that the Committee vote this amendment down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Technical and scientific services: For necessary expenses in the performance of activities and services relating to technological development as an aid to business in the development of foreign and domestic commerce, including all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, office of the Secretary," is available (not to exceed \$25,000), for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and not to exceed \$60,000 for printing and binding, \$1,700,000, of which not to exceed \$500,000 may be transferred to the National Bureau of Standards for testing and other scientific studies.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I made a point of order against the language on lines 3 to 14, inclusive, on page 42 that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and not authorized by law.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is conceded, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act; the cost of obtaining State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract; purchase and rental of office furniture and equipment including mechanical and electrical tabulating equipment and other labor-saving devices; tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper; \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That on and after October 1, 1947, all functions necessary to the compilation of foreign trade statistics shall be performed in New York, N. Y., and of the foregoing amount \$1,200,000 shall be available exclusively for this purpose.

Mr. BEALL. I make a point of order against the language on page 43, line 18, beginning with the word "provided" and going through line 22 on the same page, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order and I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is conceded. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STEFAN: On page 43, line 18, after the amount "\$5,000,000" and before the period, insert a comma and the words "of which amount not to exceed \$3,800,000 may be expended at the seat of government."

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Nebraska yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I am thoroughly in accord with the provisions of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]. We had anticipated that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] would make the point of order with regard to the language in the paragraph we inserted on page 43 with reference to moving the Office of Foreign Trade Statistics to New York. The question of economy, which is paramount in the minds of all of us, plays an important part in this item.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. This is the place where it is very desirable from the standpoint of economy that the Bureau of the Census be not permitted to have 700 employees doing the work that 50 employees used to do in New York. I think the statement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is correct and proper.

Mr. ROONEY. However, I want to make myself perfectly clear that I am not in accord with the reduction made by the committee from \$11,500,000 to \$5,000,000 in the over-all figure for the collection of current census statistics. I was thoroughly in accord with the language on page 43 to which the point of order has been made by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BEALL]. The funds there concern the collection of foreign-trade statistics, the office which does most of the work having been located in New York for a great many years. The committee held extensive hearings with regard to the situation and the New York office, and found that a saving of more than \$200,000 could be made by locating the entire outfit in New York.

Mr. STEFAN. It is \$250,000 that we are saving by this amendment. The gentleman might also add that we had investigators look into this matter several times and it was on the recommendation of these investigators that we have taken this action.

Mr. ROONEY. If I may conclude on the gentleman's time, the minority members of the subcommittee are in

thorough accord with regard to the amendment now offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]. I trust it will be adopted and the work of collecting foreign-trade statistics carried on in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] wish to make the point of order?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I reserve the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Chairman, this is an extremely important matter and one with which I believe the Members of the House are not familiar.

The facts are that at the present time there are approximately 300 employees in Washington in this Foreign Trade Section of the Census Bureau and approximately 90 in New York. Now that the point or order to the removal proviso has been conceded this amendment is offered which in reality is a back-door attempt to move this Section to New York.

The Foreign Trade Section is but one minor department of the Census Bureau. In the Census Bureau there is the population census, the housing census, the manufacturing census, the employment census, the agricultural census not duplicated by the Agricultural Department, local and State governments census (relating to tax information of over 150,000 political units), and numerous others.

The pending bill reduced the current expenditure from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Of that \$5,000,000 this amendment would earmark nearly \$1,200,000, or allot approximately one-quarter of the total appropriation to the Foreign Trade Section alone and locate in New York against the judgment and wishes of the Commerce Department. The other phases of the work which I have mentioned would have to be administered with less than three-quarters of the appropriation but require about 10 times as many employees.

This Foreign Trade Section gets information from ships at ports all over the United States. Such information is sent by mail to Washington. New York is the only port in which they attempt to tabulate and publish the information themselves. Baltimore, ports on the Gulf and Pacific coasts, and other ports on the Atlantic coast send their information to Washington where it is tabulated and accessible.

The important thing in a census is not getting these reports from the ships, for the reports can be mailed in, as they are from every port except New York; the important phases of a census is the tabulating and dissemination, the publication of the information. At the bureau it is available to Congressmen, to other Government departments, to other branches of industry.

If this amendment prevails it will not only throw the allocation way out of balance, giving about one quarter of the total appropriation, to Foreign Trade Section, but in addition to that it will move the office which tabulates, disseminates and publishes the information to New York. Suppose this were permitted at every port and someone wanted to get information on the subject? Anyone desiring information regarding foreign

trade port would have to get information about all the ports throughout the United States would have to contact each individual port. At the Census Bureau it is accessible. There it is tabulated and published.

My distinguished colleague, the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, and the Chairman [Mr. TABER], naturally are for this amendment because they are both from New York.

It has not been called to the attention of the House that the Director of the Census and the Commerce Department are opposed to this removal. This matter has come up from time to time. A year ago the Bureau of the Budget was called upon to make a study of this subject and prepared a report for the Appropriations Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Chairman, a year ago when a study was made by the Bureau of the Budget for report to the Appropriations Committee, after extensive study they advised against it. They said:

The foreign trade statistics program cannot be merely a routine tabulation of the data contained in export and import documents. Its usefulness depends upon its adaptability to changing situations and needs. The program is not isolated, but closely related to working programs and responsibilities of many Government agencies.

The Section of Customs Statistics should be located in Washington from the standpoint of administration. If the offices were in Washington many problems could be adjusted from time to time before assuming large proportions requiring investigations. The location of the section in Washington would permit of a greater and more expeditious use of the basic data.

As it now stands, there are 300 employees here tabulating and disseminating and publishing information and if this amendment prevails they will be moved to New York where all that need be done is to take the data from the ships as is done in other ports by mail.

In addition to that, if I may repeat it again, it throws the appropriation way out of balance and earmarks over \$1,000,000 for this activity. If it is left here we will have the benefit of all the information.

These 300 families who would have to move to New York would not only have to give up their homes here, but would have difficulty in finding homes in that already overcrowded city. I hope the amendment will not prevail.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired. Does the gentleman from Virginia press his point of order?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY and Mr. SASSCER) there were—ayes 71, noes 32.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BUCHANAN: On page 43, line 18, strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$11,500,000."

USE OF CENSUS FIGURES IN MAINTAINING STABLE ECONOMY

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Chairman, I am certain there is one thing on which every Member of this House will agree. I think we would all agree that the chief responsibility of business, industry, and government today is to work together to insure a stable, high-level economy for this Nation. If we were to be plunged again into a deep, morale-shattering depression, there are very real reasons to doubt that our form of government could survive as it now is, and as we want it to continue. There are some who are just lying in wait for that to happen.

We must do everything humanly possible to assist business and industry maintain high levels of employment and production. The people in my district and the people everywhere want to attain higher living standards and a greater measure of security that comes from full employment and a stable economy. With that in mind, I want to discuss what to me is one of the most short-sighted and uneconomic proposals I have ever seen. That is the proposal of the Appropriations Committee, in its recommendations on the budget of the Commerce Department, to cut the funds of the Bureau of the Census for current statistics from \$11,500,000 to \$5,000,000.

At this time in the Nation's history when it is imperative for all of us to make wise economic decisions, the Appropriations Committee proposes to reduce the main Government agency which provides Congress, business, industry, and agriculture with the facts and statistics upon which sound judgment and action can be based.

Full employment depends on high production and it takes shrewd, hard-headed managers, of large and small business alike, to maintain high production. They must know the right thing to do at the right time. Can this be expected of management unless up-to-date and accurate facts are available to them?

This need of business managers for facts, facts and more facts, is not something I have pulled out of a hat like a magician's rabbit. The urgent need of businessmen for information to guide them in intelligent management decisions is attested to by the strong position taken by the United States Chamber of Commerce and other business organizations in support of the fact-gathering work of the Bureau of the Census.

Business representatives point out that they must have these facts for intelligent planning. They want to have the most recent information available on current production and distribution, both retail and wholesale; they want to know the size of their markets, the size of the labor force, and latest figures on unem-

ployment. These facts help them plan plant-expansion programs, how to schedule their purchases, their production, and their sales activities.

I said the information they need must be recent because in these days of rapid shifts information goes quickly out of date. It is therefore absolutely necessary that information be kept current, that old figures be replaced by new ones, so that decisions can keep pace with changes that are taking place.

Unless the funds we vote for the Census Bureau are adequate for its operation we will find that we here in Congress, businessmen, and farmers throughout the country will not have the basic facts and figures on which to operate their enterprises. This is a time when everyone is wondering whether a recession or a depression is inevitable, and it is exactly the time when everyone should be well informed on all aspects of our Nation's economy.

I want to say again that it is our duty to maintain a stable economy. Our own welfare and that of the world depends on the steps we take in Congress to do this.

I believe that a reduction in the funds available to the Bureau of the Census is a step in the wrong direction. I ask the Members of the House to restore the funds to the \$11,500,000 which the Bureau requested. I think this is a step in the right direction and that it is one of the best investments this Congress can make in the welfare and prosperity of the Nation and the world.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would seek to increase the amount of \$5,000,000 allowed by committee for current census statistics to \$11,000,000. I wish to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that the Bureau of Census has taken unto itself unusually broad authority to take whatever census seems to come to their minds. Much of this, in our opinion, is not authorized or never was expected to be authorized by the Congress of the United States. I wish to call your attention to the fact that we have money in this bill for the decennial census—that is, to start the decennial census—which comes in 2 years, at which time practically all of this will be taken over again. We have information from various parts of the country indicating that the Census Bureau is now setting up field offices all over the United States, similar to the field offices of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A majority of the committee are of opinion that the amount that we allowed in this bill, \$5,000,000, is ample to carry on the current statistical work. We have allowed \$4,000,000 in this bill for the current census of manufactures. We see no reason, in view of the fact that the people want us to economize, why we should not reduce this sum to the amount we suggest, \$5,000,000. I call your attention to the fact, too, that in 1943 the amount for current census was \$1,242,000; in 1945, \$4,300,000; and in 1946, \$5,318,000. They are asking now \$11,500,000. I urge the members of the Committee for the sake of economy to vote down this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BUCHANAN].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), incident to the enforcement of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control; furnishing advisory service to States and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction or improvement of airports and landing areas; including personal services in the District of Columbia; the operation and maintenance of 226 aircraft; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; purchase of 325 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; \$66,133,000, and the War and Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration without charge aircraft, aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of such Departments: *Provided*, That none of the funds hereby appropriated shall be used for the employment of personnel for the operation of air-traffic control towers: *Provided further*, That there may be credited to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport-traffic control towers.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 45, line 18, strike out "\$66,133,000" and insert "\$70,982,000"; and on page 45, line 23, strike out the proviso beginning with the word "That" and ending with the colon in line 1 on page 46.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this is the item in which I know a great many of us are vitally interested. This is the paragraph in the bill wherein the entire amount of moneys requested by the Civil Aeronautics Administration for airport traffic-control towers is eliminated. The majority members of this subcommittee and the majority members of the full Committee on Appropriations in their judgment cut out the amount \$4,849,000 for these very, very necessary airport traffic-control towers. My amendment would put the airport traffic-control tower program back in circulation. It would increase the amount on line 18, page 45, from \$66,133,000 to \$70,982,000, and also strike out the proviso beginning on line 23 on page 45 wherein the committee would like to have us say that none of the funds appropriated in the paragraph shall be used for the employment of personnel for the operation of air-traffic control towers.

I feel that I do not need to say very much with regard to this item because the temper of the House was expressed yesterday. I inserted at page 5255 of yesterday's RECORD a list of the airport traffic-control towers, numbering 148, showing the locations where those tow-

ers were intended to be. This is just another instance of penny-wise, pound-foolish economy on the part of the majority. They eliminate 148 of these traffic control towers with the expectation, the hope, and the prayer that somebody else will pay for them, when the fact of the matter is they are thereby jeopardizing safety on our entire system of national airways.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. What was the expenditure for this service last year?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not have that figure readily available.

Mr. STEFAN. If the gentleman will yield, we had an amount last year for 130 towers. They are asking for 18 more this year. It was about \$3,000,000 last year.

Mr. ROONEY. I trust you will support the amendment I have offered, which would, as I said before, put back into circulation our airport tower control program.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

This committee eliminated \$4,849,000 for the air-traffic-control towers because the membership is convinced now, more than ever, that these towers should be operated by the cities and municipalities in which the airports are located and who derived the benefit from the traffic of the airports. The commercial air lines, the nonscheduled air lines, and private fliers should participate in this cost. Last year, the funds for these towers were restored on the floor of the House for the same arguments being presented today. I supported the amendment last year, feeling that we should take care of the most important towers temporarily as a stopgap. Before the war, the control-tower operators were paid for by the municipalities. Many of them used CAA operators. The Army then took over the operations of the air-control towers, and when the war was over, the Army stated they no longer needed the towers for the prosecution of the war and they returned them to the municipalities. It was thought at that time that it would be well to continue operating some of the most important towers under Government expense for about a year, in order to give the municipalities, the air lines, and the CAA an opportunity to arrange for a method of paying for these operators out of private funds. The committee felt that, as long as the Government is constructing most of the airports furnishing most of the equipment and safety aids, it should not be called upon to pay for the salaries of the operators of the air-control towers any more than it should be called upon to pay for the railroad operators and train dispatchers in the railroad depots. A majority of the committee feels that with a transfer of the costs of operating these towers the safety factor is in no way affected. The towers would be continued to be operated by CAA personnel under CAA standards and the cities and municipalities would merely be reimbursed \$25,000 or \$35,000 each annually for the operation of the towers. The

actual maintenance of these towers, that is, installing equipment and keeping it in first-class condition, would continue to be a responsibility of the CAA and funds are provided in this bill for that purpose.

It is my sincere belief that if something is not done, or started very soon, this item will eventually cost the taxpayers more than \$150,000,000 a year and the present amount will be increased every year, or as rapidly as the real pressure can be placed on the CAA by the hundreds of cities which want the government to pay for this service and which they are paying for themselves without complaint. These municipalities and their officers tell me, "We are paying for the operators in our towers ourselves and we are willing to do that if the rest of the cities in the United States are given the same treatment; but if you are going to pay for the operators in the control towers of 130 cities, we want the same advantage and do not want to be discriminated against." So the committee felt that in view of this hodge-podge program which now has gotten into the category of "pork barrel" we should call it to the attention of Congress by eliminating the item, so far as the payment of salaries to the operators is concerned, and leave in all of the safety factors.

I know how difficult it is for Members of Congress to make their decision on this amendment, because every Member who has a control tower in his town and district being paid for by the Federal Government has a score of telegrams in his possession demanding that he work to restore this money into this bill. Also, a large number of Members who have air control towers in their towns or districts, being paid for by municipalities, have telegrams and letters in their possession from the mayors and other officials demanding to get in on the band wagon.

Those of you who believe in economy and recognize the financial condition of the Federal Treasury should hesitate before you cast your vote in favor of this amendment. The amendment should be defeated in order to give the Interstate Commerce Committee notice that we want some legislation in order to safeguard our Treasury and bring about a badly needed review of the entire financial conditions of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and its relationship to the American taxpayer and the aviation industry generally.

I want to repeat what I told the members of the committee yesterday in my general statement regarding my concern over the matter of cost, and the predictions which are made every day connected with the air industry. This refers to the great increases in the number of airplanes and personnel and the air industry generally that affect the future. I might point out that the number of domestic civil aircraft produced in 1941 was a little over 8,000. It is estimated 50,000 will be produced in 1948. The total registered aircraft in 1941 was 22,500, and it is estimated 171,000 will be produced in 1948. The total revenue passenger-miles in 1938 was 1,300,000,000,

and it is estimated that in 1948 the total revenue passenger-miles will be 7,500,000,000. It seems obvious that the Federal Government cannot afford to continue to increase appropriations to the CAA in proportion to the increased air activity.

It would be very well for Members of Congress to inform themselves what it cost the taxpayer every time a commercial airplane leaves an airport with a load of passengers and freight. It is time to review this entire matter of cost.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? Does the committee understand that we have 4,700 airports now in the United States?

Mr. STEFAN. We have 4,728 airports in the United States.

Mr. DONDERO. That means we have 100 airports for every State in the Union.

Mr. STEFAN. Besides that, the Army and Navy turned over to us by way of surplus more than 400 surplus airports which were built for war purposes. They told us in committee they will have in addition to that many more surplus Army and Navy airports for which they will have no further use.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. SABATH. Is not the gentleman and the committee aware that this air transportation is increasing by leaps and bounds and that it would be manifestly unfair to unload the cost of maintaining these towers on the local governments?

Mr. STEFAN. I am aware of that more than you are because I have lived with this thing for more than 15 years. I know about it. Certainly I am aware of it. I am just as interested in the safety factor as you or anybody else. That is what I am going to talk about. We cannot discriminate on safety. If one airport gets the service, why should not other airports get the service?

Mr. SABATH. But the elimination of this appropriation will not help for the safety for our air travelers.

Mr. STEFAN. I will get into that and explain it.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. Is it not true that we are at the place where we have to make a decision? Either we have to cut out the control towers or we have to furnish control towers and operate them for every airport.

Mr. STEFAN. Absolutely. Somewhere along the line you have got to make a start, and here it is.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Do not the fares which are charged passengers for traveling in these planes cover a substantial gross cost so that the air lines can pay for some of these improvements?

Mr. STEFAN. The argument will be made that they do not and that the commercial lines are not making money now.

Mr. Chairman, I oppose the amendment.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Connecticut for the Rooney amendment: On page 45, line 18, strike out "66,133" and insert "\$70,983."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut is recognized for 8 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, this matter was pretty well discussed on yesterday. I want to explain the difference between the substitute amendment and the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The gentleman from New York suggests that we strike out the proviso at the end of the section which permits the CAA to receive reimbursements from States, counties, and municipalities. I believe that should be left in the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. That is not it at all.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Did not the gentleman ask that that proviso be stricken out?

Mr. ROONEY. The only proviso that I asked be stricken out was the proviso which stated that none of the funds hereby appropriated shall be used for the employment of personnel for the operation of air traffic control towers.

The gentleman's amendment does not even include that. So while the gentleman asks for the same amount as I do, except an additional thousand dollars, more or less, he does not provide that the airport traffic control towers may be maintained.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I beg the gentleman's pardon and the pardon of the Committee. I had the wrong proviso in mind. The proviso I had in mind was at the top of page 46.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the substitute amendment and that I may be recognized on the Rooney amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut is recognized.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Briefly.

Mr. BROOKS. I assume from what the gentleman said that he is very much in favor of increasing the appropriations.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I am absolutely in agreement with the gentleman from New York in restoring the full amount.

Mr. BROOKS. I am very glad to learn that and I assure the gentleman that I think he is right.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mr. RIVERS. Our distinguished friend from Nebraska made the statement that the only reason we favored this was because we got telegrams from mayors and so forth. Is that the reason the gentleman favor it?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I have not received a single telegram from any mayor in my district. There are only two control towers in my district. To me this is a matter of making our airways safe and nothing more.

I usually agree with the gentleman from Nebraska. As I said on yesterday, I agree with the gentleman from Nebraska in the ultimate plan of eventually turning the cost of these control-tower operations back to the States. I believe, however, that should be done only after the Congress has considered legislation whereby we can set up a plan and determine who is going to pay for a lot of this airway equipment. I think the day will soon be here when the air lines should pay a greater share of the cost of the air-line equipment; but I do think it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to provide the equipment to operate what we usually refer to as our Federal airways system.

The gentleman from Nebraska stated that there were 4,000 or more airports in the United States. Nobody is even asking that we put a federally-operated control tower at every one of those airports.

This expensive CAA program has grown considerably in the past few years and it is going to grow in the future, but so have the revenues. I want to refer to a paragraph of the testimony presented to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee this morning bearing on this subject of revenues from air lines and air-line operations. Mr. Carlton Putnam, president, Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Inc., testified:

Under an estimate made for Congress by the Board of Investigation and Research, the domestic air lines thus far have received in the way of mail subsidy about \$110,000,000. This appears to have been pretty well paid back, since the direct expenditure from appropriations in the domestic air-mail service by the Post Office Department, including both the payments to carriers and all the other direct costs of maintaining the service, but not indirect allocations, was \$361,436,839 through 1946, whereas the postal revenue was \$484,071,259, leaving a credit in the air lines' favor on this basis of \$122,634,420. This exceeds by more than \$32,000,000 the \$90,000,000 estimated by the Civil Aeronautics Board to be the air lines' share of the costs of airways and airports. So we have a total of perhaps \$200,000,000 (the \$110,000,000 plus the \$90,000,000) so far advanced by the Government, in the form of support, with accruals back to the Government of all of this, plus the Post Office's direct allocations, plus \$32,000,000.

A great deal of this maintenance cost for airways is coming back to the Treasury through the Post Office Department.

Mr. Wright, of the CAA, testified when this matter was under consideration by the subcommittee, as follows:

Mr. WRIGHT. We feel that the airport traffic-control towers are a vital and integral part

of the Federal airways system, and it would be absolutely inappropriate. With the increasing traffic that there is it would possibly be disastrous to have those operated by local communities.

Again he said:

Mr. WRIGHT. If you are talking of the reimbursement to the Government of one part of the expense, such as we are talking about under this general Federal airways program, that would be a possibility, if you could get all the cities to do it, but if one refused to do it, it seems to me you would be left without one link in your whole Federal airways system, and you simply could not fly airplanes into that airport under instrument weather conditions.

Mr. Chairman, there is the best authority I know of on the operation of the American airways.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. How much does the gentleman's amendment increase this appropriation for the maintenance of these airways?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. A little less than \$5,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

(Mr. MILLER of Connecticut asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment for the Rooney amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. HINSHAW for the amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 45, line 18, strike out "\$66,133,000" and insert "\$70,848,500", and strike out the proviso beginning on line 23, page 45, and ending on line 1, page 46.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, the difference between the Rooney amendment and my amendment is the deduction of \$133,500 which I find upon reading the hearings and the committee report was allocated and assigned to the Washington National Airport and included in the Washington National Airport appropriation for the purpose of maintaining the control-tower operation here in Washington. Consequently, it is not needed as a part of this over-all appropriation, and I have deducted it from the total amount.

In respect to control tower operation, I think that I am as well qualified to speak on this subject as nearly any Member of the House, having been a member of the investigating committee of which the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. Nichols, was chairman, and which included the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Kleberg, and the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Pearson. The first time that we came to the full conclusion that control towers definitely should be operated by the Federal Government was upon the investigation of the accident that occurred at Atlanta, Ga., wherein our former colleague, Bill Byron, was killed, and Eddie Rickenbacker was seriously injured. We came to the conclusion then and there that to trust the municipality for the quality of operators, with the salary scales offered

by some municipalities and with the patronage system involved, was a wholly unsatisfactory way to operate such an important part of our airway system. If you will examine the accident statistics over the years you will find that a very high proportion—the exact proportion is not in my mind at the moment, but it is in my mind as 80 percent—of all accidents to aircraft, both civil, military, and commercial, occur on or in the immediately vicinity of airports when the airplanes are under control of the local control zone operator or the airport control-tower operator. Consequently, it is of the very highest importance that these control-tower operators be just top notch.

Now, to say that you are going to turn this function back to the municipalities on June 30 next and expect them to support the operation of control towers is, in my humble opinion, perfectly ridiculous. The local communities are not in a position to take over these control towers on the 30th of next June, and if they were, there are many of them that would not be able to afford to do it, because while they might be an important airport for either air line flying or private flying or military flying, they might be small municipalities, and hence be unable to support a control tower. My committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, having the subject of air safety under investigation and study since the 15th of January of this year, is now giving very careful thought to many matters relating to aviation, and this is one of them. Whether or not we will be able to resolve an equitable solution to this problem any different than the one now being used, is a question which we cannot answer as yet. It is entirely too complicated.

There are airports which are used principally by Army and Navy fliers. There are airports which are principally used by the private fliers flying small airplanes. There are airports such as LaGuardia and Washington National that are used very largely and almost exclusively by commercial operators. Landing fees are charged to commercial operators, of course, but there is only one airport in the United States that is even breaking even today—I guess Washington National is coming close to it—but LaGuardia Airport, I understand, shows a small profit. No other airport in the United States is able to show a profit on its operations as yet. However, the business is growing, and it may be that in the not too distant future some will be able to show a profit on their airports. However, they are not presently able to support the quality of control-tower operators and the number of control-tower operators that are required to bring safety to aviation.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Was it not brought out before our committee that if this GCA equipment is operated, as they hope to by the control-tower operators, that it will make them even a more essential part of the control-tower operation?

Mr. HINSHAW. That is right. A console with two radar scopes can be used very handily by the control-tower operators themselves, and much to my surprise, in the Washington National Airport budget, they put in \$69,000 for additional personnel to operate the radar scope.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. There is no need whatever, as I see it, to supply additional operators at control towers for the operation of these radar scopes. I understand however, that very large sums of money were suggested by the CAA for that purpose.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman stated at the outset that his substitute amendment was similar to mine except for the amount of \$133,500 for the Washington National Airport. Does the gentleman realize that on page 47 of the bill under "Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport," the amount of \$133,500 to which he refers is included?

Mr. HINSHAW. That is exactly why I deducted it from the over-all item, because it is included in the Washington National Airport item according to your committee report and hence is not needed as a part of the over-all amount.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is utterly incorrect. I am sure the chairman of the subcommittee on his side will explain it to him.

Mr. HINSHAW. May I ask the chairman of the committee if I am not correct in that statement?

Mr. STEFAN. The item was deducted in the committee.

Mr. HINSHAW. Deducted from what?

Mr. STEFAN. It has been deducted from the amount we allowed. If the gentleman will read the third paragraph on page 27 of the committee report, he will find that we deducted this \$133,500 for the maintenance and operation of air control tower, Washington Airport, from the item the gentleman seeks to decrease on page 45, line 18, namely, \$66,133,000.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman means that the amount of \$4,890,000, or whatever it is, was originally \$133,500 higher than that?

Mr. STEFAN. That is correct.

Mr. HINSHAW. Then I am wrong, but the bill and the committee report are quite indefinite on that point. Under the circumstances, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my substitute amendment, with the hope that the Rooney amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to read to the House two telegrams which I have received from officials of the city and county of San Francisco. The first is from Hon. Roger Lapham, mayor of San Francisco. I quote:

Am advised House Appropriations Committee has eliminated from Commerce Department appropriation bill funds for operation of San Francisco airport air-traffic-control tower. While we naturally protest imposition of this financial burden on our local government, we are more principally concerned because of firm feeling that all traffic-control-tower men should be hired and controlled by one agency, necessarily Federal, in the interest of uniform control in all airports and resulting standardization of safety for benefit of all pilots as well as passengers. It is unthinkable that national and international air commerce and lives of countless thousands of passengers should be jeopardized.

I personally oppose centralization of government in Federal hands as a matter of broad principle, but feel that air commerce, which knows no State boundaries and few international ones, is type of operation so fast moving and broad that centralization in Federal agency of safety control and supervision is only answer in this particular case.

San Francisco now spending \$20,000,000 to make our airport one of world's finest. Many other cities also modernizing airports for safety and convenience. All this would be undermined if uniform safety standards of air-traffic-control-tower men are sidetracked by Federal Government.

ROGER D. LAPHAM,
Mayor.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to quote a telegram which I have received from Mr. Mike Doolin, manager of the San Francisco Airport, who is in attendance at the convention of the American Association of Airport Executives in Chicago. I quote:

The American Association of Airport Executives in annual convention at Chicago and as a special first order of business request that you present to the Congress immediately its unanimous and urgent protest against the elimination from CAA appropriations of funds for the operation of air traffic control towers. This association, composed of airport managers and executives of wide experience in aviation, and from localities with the heaviest volume of air traffic, are amazed at the elimination of funds for this key agency on which is dependent the safety of air commerce and the life of every pilot and air passenger on air line or any other aircraft.

Congress must reinstate funds for the Federal operations of air traffic control towers or take the responsibility for the complete break-down of a system of flight control which has been proven the safest in the world.

MIKE DOOLIN,
Manager, San Francisco Airport.

(Mr. HAVENNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BAKEWELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. BAKEWELL for the Rooney amendment.

Page 45, line 18, strike out "\$66,133,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$71,045,734."

On page 45, line 23, strike out beginning with the word "That", down to and including the word "towers", on page 46, line 1, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That \$4,877,734 of the funds hereby appropriated shall be available for the employment of personnel for the operation of air-traffic control towers."

Mr. BAKEWELL. Mr. Chairman, the objective of this amendment is substantially the same as the objective of the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from New York. However, it goes a little bit further than his.

His amendment eliminates lines 23, 24, and 25, which provide that these funds should not be used for the personnel handling air-control towers. My amendment goes further and affirmatively states that these funds, if they should be reinstated, shall specifically be used for this purpose. My amendment likewise increases the amount from \$4,849,000 to \$4,877,000, in order to include within this program an airport which was approved and recognized by the CAA after it had submitted its figures to the Committee on Appropriations.

As we all know, the primary responsibility for the safety of the airways is lodged in the Civil Aeronautics Authority. To attempt to return that function to the communities, would in my judgment be inviting confusion, lack of uniformity, and possibly disaster. The CAA has very high standards and qualifications for its personnel. It has an established and uniform system throughout the country. It means a great deal to every Army, Navy, commercial, and private pilot who comes into an airport if he is accustomed to the system of communications which is in operation there. There is now perfect cooperation between land and air which must be maintained, particularly when we consider the split-second decisions which frequently must be made in bringing a plane in for landing at a crowded airport or controlling traffic for take-off.

What is the cost of this program? I believe in economy. This program is less than \$5,000,000. Yet, if you have one disaster involving a DC-6 you will have lost almost a million dollars right there. Of course, we would not attempt to evaluate in dollars and cents the human lives, and on these large passenger ships there can be 40, 50, or 60 people.

The committee recommends that the CAA personnel still operate these airports, but that the city should reimburse them.

With due deference to this recommendation of the committee, I do not think that it is realistic. There will be a division of responsibility. You will have these flight-control tower operators in

the impossible position of trying to serve two masters; that is, the CAA, by whose regulations they must abide, and the municipalities, who are paying their salaries.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAKEWELL. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. PLOESER. I would like to say to my colleague from Missouri that I support wholeheartedly the idea that this should be under Federal supervision, and I will support not only his substitute but I would support the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. However, I do believe that with the tremendous growth of this cost to the Federal Government, an immediate plan should be brought about whereby we will have local reimbursement. I do not believe we should go on and on and on and let these costs mount when in the main they are to the credit and the additional service of the air lines and the municipalities. I support it in the hope that this Congress can bring a program which will reimburse the Federal Government for the management of airport controls.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAKEWELL. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman please advise the amount that he inserted in line 18 in lieu of \$66,130,000?

Mr. BAKEWELL. \$71,045,734.

Mr. ROONEY. May I inquire of the gentleman how he arrived at that figure?

Mr. BAKEWELL. This figure includes the \$4,849,000 which was cut by the Appropriations Committee together with the sum of \$63,734 submitted by the CAA as the cost of devices and personnel required for the operation of an airport which was recently approved by it, that is, after the CAA had submitted its original estimates to the Appropriations Committee. In that regard I should like to defer to my colleague the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE], in whose district this recently approved airport is situated.

Mr. ROONEY. I think there are a number of gentlemen who have local airports they would like to have included.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BAKEWELL] has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. I wonder if the gentleman would advise me as to how he arrived at that amount.

Mr. BAKEWELL. I defer to my colleague the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE], in whose district this particular airport is located.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. If the gentleman will yield, I hope to get time after the gentleman has yielded the floor. However, I will say that the CAA furnished me the figure of \$63,734 for the operation of the control tower and the replacing of equipment there at St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. ROONEY. I believe the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT] also has an airport down in New Orleans that the CAA gave him some figures with regard to a new project. Does the gentleman from Missouri realize that these items have not been presented by the Bureau of the Budget; that they have not been examined by this committee and by the able chairman the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], and the majority members of the committee, and that the figure which he suggests is one that is more or less taken out of thin air?

Mr. BAKEWELL. I yielded to the gentleman for a question, and now if I may answer him: In the first place I do not think that the CAA merely takes its figures out of thin air. As far as I am concerned, I think every airport that is under the supervision of the CAA should have this same type of operation. I would have gladly acceded to the request of any Member of this Congress in whose district an airport might recently have been approved but for which funds were not allocated in this bill. And now to include the airport for which the request is made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE], is just extending my theory that you must have uniformity in every airport throughout the country.

We witnessed a series of air casualties last winter. The Congress initiated an investigation. Suppose we deny the CAA these funds, and some crashes occur as a result. Suppose, further, that the Congress undertakes an investigation, and comes to the conclusion that the crashes were due to untrained and inexperienced flight-control operators. Then the Congress will stand self-accused and self-convicted before the entire country.

I appeal to you, my colleagues, to restore these funds. Aviation is peculiarly interstate and national in scope, more so than any other medium of travel. To turn this responsibility back to the local communities would definitely be a step backward in the development and progress of aviation. There must be uniformity in the operation of air-control towers. To deny these funds to the CAA is tinkering with safety and toying with human life which we cannot afford to do when we consider the comparatively minor sum involved.

Mr. Chairman, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a copy of a letter received from Gen. Milton W. Arnold, vice president, in charge of operations and engineering of the Air Transportation Association of America, and also a copy of a telegram received from Mr. David L. Behncke, president, Air Line Pilots Association:

AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1947.

The Honorable CLAUDE I. BAKEWELL,
Congressman from Missouri,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN BAKEWELL: I thought you might be interested in the thoughts of the Air Transport Association concerning the proposal of the House Appropriations Committee to eliminate Civil Aeronautics Administration operation of airport control towers.

The scheduled air-line industry is greatly concerned respecting the possible decrease in safety that would occur should the important function of airport traffic control, with the accompanying responsibility of approach control under instrument approach conditions, be assigned to air traffic controllers who were employees either directly or indirectly of any agency or organization other than the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

It has been agreed by all Government agencies concerned with the operation of aircraft, as well as representatives of all segments of civil aircraft operations, that airport and airway traffic control are no longer separate and distinct functions and must, in the interests of safe and reliable aircraft operations, function completely under the supervision and the control of one agency.

As you are aware, the Civil Aeronautics Administration has adopted a policy of approving approach control only at those airports where airport traffic control is under its jurisdiction and the tower operators in its employ. The air lines concur wholeheartedly with this stand.

There have been several cases in the past where approach control has not functioned to the best interest of safe aircraft operations where control tower operators were employed by the municipalities. I believe outstanding examples that can be cited are LaGuardia Field and the Detroit city airport, the towers at both of which have subsequently been placed under the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

With an ever-increasing utilization of airway and airport facilities, and the installation of improved navigational aids at airports, designed to permit speedier and more reliable instrument approaches, it seems more important than ever that everything be done that will provide the maximum amount of safety in all aspects of air traffic control.

The committee has recommended that the airport control tower operators be retained in the employ of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the individual cities reimburse the Civil Aeronautics Administration for salaries which supposedly would allow standardization. There is no law nor requirement to force the cities to take such action. Furthermore, if a number of key cities fail to accept this responsibility the entire system of traffic control is broken and safety is greatly jeopardized. This type of arrangement will necessarily require airport traffic controllers to serve two agencies; namely, the individual cities and the Federal Government which will not be conducive to efficient and safe operations.

For your information, we are attaching a condensation of the reasons that the air-line industry feels that the Civil Aeronautics Administration should operate airport traffic control towers. This material has been supplied to the Bureau of the Budget and the agencies interested in the matter, which have requested that the Air Transport Association provide this data for their guidance in considering this question.

Sincerely yours,

MILTON W. ARNOLD,
Vice President, Operations and Engineering.

REASONS FOR CAA OPERATION OF CONTROL TOWERS

1. Standardization of training of controllers has been reached through CAA training courses.
2. Procedures and phraseologies have been standardized.
3. Technical advances in equipment design more readily possible.
4. Purchase of equipment incorporating latest design features possible under Federal operation of control towers because of greater resources and purchasing power of the CAA at a saving to the taxpayer.

5. Approach control, a necessity to more reliable and safe clearance of aircraft into and out of airports under restricted conditions of ceiling and visibility, can only function when both airport tower personnel and airway traffic personnel are responsible to the same central authority.

6. Maintenance of tower-operating equipment such as radio transmitters and receivers, voice recorders, interphone circuits, etc., more economically and efficiently accomplished by technical specialists employed by the CAA.

7. Competent tower-operating personnel essential to the safety of air commerce more readily accessible to the CAA than through municipal sources because of CAA ability to reach by means of Federal civil service all corners of the country. Opportunities for advancement will be greater because under the CAA particularly competent personnel may be promoted to better positions at other towers.

8. Air traffic now using, and which will continue to use, the airways consist of Army and Navy aircraft, air-carrier planes, miscellaneous aircraft, privately owned aircraft, and planes of foreign registry. Owing to the widespread diversification of interest of operators of the various types of aircraft it is essential to orderly and safe operational procedures that airport-traffic control be exercised by an authoritative Federal agency.

9. The practice of permitting airport-tower personnel to make official visibility observations under conditions of variable visibility for transmission to pilots of aircraft approaching the airport for landings is only authorized for tower operators employed by the CAA. This service is of great importance in that the pilot receives instantly any visibility information that may affect the safety of his approach procedure.

10. A large proportion of airport traffic is interstate or international rather than local and the responsibility of controlling this traffic should not be placed upon the municipality.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 10, 1947.

HON. CLAUDE I. BAKEWELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Word has reached me that there is language in H. R. 3311, page 45, and elsewhere in this measure, that strike out \$4,849,000 which will have the effect of discontinuing all present Federal air traffic control tower operators. Under this plan replacements can come only from local municipalities improperly trained, ill equipped political appointees. The Nation's air line pilots object most strenuously to this deletion of funds from H. R. 3311 on the grounds that it will have the effect of causing the harmful disintegration of the present Nation-wide uniform air traffic control operation procedure which is marked advance in air traffic control methods. The presently employed air traffic controllers, methods, and procedures are the results of years of trial and error, careful selection, and expert training. To destroy all this and throw it into the hands of local municipalities where these jobs will become political footballs and will be used for local patronage purposes dependent on who happens to have the upper hand politically at the time and changing with each changing political regime, will result in a disastrous backward step in the development of our air line network so important to our air commerce and to national defense. Air line traffic and air traffic control from one end to the other still has a long way to go to reach perfection but if the parts of it that have reached reasonably safe and practical development are destroyed by foolish economy then we are turning our backs upon what is right and proper and inviting an epidemic of air crashes and marching backwards to the dark ages of air line traffic control. I am

sure that the Congress of the United States would not want to do this and upon knowing the facts will wisely restore the money that they have struck from H. R. 3311 for the payment of the presently employed highly experienced and efficient air traffic control tower operators in preference to the hodge podge of political appointees to control our air traffic. The air line pilots of our Nation will deeply appreciate a reconsideration of this action by the Congress of the United States, many of whose Members they fly as passengers to and from their districts. To not restore these funds would be calamitous to the best interests of our country's air lines and to the defense of our Nation.

DAVID L. BEHNCKE,
President, Air Line Pilots Association.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CURTIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 3311, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. SHORT, and Mr. TRIMBLE asked and were given permission to revise and extend the remarks they made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon.

Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include two editorials.

Mr. HERTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. WEICHEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix on two subjects and to include two resolutions.

Mr. BAKEWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and to include therein a letter and a telegram.

Mr. KING (at the request of Mr. MILLER of California) asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a speech.

Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. KELLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Pittsburgh Press.

Mr. BELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an address given by the Vice President of the Philippines at the Press Club on yesterday.

HOURLY MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House

adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, we will meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow and take up first the conference report on the Greek-Turkish aid bill.

We will then continue the consideration of the State, Commerce, Justice bill, which I trust can be disposed of expeditiously.

The bill from the Committee on Banking and Currency will then be considered and if it is disposed of, and barring some unforeseen development, we expect to adjourn over from tomorrow afternoon until Monday.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be excused for tomorrow on account of personal and important reasons.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] is recognized for 30 minutes.

SECURITY PROBLEMS IN THE ATOMIC AGE

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, with the recent passage of the Greek-Turkish loan, the United States is embarked on a far-reaching and radically different foreign policy.

Many of the people who are fairly well-informed about the atomic-energy development, look with great concern on the steadily deteriorating relations with Russia. Many of us who are neither pro-Russian nor proisolationist reserve the right to be pro-American in the best sense of the term without becoming anti-humanitarian.

It is because of my deep interest in conveying to the people of my district and the Nation some very pertinent thinking on the implications of the atomic-energy discovery—that I have asked for this time to read into the RECORD a startling, brilliant, and challenging address which was recently given by one of our brilliant young scientists, Mr. Cord Meyer, Jr.

Mr. Meyer, in the latter part of his address makes an analysis of the Baruch plan and makes certain conclusions with which I am not wholly in accord. However, his arguments are strong and worthy of serious consideration. I confess that I am not able to completely refute them with the knowledge I now

have. With his suggestion that we approach control of the atom by strengthening the United Nations in the direction of world government on the security plane, I am in complete accord.

Mr. Meyer's address follows:

I hardly need to remind you here who are close to events in the National Capital of the crisis in foreign relations which our Government now faces. It is impossible to exaggerate the fatal significance of the decisions that America cannot avoid making in the immediate future. Whether our fate is to be peace or an atomic-biological war is the issue. I do not overstate the case when I say that the lives of more than one-third of humanity and the survival of what we have chosen to call civilization are at stake. Let me describe briefly the three basic alternatives before us.

The first alternative is to attempt to insure our national security by remaining the strongest military power in the world. Although there is no effective defense against an atomic attack once it is launched, we can try to prevent a would-be aggressor from ever beginning such an attack by the obvious size and efficiency of our preparations for a counteroffensive. By building up our capacity to retaliate even though our cities lie in ruins and half our people are killed, we can hope to instill such fear into other governments that they will never dare to risk war with us. This is the policy of peace through intimidation into which our Government is rapidly drifting.

If we adopt this alternative, other nations have no choice but to do likewise. When superior military power is the sole guaranty of national security, each government is forced to compete for that superiority. Every increase in our armed strength will provoke a corresponding increase in the power of others. A mounting competition for arms, allies, strategic bases, and raw materials is the inevitable result. Our only possible competitor in this struggle is the Soviet Union, which alone has the potential strength to challenge our lead. Quite apart from ideological considerations, the United States and the Soviet Union are doomed to be the two central contestants, because in the search for national security each is the only real threat to the other.

Before we are finally and irrevocably committed to this meaningless struggle there is still time to consider the consequences. We cannot insure our ability to strike back after the holocaust of a modern assault merely by building more atomic bombs, biological weapons, bombers, and rockets than our possible opponent. That nation which is able to protect from atomic bombing vital sections of its industry and population by subterranean dispersal will enjoy a decisive advantage in any future war. If we seek protection in our ability to retaliate, we have no time whatever to lose in building secret and self-sufficient underground production centers. Our present concentration of men and machines in a few congested cities makes us the most vulnerable target in the world. There is also need for a large professional standing army equipped with the most effective modern weapons, widely dispersed, and kept in instant readiness to launch the counter-offensive. As far as possible our urban population must be protected by underground shelters. The concentration of the entire directing personnel of the Government in Washington can no longer be tolerated.

This is the minimum price of modern preparedness. It can only be paid by profound changes in our political and economic system. The necessary dispersion of industry can only be accomplished by autocratic planning and Government edict. Labor will have to be conscripted to work in the underground factories. As the stock piles of weapons grow our living standards will decline. Antisabotage and antespionage precautions will restrict and finally eliminate our civil liberties. In foreign policy, the search for allies will

lead us into backing any regime, no matter how corrupt and tyrannical, so long as it opposes Russia. In attempting to defend the independence of our country by military power in this new age, we will have to give up all that has made it worth defending in the past. When the last measure of preparedness has been completed and the state has become one vast military machine poised for instantaneous retaliation, we will be a driven and degraded people and life for the individual will be a drawn-out agony of oppression and suspense.

Will these sacrifices accomplish their purpose? Can war be prevented by fear of our armed power? I do not believe so. As the nations accumulate the weapons with which they can annihilate each other's cities suspicions will grow monstrous. Already as the struggle for power increases between the United States and Russia each Government protests that its own preparations are purely defensive, but each suspects that the other plots aggression. Now that the only defense is a counter offensive, there is no longer any way of distinguishing between defensive and aggressive preparations, until the last moment when the attack is launched. Sooner or later fear will provoke war, and one nation or the other will strike first in order to deny the advantage of the initiative to its opponent. Peace cannot be built on mutual terror. In the war that will inevitably result from competing programs of preparedness industrial society will be totally destroyed.

The second alternative is the preventive war. The difficulties and dangers of a prolonged competition for military supremacy with Russia have led some to the conclusion that we should attack now while we have the atomic bomb and they don't. Life magazine has recently condensed for mass consumption James Burnham's vision of an American empire established and maintained by nuclear fission. There are demands in the Congress for an immediate show-down with Russia. Because the body of opinion that believes in the preventive war is growing with remarkable speed the argument is worth refuting. Morally, preventive war is a nice name for aggression. The unsubstantiated suspicion that our victim planned to attack at some future date could not mitigate our guilt. Preventive war is the act for which we hung the Nazi leaders at Nuremberg. Practically, the preventive war is not as easy as it has been made to appear by its supporters. It would not end with the atomization of Moscow and Leningrad. The Red Army would march into western Europe, the Middle East, and China. They would have many allies, as our attack would alienate even our own friends. The resulting land campaign would be long and incredibly costly. England and Europe would be ruined beyond repair. If the Russians do not yet have atomic bombs it is quite probable that they are already armed with the means of biological warfare. Should we attack them they would be justified in striking back with incurable epidemics that might eliminate whole sections of our population. Eventually we might be able to win a shadow victory. We would then be forced to establish an iron tyranny over the entire earth in order to prevent the defeated from constructing modern weapons for revenge. Nor can the spread of communism be stopped by killing large numbers of those who believe in it. Past attempts to crush militant faiths by the sword have been singularly unsuccessful.

Who would fight this preventive war for those who seek to provoke it? I believe that there are many who fought bravely and well in the last war to defend their country who would prefer jail to the role of aggressors. Preventive war is a nightmare that we must reject.

There is a third alternative: It is the policy of attempting to find with the Soviet Union and the other nations a cooperative solution

of the security problem. Good-will gestures of unilateral disarmament are futile and dangerous. But we must offer to join with others in transforming an impotent United Nations into a reliable system of international security while preserving our national armed strength until general agreement to the new system is obtained. Once it is recognized that no amount of sacrifice for armaments can delay war for long or protect the country when war comes, it is clear that we have a right and a duty to demand that the first objective of the United States Government be the establishment of an effective international organization for our protection.

What has the United States Government done to date in order to strengthen the United Nations and to halt the suicidal arms race that has already begun? It has proposed the Baruch plan, and many think that in doing so we have fulfilled our obligation as the first country to develop and use atomic weapons. The feeling is general that we have done all within our power to assure peace. Now, it is argued, the other nations, and particularly Russia, must accept the Baruch plan or, by refusing it, convict themselves of intent to commit aggression. Whether this view is accurate can only be shown by a critical analysis of the Baruch plan itself.

As you know, the plan calls for an abolition of atomic weapons. Inspection and an international monopoly on the potentially dangerous peacetime uses of atomic energy are to insure that bombs cannot be secretly constructed by any government. Only by expropriating the plants of the international authority would a nation be able to manufacture bombs, and this seizure would be immediately evident to the world. All other nations acting through the Security Council are then to join forces against the violator, which would not retain its veto to prevent collective action. In other words, if and when the Baruch plan is put into effect, the danger of sudden and surprise attack with atom bombs will be eliminated, since no nation will have them. Any attempt to make bombs is to be discovered by an international intelligence service, and all governments can then seize the atomic plants in their respective territories and join in the race to make the first bombs for the resulting atomic war. All weapons except atomic explosives are to remain uncontrolled and each nation is to retain its army, navy, and air force. How practical is this plan and what chance is there of its general acceptance?

It has been claimed that by eliminating the veto the Baruch plan would insure effective enforcement action against a government violating the atomic agreement. I cannot agree. Here in new guise is the old fallacy that separate armed nations can find security by formally undertaking to use their respective armies jointly against any one of their number that commits aggression. It is an attempt to revive the impractical principles of the League of Nations and to graft them on to a veto-ridden United Nations. A mere change of voting rules in the Security Council can have no effect on the actions of the United States and Russia. If either chose to defy the international inspectors and seize the plants of the Authority, the result would be World War III, with the two giants and their satellites ranged against each other. No majority vote in the Security Council could disguise that reality or provide protection. It is even unlikely that such a vote could ever be taken. The seizure of atomic plants would be such a clear indication of aggressive designs that it would only be attempted in coordination with a general assault launched with rockets, blockbusters, bacteria, and mechanized armies. The victims of the attack would be more interested in defending themselves than in voting. Changes in the structure of the United Nations more fundamental than a juggling of voting rules in the Security Council are nec-

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on Greek-Turkish aid bill. Senate committee reported 2nd deficiency appropriation bill. Senate debated National Science Foundation Bill. House received President's recommendation for increasing limit on certain ARA buildings. Both Houses received President's UNRRA report and recommendation for additional foreign relief. Rep. Halleck said agricultural appropriation bill will not come up next week but that wool bill is to be debated latter part of week.

HOUSE

- 1. FOREIGN RELIEF.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 938, the Greek-Turkish aid bill (pp. 5489, 5459-60). This bill will now be sent to the President. For its provisions see Digest 90.
- 2. APPROPRIATIONS.** Received from the President proposed provisions relating to 1947 ARA appropriations, as follows: Providing that the limitation on cost of constructing buildings shall not apply to the construction of 4 buildings at the New Iberia Livestock Experiment Station, La., to replace buildings destroyed by windstorm. Increasing from \$30,000 to \$65,000 the limitation on the amount which may be used to construct a building for research on pneumoencephalitis in poultry. To Appropriations Committee. (H. Doc. 253; p. 5533).
Passed with amendments H. R. 3311, the State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary appropriation bill (pp. 5489-525).
Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$75,000,000 for care and handling of surplus property overseas (H. Doc. 251). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 5533.)
- 3. FOREIGN RELIEF.** Both Houses received the President's report on UNRRA, in which he repeated a recommendation for a \$350,000,000 authorization for foreign relief (H. Doc. 254). To House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees. (pp. 5530, 5453.)
- 4. HAWAII.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 49, the Hawaii statehood bill (p. 5526).
- 5. PERSONNEL.** The Rules Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 176, authorizing the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction (pp. 5525-6).

6. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 19 (p. 5532). Majority Leader Halleck announced next week's program as follows: Mon., memorial services; Tues., private calendar, Navy appropriation bill; after Navy bill (probably Thurs. or Fri.), wool bill and resolution authorizing civil-service investigation. Also conference report on foreign-relief bill and labor bill. In response to a question as to when the agricultural appropriation bill will be considered, Rep. Halleck said, "I cannot say when that will come up, but I will say it will not be on the program for next week!" (p. 5530.)

SENATE

7. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reports with amendments this bill, H.R. 3245 (S.Rept. 175) (p. 5454).
8. RESEARCH. Continued debate on S. 526, the National Science Foundation bill, agreeing to the committee amendments (pp. 5460-2, 5464-84). Agreed to vote today on amendments by Sen. Kilgore (W.Va.) and others on mandatory amounts to be distributed to the various States (p. 5483).
9. VETERANS' HOUSING; ACCESS ROADS. S. 1154, as reported (see Digest 89), amends the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946 so as to reduce to \$75,000,000 the authorization for RFC to make premium payments and provide funds for access roads (\$50,000,000 for premium payments and \$25,000,000 for access roads, the latter amount including the \$10,000,000 authorized by S. 800).
10. LANDS. Received from the Hawaii Legislature a resolution urging amendments to the territorial laws changing the rate of interest on land sales (p. 5454).
11. FLOOD CONTROL. Received a Wis. Legislature resolution urging amendments to the act governing the operation of dampools on the Mississippi River so as to give the same position to agriculture, forestation, wildlife, recreation, and sanitation as is now given to navigation and flood control (p. 5454).
12. COTTON. Sen. Johnston, S.C., inserted a London Eng., press release noting that a bill banning private importation of cotton and closing the Liverpool Cotton Exchange was passed by Parliament (p. 5458).
13. ECONOMY. Sen. Thye, Minn., inserted a St. Paul Pioneer Press editorial, "Town and Country," comparing the economics of rural and urban communities (pp. 5484-5).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. REMOUNT SERVICE. H.R. 3484, by Rep. Case, S.Dak., to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 5533.)
15. PARITY FORMULA. H.R. 3489, by Rep. Hoeven, Iowa, to amend various Federal statutes, having for their purpose to provide a permanent formula for arriving at parity prices for farm commodities; to provide administrative agencies to be responsible for the carrying out of this act and existing laws pertinent thereto; to promote the greatest normal economic exchange of goods and services among the people of the U.S. and with the people of other nations; to protect the people of this country and their property from the recurring evils of world-wide inflation and deflation; and to stabilize the purchasing power of money. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 5533.)
16. PATENTS. H.R. 3485, by Rep. Hartley, N.J., to provide for the renewal of certain patents which expire during 1947 and 1948. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 5533.)

ANOTHER BRITISH LOAN? NOT WITH MY VOTE

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, there is evidently a great deal of propaganda being spilled into this country by the British Information Service, the British Embassy, and other British agencies to whoop up enthusiasm for another British loan—the third British loan.

This money is being asked to support British socialism at home and imperialism abroad. Great Britain is suffering the pains of Empire. She is now paying the penalty for her Empire sins, like the Amritsar massacres, the Black and Tan murders, and Dov Gruner executions. The chickens of her policy of divide and conquer are coming home to roost. For all of this she has the audacity again to ask our help.

Under the second loan agreement, she promised to dissolve the sterling area bloc pool by July 18. She must default on this promise. She owes over \$14,000,000,000 to India, Egypt, Brazil, South Africa, Iraq, Palestine, and so forth. All these countries have refused to scale down her debt. She cannot pay the dollars she owes them. Hence she will default in her promise to dissolve the pool. She deliberately violated the loan agreement when she signed her trade pact with Argentina, whereby she demanded that Argentina purchase her future goods within the sterling area.

She refuses to do away with imperial preference, which is a studied discrimination against our goods in all her far-flung dominions.

With our dollars she supports needlessly over a million men in arms. She said she could not afford to keep 14,000 troops in Greece, but she maintains over 100,000 troops in Palestine. These troops support a police state there and keep the country and its inhabitants in a state of fear and terror.

She will now ask another loan to bail out, to support that police state in Palestine and her Empire dominions in various parts of Africa and Asia.

The British Empire is sick and decadent and dollars will not save her.

ASSISTANCE TO GREECE AND TURKEY

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill S. 938, to provide for assistance to Greece and Turkey, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 13, 1947.)

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Sixty-two Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 58]

Auchincloss	Evins	Mansfield, Tex.
Barden	Fellows	Meyer
Bates, Ky.	Flannagan	Miller, Nebr.
Bender	Forand	Mitchell
Bennett, Mich.	Fuller	Morrison
Bland	Gavin	Patman
Blatnik	Gearhart	Pfeifer
Buckley	Gifford	Phillips, Tenn.
Buffett	Gregory	Powell
Bulwinkle	Hall	Rayfiel
Butler	Edwin Arthur	Sarbacher
Byrne, N. Y.	Hartley	Scoblick
Case, S. Dak.	Jackson, Calif.	Simpson, Pa.
Clements	Jennings	Somers
Clippinger	Kearns	Sundstrom
D'Alesandro	Keogh	Taylor
Davis, Tenn.	Kirwan	Thomas, N. J.
Devitt	Lesinski	Vinson
Dingell	McDowell	Vursell
Dondero	Macy	West

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 369 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1948

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 3311, with Mr. CURTIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the Clerk had read down to line 5 on page 46. There was then pending the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BAKEWELL] for the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, many Members of the House have come to see me this morning and asked me to explain what this amendment does and whether or not it has anything to do with another item in a subsequent page of the bill having to do with Federal airports.

This amendment seeks to restore \$4,849,000 on page 45 under the heading of "Civil Aeronautics Administration", line 18, reading "other agencies serving aviation: \$66,133,000." The amendment seeks to increase that by \$4,849,000 and would restore 130 air control towers in 130 locations plus 19 others in 19 locations over the country. You will find an explanation of that on page 797 of the hearings for the Department of Commerce. The hearings are available at the desk.

This has to do with the operation of the control towers only. It has to do with the restoration of the salaries paid to the operators in those 130 towns, plus 19 towns. It has absolutely nothing to do with the Federal-State airport program, the 7-year program, which we implemented with \$45,000,000 last year. We will come to that portion of the bill later on. This has absolutely nothing to do with the Federal airport program—merely with the operation of the control towers.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. GARY. On yesterday my colleague from New York [Mr. ROONEY] read a long list of names of cities that would be affected by the construction program. This particular item has nothing to do with those cities or the airports in those localities whatever. That deals entirely with the construction program, rather than with the operation program.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I want to further explain that the names of the towns to which this amendment applies are found on page 797, plus the names of the additional 19 towns that have been added.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say that on page 5255 of the RECORD of May 13 will be found a list of the 148 cities which would be affected by the action of the committee in denying funds for the operation of these towers.

Mr. STEFAN. It has nothing to do with any other cities except the operation of the towers in those cities on the pages I mentioned.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. The gentleman is speaking with reference to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. A substitute was offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BAKEWELL], and includes at least one city at the present time that has been approved, but approved too late to be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for consideration.

Mr. STEFAN. Your town would also be included in that category, would it not?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. My town is included.

Mr. STEFAN. Your town is paying for its own operations. There are many other towns paying for their own and are satisfied with that. If they cannot get if they do not want others to have it.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. RIVERS. Is the gentleman going to accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York?

Mr. STEFAN. Certainly not.

Mr. RIVERS. I think you would be wise to accept it, because we are going to win anyway.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. If it is the policy of the Government to subsidize control towers at the various airports, why should they not subsidize the railroad signal tower down here at Union Station?

Mr. STEFAN. Certainly.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. The gentleman has no airport in his district?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Yes, I have; plenty of them.

Mr. RIVERS. In other words, if you cannot have it, you do not want us to have it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] has expired.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rooney amendment. I do so because I think failure to adopt this amendment would strike a staggering blow at air safety in the United States.

Before I forget the question that was just asked by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] with reference to railroad signal stops, I should like to ask the same very distinguished gentleman if he favors turning back to local operation and local responsibility the navigation locks on all of the navigable streams in the inland-waterway system. I do not believe any such proposal will be made. I am certain the Congress would not give serious consideration to such proposal if it were made, because it has long been recognized that on the inland-waterway system it is a Federal responsibility to operate those navigation locks.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Inasmuch as the gentleman raised the question, I will say that I am positively opposed to the Government's subsidizing inland waterways. I think the users of the inland waterways should pay for their operation.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield briefly, but then I should like to proceed to give a brief summary of the situation, if I may.

Mr. BONNER. With regard to the operation of the inland waterways system, the Federal Government recognizes the responsibility of safety at sea. We maintain the Coast Guard, light-house stations, and airplanes to provide safety at sea. It is just as necessary that the Government provide these aids for safety in the air as it is that they provide aids for safety in navigation at sea. It all has but one purpose, the preservation of life.

Mr. PRIEST. I thank the gentleman, and I believe the situations are similar, and that regardless of all other arguments, the big question presented here is that of the safety of our airways and the protection of human lives.

Now, Mr. Chairman, just briefly to review this situation. A year ago the committee recommended the elimination of funds for the maintenance of air traffic

control towers. At that time I offered an amendment to restore approximately \$3,000,000 to the appropriation bill for this operation. That amendment was adopted and the amount was restored for another year. The control towers were operated by CAA personnel from funds furnished by the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that air traffic control towers are the very heart of the Federal-airways system. I believe no one who has made a careful study of the situation will hold any different opinion.

I believe that failure to provide for Federal operation of these control towers would be a very tragic action on the part of the Congress of the United States.

The proposal here is to turn these traffic control towers back to the operation of the municipalities across the country. That is the proposal. In other words, at the beginning of a new fiscal year, and without previous notice whatsoever, at a time when the officials of most of the municipalities have already made their budgets, the Congress says: "You must assume this additional responsibility beginning July 1." Such action will create utter chaos and confusion in the airways of the country.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I gladly yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. And coming at a time when city governments throughout the country are having serious fiscal problems of their own, this is a matter of national concern.

Mr. PRIEST. It is indeed a very, very serious problem of national concern, and I thank the gentleman for his very apt observation.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I wish to concur in the views of the gentleman from Tennessee and to ask this further question: Is it not true that these control tower employees are required to pass examinations and meet CAA standards of competency?

Mr. PRIEST. That is correct. And let me add one statement in that connection. In the report of the committee—and I do not say this with any desire or intention to be critical of the subcommittee or its distinguished chairman—the statement is made that these towers, in the opinion of the committee, should be operated by CAA trained personnel. That, however, is not the requirement of any law, and I do not see how we could say to a particular city in a particular State that it must employ certain persons who have not certain standards. I do not believe we can require that, under any existing law.

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I have, along with the other distinguished members of that committee, given a great deal of time and attention to the whole question of air safety. Our committee, acting under direction of the House, has carried on a very extensive investigation of air accidents and safety since the first of the year.

As a result of that investigation and previous study of the subject, I feel very strongly that failure to provide funds for the operation of control towers will endanger the lives of thousands who fly our airways each day, and in effect would mark the beginning of the breaking up of our Federal airways system.

I hope the amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

(Mr. PRIEST asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COLE of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. COLE of Kansas addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rooney amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I feel that the committee has made a serious mistake in eliminating all appropriations for the employment of personnel who operate the airport traffic control towers now established throughout the Nation. The committee must realize that if these control towers are closed down, it will prove a real hazard to air travel, and it may well be assumed that air lines will detour all airports not providing control tower service. In this connection I want to make special reference to the situation as it presents itself at the Sioux City Municipal Airport in my congressional district. There have been over 8,000 aircraft movements, that is, landings and takeoffs, on the Sioux City Airport during the month of April this year. The facilities of this airport are also used by the Iowa National Guard for training purposes. At the present time the Iowa National Guard has 35 planes stationed at this airport, 25 of which are P-51's. These planes travel at the rate of about 450 miles per hour and are often in the air at the same time as the smaller and slower planes are aloft. Anyone certainly can realize the great danger involved in such a situation without the use of a traffic control tower. Surely these control towers are just as essential to safe navigation of the airways as lighthouses are to the safe navigation of the searlanes. The continued development of aviation depends greatly on the element of the danger involved.

The elimination of this appropriation will also place on cities the responsibility for financing operations of the airport control towers in all municipalities except the city of Washington. Unless these cities are prepared to finance the operation of the towers by July 1, 1947, the effect may be a virtual paralysis of commercial air transportation. The committee report advocates that the full cost of operating these towers should be defrayed by the cities and municipalities in which the airports are located and who derive the benefit from the airports.

In the first instance, the committee forgets that much of the traffic at these airports consists of Government aircraft who pay nothing for the service rendered by the control towers. There is nothing fair in such an arrangement.

The elimination of this appropriation will have serious repercussions in Iowa as far as needed finances are concerned for the operation of its control towers. In the first instance, budgets for cities and towns in Iowa are made in August of each year. Therefore, no funds were budgeted in August 1946 for the year 1947, and, consequently, no appropriations were made in 1947 for traffic-control-tower expense. No fees are collected from Federal, commercial, or private planes for control-tower service, and the city finances have been based upon the fact that the Federal Government was financing control-tower service, and as a result the cities have not attempted to recoup any sums of money from any person, firm, or corporation affording themselves of the control-tower service.

Control-tower expenses in a city is a definite hardship and adds to the burden which will ultimately destroy an efficient national system. For instance, the city of Des Moines, Iowa, has for many years had an annual deficit averaging \$18,000 on its airport. The Federal Government has occupied its hangar for \$1 per year during the war and is still hanging on to it. There is a like situation at the Sioux City Airbase. Here eight men are employed by the CAA to operate the control tower, and the cost of operation is \$32,821 annually. It is financially impossible for the city of Sioux City to make any budget arrangement whereby they can assume this load. In this connection, it should be said that the CAA has been contemplating the installation of an instrument approach system at the Sioux City Airbase to guide planes into the airport regardless of the weather. This is another development which the city could not afford to install, and as a result there will be further hazards in connection with all airport movements at the airport in case of bad weather.

I realize that the committee is insisting on economy in Government, and they are to be commended for attempting to do that very thing. However, there is such a thing as false economy, and it seems to me that the elimination of appropriations for the operation of air-traffic-control towers is in that category. Certainly we cannot afford to increase the hazards in air traffic, and it is my firm opinion that if the appropriation for the operation for these control towers is eliminated many cities in which the towers are located will simply discontinue the service because they do not have the money to carry on. I earnestly hope that the amendment is adopted.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can agree on some time. I wonder how many want to talk on this amendment. Certainly it is not the purpose of the committee to limit debate, and I certainly shall not move to cut debate because I want to be as liberal as I possibly can.

I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, we can agree on any time. I withdraw the request.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. I cannot understand why the Appropriations Committee has seen fit to eliminate the funds needed for CAA financing and operating traffic-control towers at Billings, Helena, Lewistown, Butte, Great Falls, Missoula, and elsewhere in Montana. The risks to commercial and private flying would, if these funds are not restored, be too excessive and the public would pay for this false type of economy. The cost of maintaining control-tower operations are not the obligation of the cities concerned, but are of the Federal Government. The public safety is paramount and it is our obligation to protect it. The alternative to supplying the needed funds for these projects is to close them entirely or turn them over to the cities concerned. In the latter case the result will be to close them because the municipalities just have not got the finances needed to carry them on.

Mr. Chairman, I ask the House to vote for this amendment, and I insert with my remarks letters and telegrams received from Montana about this subject:

GREAT FALLS, MONT., May 8, 1947.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Representative from Montana,
United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Have been advised that House Appropriations Committee has reduced funds requested for CAA grants to cities for airport projects by 50 percent. This reduction completely eliminates the city of Great Falls from participation in National Airport Act program. Wish to protest this action as city of Great Falls is financially unable to complete repairs of emergency nature which must be accomplished this summer.

HJALMER C. JOHNSON,
Mayor.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., May 8, 1947.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Representative from Montana,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Have been advised that House Appropriations Committee has eliminated funds for CAA operations for airport traffic-control towers. Wish to protect this action as city of Great Falls would be unable financially to assume this burden.

HJALMER C. JOHNSON,
Mayor.

BILLINGS, MONT., May 11, 1947.

Representative MIKE MANSFIELD,
Washington, D. C.:

Will you help cities get control-tower operation costs restored in Federal budget? These costs definitely not city obligation. Costs are Federal or air lines responsibility.

H. E. BIDDINGER,
Mayor.

BUTTE, MONT., May 14, 1947.

The Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We are advised proposal now made to cut budget fund of Civil Aeronautics Authority in amount set up for manning control towers for commercial air lines. Hope you will investigate this matter, and if commercial air transportation likely to be hampered by such deletion ask that amount be reinstated.

BUTTE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
W. S. THOMPSON, Manager.

LEWISTOWN, MONT., May 14, 1947.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Representative from Montana,
Washington, D. C.:

Central Montana Chamber of Commerce opposed curtailment proposed CAA budget with reference to funds for operation airport control towers fiscal year 1948. Risk to commercial and private flying excessive.

ASHLEY C. ROBERTS,
Secretary,
Central Montana Chamber of Commerce.

HELENA, MONT., May 15, 1947.

MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Request you take all possible action to prevent removal of CAA tower and facilities from Helena Municipal Airport.

J. R. WINE, Jr., Mayor.

HELENA, MONT., May 15, 1947.

MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Montana Pilots' Association requests you oppose at the hearing attempts being made to eliminate CAA control tower and facilities throughout the State.

J. R. WINE,
Secretary, Montana Pilots' Association.

BILLINGS COMMERCIAL CLUB,

Billings, Mont., May 10, 1947.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Congressman from Montana,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MANSFIELD: We are informed Congress is apparently about to cut off 1947-48 operating funds for airport control towers in many cities, including Billings.

I doubt that the city will take over this expense if Federal funds are not available thus closing down this operation at the airport.

You should know the tower was built at substantial cost to Billings at the urgent demand of the CAA during war time and for safety because of the Army ships using the airport along with the commercial transports. CAA agreed to finance the control tower operations annually, providing the city paid for its construction.

CAA insisted the tower was absolutely necessary for public safety in transport flying. If this is correct, CAA, the commercial airlines operators, and Congress certainly have an obligation not to close this safety device.

It seems to us it is equally obvious the operating costs belong to the agencies charged with public safety and those benefiting financially from their monopoly franchise.

We doubt that Congress can offhand close these towers or demand the local government to finance their operations which we were coerced by a Federal agency in setting up.

Sincerely,
BILLINGS COMMERCIAL CLUB,
H. L. BUCK, Secretary-Manager.

BILLINGS, MONT., May 8, 1947.

HON. MIKE J. MANSFIELD,
Washington, D. C.:

Understand House Appropriations Committee has eliminated all funds for CAA financing and operating traffic control tower at Billings Airport for fiscal year beginning July 1.

This operation vital to all commercial, military and private flying including personnel and passengers in area bounded Twin Cities, Spokane, Great Falls, Cheyenne. Impossible for municipality to assume this financial responsibility.

Urgently request you do everything possible to have this appropriation restored.

BILLINGS AIRPORT COMMISSION.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I am very much in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] which would increase the amount recommended by the committee approximately \$5,000,000. It occurs to me that the Congress would be assuming a great risk to save \$5,000,000.

From recent investigations made of air accidents, it seems to me considerable emphasis was laid on the necessity of the safe take-off and landing of aircraft. The efficient control of the air towers located on airports is very essential in making take-off and landing safe.

The gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] always makes a good argument. It is true the air towers are stationary and do not move in interstate commerce, but certainly the traffic they control does move in interstate commerce, and if there ever was a time and place where we need uniformity in operation it seems to me that place is in the operation of air fields, including air towers.

Air transportation is in its infancy. It needs to be encouraged. It needs to be made safe and it seems to me, to make a little saving here would be an unwise and dangerous chance to take.

As has been referred to by previous speakers, many of the municipalities are having their own difficult times in financial matters, and their budgets have already been made. It would seem to be the wrong thing to do at this time for the Government, without notice, to refuse funds to carry on this very important activity. I am very much in favor of the amendment and shall vote to have the funds restored.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for this time in order to lay before the committee the over-all picture of the operations of our Federal airways system. It was first authorized under a very general law which provided for the development and the installation and the operation of anything necessary to maintain the safety of the airways. Under this vague authority lies our entire system of navigation facilities and aides of all sorts. Through the years that has grown, and it has grown in a rather irregular and uncontrolled manner. Last year we appropriated \$39,000,000 for the purpose of all phases of this program, including

control towers. The original budget request that came before our subcommittee this year for this program was for \$54,500,000 for fiscal 1948. But, to give you some concept of the problem that confronted this subcommittee, I want you to know that while the hearings were going on we had a supplemental request come to us that raised this total figure to \$63,333,000. Last year the total personnel connected with the over-all operation of the Federal airways system called for 7,331 persons. They had an authorization for a little over 8,000 persons and in the present budget they request in addition to that 4,000 added personnel. Now, that is in the over-all program in which this item involving control towers is a part.

The position of the committee is that we have something here before us now that we are appropriating Federal funds for that is big, and we recognize that it is going to be and should be even bigger. It involves more than just the Federal Government. Of course, it is interstate commerce and traffic, we know that, but it involves municipalities; it involves the air lines themselves, and we have taken this procedure of focusing your attention on the control tower part of this appropriation, which is a purely local matter—control towers are fixed; they do not travel between space—of focusing your attention upon something that we feel should be thoroughly considered by the Congress and for which we have a duty to perform of proposing fundamental law. That is the job for the Congress of the United States right now.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I agree that it is well to call this to the attention of the House, but will the gentleman agree that it would be safer and perhaps a better procedure to give the Legislative Committee now going into this very same matter, in view of the rapid development taking place since the war ended, a reasonable time—and I mean by reasonable, during the Eightieth Congress—to present legislation dealing with this over-all program for the guidance not only of our Committee on Appropriations, but for the cities and States?

Mr. HORAN. The gentleman from Connecticut raises a very valid point. It will be answered in detail by my colleague the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES]. It is true that the fiscal year will be ended in about a month and a half, and that does not give too much time for a full consideration of this matter. However, I call your attention to the fact that the same warning was made last year. We will not have solved anything by adopting the Rooney amendment. It will be expediency again. We have a job to do here, and we take this opportunity and this method to call it to your attention.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. In connection with the question asked by the gentleman from Connecticut, as the gentleman states,

the matter was brought up last year when Mr. Raybaut was chairman of the subcommittee. Immediately upon the convening of this Congress and its proper organization the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which is charged with legislative jurisdiction over this subject, commenced the hearings to which the gentleman referred. Those hearings still continue, and the committee is learning all it can and will ultimately present a solution, but it cannot do it by June 30 of this year.

Mr. HORAN. But certainly the airline growth is not waiting. The point we are making here is that we of the Appropriations Committee have to face the facts as they are. We cannot put off beyond the limits of the fiscal year a determination of this matter. I think it is about time that the committee to which the gentleman referred got busy and came out here with some sort of a pattern under which we can appropriate intelligently.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want first to read a telegram I have received from the capital city of my State, Phoenix:

Information has just been received regarding proposed elimination of Federal funds for operation of control towers at CAA designated airport. Phoenix Sky Harbor ranks very high in air traffic movement and during three of the past 12 months led the country.

That may be surprising to a good many of you, but it is a fact easily explained by the strategic location of Phoenix, Ariz.

To in any way restrict present control tower operation would result in creating a hazard that would endanger the thousands of users of Sky Harbor. The City of Phoenix is prevented from contributing in any measure to the maintenance of control tower as budgetary limitations created by State law permit of no funds for this purpose. We strongly urge you to use your influence to the end that adequate Federal funds are furnished for this very important public service.

The foregoing telegram was signed by the Municipal Aeronautics Commission, including John L. McAtee, J. E. Redmand, Martin E. Wist, Charles L. Strouss, A. Lee Moore, Neil B. McGinnis, James Girand, and Walter P. Fulkerson, manager of the airport at Phoenix.

In addition to the message just read, I would like also to offer the following telegram from Tucson, Ariz., and a letter from Mayor E. T. Houston, of Tucson. The telegram is:

Urge you to exert every possible effort to restore airport control tower funds to CAA Appropriation (H. R. 3311) in interest of safety. This is a serious and important matter. We hope you will point out the needs for more not less navigation control.

AVIATION COMMITTEE,

TUCSON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The letter is as follows:

I understand that the House Appropriations Committee has eliminated all funds for CAA operation of traffic-control towers on municipal airports, including Tucson Municipal Airport, Tucson, Ariz., effective July 1, 1947.

The elimination of such funds will throw an undue burden upon the city of Tucson

in its operation of Tucson Municipal Airport No. 2. The city budget for the fiscal year 1947-48 will have to be increased in the amount of \$80,000 for the operation of Tucson Municipal Airport, excluding operation of the traffic-control tower. If this additional burden falls on the city, it will cost the city an additional \$30,000 per annum. The city of Tucson has been requested by the War Department to remove all commercial operations from Davis-Monthan Air Base at Tucson by July 1, 1947, which will necessitate activation of the traffic control tower on Tucson Municipal Airport No. 2, which is not now in operation.

We urge that all steps possible be taken to reinstate the appropriation for the operation of airport traffic control tower at Tucson.

Yours very truly,

E. T. HOUSTON, Mayor.

Let me give one more telegram, this one from the mayor of Winslow, Ariz., E. P. Kiernan:

Strongly urge that you support appropriations bill which will provide Federal funds for operation of municipal airport traffic control towers. Tower at local municipal airport has been inoperative since February as no funds available for its operation. Control tower badly needed as a safety measure. City of Winslow not financially able to assume cost of operation.

A look at the air map will reveal the importance of a control tower at Winslow, Ariz. It is a junction point in air way traffic. Winslow is not a large or rich city but its importance as a transportation center far exceeds its size. I call your attention in particular to the message from the capital city of Phoenix, which is on a great interstate airway transportation line. However, the other two cities are also key centers in aeronautics.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. RAMEY. Practically every city concurs in these messages. Our city manager has just contacted me. We also have Stanley Caldwell from northern Ohio civic leader. And above all it is what is right, not who is right.

About a year ago when we created the control of air towers it was directed to the attention of this House by myself. Who would want to do away with towers in the lighthouses on our seas and our lakes? Air transportation is much greater. Would it not be more hazardous to do away with the air traffic control towers at this time than to do away with the lighthouses on the seas?

Mr. MURDOCK. I think the gentleman is exactly correct. It is a good analogy.

It was said by the preceding gentleman that this problem of control towers needs a different solution so that it would not have to come up here annually. I agree with the gentleman in that respect. I am not asking that this same benefit and support be extended to the hundreds and hundreds of other cities with air fields. There must be a limit somewhere I know, but there are key cities with airports that are the centers of the Nation's air commerce and certainly we ought not to leave this matter of control towers to the hazard of municipal operation.

I am in favor of the Rooney amendment. I hope we can by its adoption take care of control tower operation for at least another year until corrective legislation can be enacted.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. I am amazed that this Congress should seriously consider at this time abolishing Federal aid to the control towers for air traffic in the United States.

Here we are the greatest country in the world dealing with this sort of transportation which still has a number of elements of danger connected with it. This certainly is false economy to fail to provide these funds for control towers for our air traffic.

There are two aspects to the element of danger. First of all, if we were to let the public know that at one stroke of the pen we would cut out this Federal aid and throw back to each individual city the support and maintenance of these control towers, the public would feel that the element of danger would be increased, and that, I think, would result in a falling off of air traffic.

This situation is not at all comparable to the railroads, in my opinion. There is not the same essential element of danger involved in rail travel today as there is in air travel.

We, as the greatest country in the world, should see to it that we do everything possible to support the development of air traffic.

The definition of economy is the careful, thrifty, and orderly management of one's affairs. To throw back to each individual city the support and maintenance of these control towers is not an orderly management. My city, the city of Milwaukee, is located in a key position, so far as air traffic to the Northwest is concerned. Certainly, it, like many other cities, will be affected by this hodge-podge method of dealing with this situation.

I think the majority of the Members of the House feel that it would be false economy to take away from the air-control towers the Federal aid which they have at this time. We cannot afford not to fully support that form of transportation which is very important to the United States, the most important country in the world today, and perhaps that form of transportation that will be the most important for the entire world of the future.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment that would restore and provide funds for our national airport traffic control-tower program. There are two or three things which I wish to say in support of this program.

It is my firm conviction that this is one of the most important issues to the safety of air navigation and our aviation program, which is rapidly expanding day by day. We have a lot more at stake in the consideration of this amendment than a reduction of this amount

of money for economy's sake or whether it is a pork-barrel issue, as has been charged. The question is, What policy should we pursue to give us the greatest safety in the operation of our aviation program? Can we have greater safety in the operation by CAA of our control towers in connection with the national airway system, or would we have greater safety by such operation on a local basis?

In determining this issue I trust that we may consider it openly and in accordance with the facts and not approach it from a blind or fallacious argument. It is too important to consider otherwise. The gentleman says the support of this amendment is brought on by wires and messages received from our districts back home. I should like to say to the gentleman that I have received no wire or communication from anyone in my home city or from my district, and I should like to say further that among the list of control towers proposed by the CAA in this program there is not one in my district. I ride the airplanes frequently, and I, as do thousands of people throughout this Nation, want to travel safely and have the realization that the best policy to give me the greatest safety is being pursued.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. CHELF. I do not have any air-control towers in my district, either, and I have received no wires, and I feel exactly the same as the gentleman feels. It is because of the safety involved. I have flown a lot; but if they delete this appropriation for this safety control, I am not going to fly any more at all until they are put back in there again.

Mr. HARRIS. Well, the gentleman no doubt expresses the opinion of a great many other people throughout the country.

Another argument proposed which I wish to refute is that this is permitting the "camel's nose to get under the tent." Such an argument has no foundation in my opinion. The gentleman says that such a program would run into astronomical costs to the Government of \$200,000,000. Such a position is wholly unrealistic and approaches the ridiculous. It is indicated that for the Government to carry out this policy it would be necessary to install and operate a control tower in all of the 5,000 airports in the Nation. In fact, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] stated "that means we have 100 airports for every State in the Union." And the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] said "either we have to cut out the control towers or we have to furnish, control, and operate them for every airport." I am sure the gentlemen are not serious in making this charge. Certainly anyone can understand there will be no need for control towers in every little airport, and, in fact, many of our larger airports. Under the established policy, there was never any intention of establishing air-control towers and service in any of the airports except those included in our national airway system and where commercial service is provided and where the

airports are used by the Army, the Navy, and international and such other service incidental to that particular airfield for safety purposes. Certainly it is contemplated that there will be ultimately some more control towers established, because they will be necessary to the operation of our national airway system.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARRIS. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Only part of the airports are what are known as control airports. Those are the only ones that have towers.

Mr. HARRIS. Yes. I was going to mention that.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the fact that the very able gentleman from Nebraska, the chairman of this subcommittee, has given many years of study to the problems of aviation. I have for some years admired him for his interest in promoting aviation. I must frankly say, however, that I am somewhat puzzled at his attitude in connection with this program. Not because I differ with him on a matter of policy, but because, Mr. Chairman, in connection with his insistence of his position on this issue which will in my opinion eliminate the control towers and many of our important and necessary airports, and also with his insistence that the CAA be limited and seriously handicapped in carrying out commitments and our obligation in the development of airports. It strikes me as an attitude of seriously curtailing the continued progress and development of a program that is needed, demanded, and is here to stay.

In the report on page 25 it is stated:

It is the contention of this committee that safety factors are not involved in any way.

Certainly your committee does not mean that. Because the whole question involved is safety. Were it not for the safety program involved there would be no necessity whatsoever for control towers. The report further says the towers should be operated with CAA personnel and under CAA standards.

This means, as I interpret it, that the committee is of the opinion that the CAA program in the operation of these towers is needed and necessary and that CAA should control the personnel and provide the standards. If safety is not involved, Mr. Chairman, why would they want the CAA to control the operation?

Yet the report further says:

The States, cities, and municipalities would merely reimburse the CAA for the cost of the personnel required to operate the towers.

I can see the gentleman requiring Omaha to pay for the operation of a program that was controlled and maintained by someone in Washington. I can see the gentleman from Washington saying to the mayor and the council of the city of Spokane that an agency from Washington, D. C., has personnel under their direction and control in Spokane and want you to pay for it. I can see the Federal Government going to any city throughout the country and saying, "Here we have a program that is needed and necessary. I am going to provide the personnel. I am going to control

it. But you are going to pay for it." I ask you, is that reasonable? You know what they are going to say. They are going to say, "Here, Mr. Federal Agency, this is a national or an international plan. We are not going to provide the cost of something that is your responsibility." The results will be that a very few control towers will actually operate. The results would be that the progress we have made in air safety would be largely nullified. The results would be that air transportation would be extremely curtailed.

Let me read another statement from the report. On the same page of the same paragraph, it is stated, "air accidents will only be eliminated, it seems to the committee, when people stop flying." I wonder if that is really what the committee believes. I wonder if this House is to take that statement that this committee proposes that we completely eliminate air transportation. Had it not been for the progress we have made in aviation when we became involved in this tragic, global war, where do you think we would have been today? Is there any question in anyone's mind that we would be sitting here in this Chamber legislating for the people of this great country of ours? The gentleman talks about the Army and Navy turning over 400 airports to CAA and there are some yet to be transferred. Does the gentleman not realize that these airports cost the taxpayers of this country enormous sums of money which would not have been necessary had we provided adequate national airport development beforehand? Does the gentleman also recognize that should there be a future emergency we will not have the time to provide such needed facilities? Ah, yes; this, Mr. Chairman, transcends political issues and arguments for expediency.

I have the privilege of serving on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and we too have made extensive and exhaustive studies of this program. For several years I have studied it, and there are some members of this committee who have given their time and efforts to this program for more than 25 years. We have held hearings constantly on this question since January. We reported out the airport bill in the last Congress and considered all phases of the aviation program at that time and in previous Congresses. We have seen the actual operation of control towers and all the technical phases of it. We have seen how necessary it is for the proper operation which can be attained only by proper control to the various landing approaches like the ILS, GCA, and FIDO operation. These are new developments in landing of our aircraft, and even yet in the experimental stages. Yes, we have observed the importance of the operation of these air-control towers from Los Angeles, from Washington to New York, and throughout the Nation. Even on nonstop flights from the west to the east coast. To be sure the approach control is necessary to reliable and safe clearance of aircraft into and out of airports under such restricted conditions of ceiling and visibility, and there can be safe opera-

tion only when both the airport-tower personnel and airway-traffic personnel are responsible to the same central authority. We have considered boundary lines and local control, but it is the considered opinion and best judgment from the experience of our committee, from the experience of the industry, from the experience of the agency which is administering this program, that we will have greater safety in this national-airport system by the Federal Government which is the only central authority assuming and carrying out this responsibility. I cannot urge, Mr. Chairman, too strongly the importance of this amendment in the carrying out of a policy that this Government must adopt and must continue in connection with the operation of the actual life line. Yes, the very heart of our national airway system.

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rooney amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, I favor the Rooney amendment.

The largest city in my constituency is Portland, Maine. I have a letter from the Portland City Council—and I do not know why anybody should be apologetic about having a city in his district which is affected by this legislation. The city council writes me as follows:

If this cut is upheld by Congress, it will remove from CAA's appropriation funds sufficient to operate a control tower at the Portland Municipal Airport. The city has gone ahead with construction of the tower with a commitment from CAA to finance its operation from Federal funds, and CAA has planned to locate a mobile control tower here pending the completion of the permanent tower.

The operation of the tower is essential to the safety of flying at the airport, and its cost would be a burden which the city should not be expected to carry. Even more importantly, the nature of the responsibility is a Federal one, inasmuch as it involves the control of air traffic within a radius of 50 miles or more from the airport and across State lines.

I also have in my hand the 1947 national airport plan of the Department of Commerce which shows that Portland, Maine, is being raised from a class 3 airport to a class 4 airport.

In the summer of 1944 a Mitchell bomber, an Army plane, was approaching the airport in foggy weather. A wing tip of the bomber hit a trailer village. The bomber crashed. Eighteen people in the trailer village were killed, the entire crew of the plane was killed, the plane itself of course was a total loss to the United States and the trailer village was largely destroyed by fire. I introduced appropriate legislation in the Seventy-ninth Congress to compensate, insofar as money could compensate, for the losses and deaths involved. The legislation was passed. I forget what the aggregate cost of that accident was to the United States, but it certainly must

have run very deeply into six figures. I believe that accident would not have occurred if we had had a control tower.

I believe the responsibility for air safety is a Federal responsibility. If it is not to be a Federal responsibility then there should be some general legislation making the contrary provision.

I want to call attention to just one thing, on page 25 of the committee report there appears the statement:

"Air accidents will only be eliminated, it seems to the committee, when people stop flying.

Is that the way we are going to eliminate air accidents? It is not my idea of the way to do it or the way to approach this question.

I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, as most of the Members know, I come from Kansas City, Mo., which has a large airport. It is the geographical center of the United States. At this airport, stop daily many of the transcontinental planes.

Kansas City is very much interested in this question.

I rise in support of the amendment, reluctantly I may say, in view of my very great respect for the distinguished members of this Committee. As we have read the press during the last few months we have seen to our dismay an increasing number of accidents in air traffic. There is nothing which contributes more to the safety of the American traveling public by air, perhaps, than these control towers.

I received the other day a telegram from the Honorable William E. Kemp, the distinguished mayor of Kansas City, in which he set out his views. I think these views are important because I think they perhaps reflect the views and the situation in most of the cities in the United States. He points out, and I want to read a paragraph or two from his telegram:

Assuming city elected to assume and carry on operation of control tower, it would in this and other cities, result in lack of uniformity control-tower operation which might inject element of serious hazard to safety of air-transport operation. So far as Kansas City is concerned, cost to Federal Government of control-tower operation is practically offset by approximately 10,000 square feet space furnished Federal Government at municipal airport for Post Office, Weather Bureau, and CAA communications. Am advised same situation exists most municipal airports throughout country.

Mr. Chairman, I take these few minutes to ask the membership for the serious consideration of this amendment because it means not only the continuation of a very valuable safety-device program, as the mayor of Kansas City pointed out, but if you do away with it from the Federal standpoint you will have no uniformity over the United States.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. In reference to Kansas City, the gentleman has a very curious and interesting situation in which the airport is in one State and the population in another.

Mr. BELL. I will have to correct the gentleman on that. We do have an airport on the Kansas side, but the municipal airport is in Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. HINSHAW. But there is likewise a great deal of population in Kansas City, Kans.

Mr. BELL. They are just a little suburb of Kansas City, Mo. Though we do graciously admit that Kansas is a State and in reasonably good standing with the Union.

Mr. HINSHAW. But the control of the aircraft is over a 25-mile zone which crosses into the State of Kansas.

Mr. BELL. That does not make it any less necessary; if we are going to avoid these accidents we have to have control.

Mr. HINSHAW. I am trying to help the gentleman.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I know a good many pilots fly into Kansas City. I know that the lives not only of our pilots but of the flying public depend upon these safety devices. I hope the Congress, in view of its commendable desire to save money, will not save at the wrong place. Let us not be penny wise and pound foolish:

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot allow to go unchallenged the statement made by the gentleman from Missouri relative to my home town Kansas City, Kans., being a suburb of Kansas City, Mo. It is no part of, and has no connection with, the Missouri municipality, which possibly affixed the name of the fair State of Kansas to give an aura of respectability.

Kansas City, Kans., is a city, a first-class city, of the first class, in its own right. The airport is a municipal airport and it is bigger and better in all aspects than the Kansas City, Mo., airport. It is big enough, good enough, so much bigger and so much better than the Missouri field that it is the Kansas City, Kans., municipal airport at which the President's plane, the "Sacred Cow," arrives and from which it departs.

It was at Fairfax—Kansas City, Kans.—Airport that thousands of North American B-25 bombers were built and tested during the war.

Its runways are long enough, wide enough, heavy enough to accommodate any plane how made or in the planning stage. Yet as spacious as it is it is subject to still further enlargement.

Mr. REEVES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. REEVES. Will the gentleman inform the committee as to how many commercial air lines utilize the airport in Kansas City, Kans.?

Mr. SCRIVNER. There are practically none; I will state that frankly. And, if you want, I can go into details

why, but that does not have anything to do with this particular debate.

But, in all seriousness, I feel quite sure that my friend, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL], was not too serious in his statement concerning my city, of which we are properly proud. But, he has presented a situation that has developed, because those two airports are just across the Missouri River, the dividing line that makes a great difference in more ways than one. The pattern in and out of those two airports do cross. There is some conflict, and it was with some difficulty that we were able to convince the CAA that these two towers should be interlocked and coordinated. There have been, to my recollection, no serious accidents on either one of those airports in the last several years.

Mr. REEVES. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I just want to endorse completely what the gentleman from Kansas has said. The airport to which he refers is a magnificent airport, beautifully designed, beautifully located, and it is imperative that the important work that goes on over there should not be curtailed.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I assume the gentleman is now speaking of our Kansas City, Kans., municipal airport.

Mr. REEVES. I am speaking with great respect and admiration and praise of the Kansas City, Kans., airport.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I thank the gentleman.

Let me make this further observation before I close. It would seem to me that one job should be done by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. They have been studying airplane accident prevention now for some time, and they should come to us with some remedial legislation which would clarify this situation. In view of the fact that many of the airports to which we have referred handle a large number of Government planes, for which the municipal airports cannot make a charge, there should be some logical, sane solution for the situation that now faces us. I trust that the committee will soon, in their wisdom, bring in that type of legislation.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman has brought up a very important point with reference to two airports in two different States that should be interlocked. They are very similar to Bolling Field and Anacostia Field and the Washington National Airport. If they were going to be operated by separate jurisdictions, that interlocking relationship could not be properly applied for the safety of the aircraft using both airports, and that is one of the problems of our committee.

Mr. SCRIVNER. My reaction from the statements made here was not that there would be any complete kicking loose from the CAA in the operation of these towers, but that only the airports themselves or the cities owning them should pay for the operation.

Mr. HINSHAW. Well, that is correct, but the gentleman's airport does not re-

ceive the revenues that the other airport does.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is right. That is why some equitable plan should be proposed.

Mr. HINSHAW. On the other hand, it has a very important function to perform.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I have not been able to get the figures, but my recollection is that well over 60 percent of the traffic of the Kansas City, Kans., municipal airport is Government traffic, including Reserve flyers, for which there can be no charge.

(Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment gives every Member of the House an opportunity to show whether he really believes in Federal economy or whether it is merely a political issue. The Congress last year authorized the expenditure of one-half billion dollars as Federal aid for an airport construction program. The policy of the Federal Government in assisting the localities in the construction of airports in my judgment is sound and I gladly supported that measure. There are in the United States at the present time 4,728 airports and it is contemplated when the program is completed there will be 6,300.

At 130 of these airports, the Federal Government is now operating air control towers, the cost of which amounted to over \$3,000,000 this year. The operation of these towers was assumed by the Government during the war as a defense measure and the facilities were used extensively by the armed forces. The war is now over. These towers have reverted to civilian use. Instead of relinquishing this war activity it is proposed to extend the service to 19 additional airports during the next year at a total cost to the Government of approximately \$5,000,000. Many other localities which have not yet received the official nod from the CAA are also clamoring for towers.

One airport at which the Government now operates the control tower is located in the city of Richmond, which I have the honor to represent. I ask the Members of this House by what process of logic and fairness can I support a program under which the Federal Government operates a control tower in my district and then vote to deny it to Oshkosh, or any other airport in the United States. If, however, this service is extended to the 6,300 airports which we will have in the United States, it will cost this Government over \$200,000,000 each year to maintain air control towers alone. In my judgment, therefore, we must transfer this cost to the localities where it properly belongs before it reaches such tremendous proportions.

In fact the cost of maintaining these towers should not be borne by either the Federal Government or by the localities, but it should be paid by those who use the airways; those who receive the special benefits which these towers provide. Reference has been made on the floor of the House to our great highway system.

The Federal Government contributed to the construction of our highways, but it has never contributed to local maintenance, and, moreover, the highways of this country have been financed largely through the gasoline tax which has properly placed the burden on the highway users. Let us follow the same policy with regard to the airways.

The argument has been advanced that this sudden action will not give the localities an opportunity to arrange local financing. This action is not sudden. The proposal to eliminate these funds from the Federal budget was made last year and the same argument was used against it. We come now to another year and unless something is done about it we will have the same argument next year and the year following and on ad infinitum.

We need to work out a definite pattern of Federal, State, local and private cooperation in our entire air transportation program. That pattern will never be worked out, however, as long as the Federal Government continues to foot all the bills. The elimination of some of these Government contributions, on the other hand, will hasten consideration of such a program of coordination. The time to act is now before this octopus gets any larger. I, therefore, urge you to stand by the committee and vote down this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended 2 minutes, in order that I may ask him a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Is it not a fact that the operation cost of a large airport is around \$1,000,000?

Mr. GARY. That is correct.

Mr. STEFAN. What we are arguing about here today is an item of \$4,800,000 for the payment of salaries of operators in these control towers. All the safety aids and equipment and all the other operation and maintenance are there. There are only 3 or 4 large airports in the United States where a maximum of 16 of these operators are employed. They include New York City, Chicago, Dallas, and the Washington Airport. It costs about \$56,000 for those 16 operators in New York City, Chicago, Dallas, and Washington. The other thing we are arguing about is the from 6 to 16 operators in the smaller airports.

What you are really arguing about is an average cost of \$32,000 for the payment of these operators of the control towers, whereas the maintenance and operation equipment is in the bill. All you are arguing about is whether or not these commercial air lines and non-scheduled air lines, States, and communities should cooperate and pay for all or part of the salaries of these operators.

Mr. GARY. May I say to the gentleman that is not only true but it is also true that these towers are not needed in all of the 6,300 airports that we will have in the United States. If the localities have to provide them, we will not have

them, but if the Federal Government provides the towers free of cost to the localities, then all of the 6,300 airports will demand them.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of Missouri to the amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: Strike out "\$70,982,000" and insert "\$71,081,484."

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, first I would like to thank the gentleman from Missouri, my good friend and colleague [Mr. BAKEWELL], for including the amount necessary to operate the control tower at Rosecrans Field, St. Joseph, Mo., in his substitute amendment.

Most of the Members who have spoken in favor of this proposal refer to the Rooney amendment. Therefore, I feel that it is necessary in order to protect myself and the two other Members who are in the same position as I to offer this amendment to the Rooney amendment.

The Rooney amendment seeks to restore in this bill the amount necessary for Federal control-tower operation during the next fiscal year for all of the control towers that have been operated with Federal funds during this fiscal year plus 19 others that were proposed to be so operated at the time the budget was submitted.

Unfortunately, there are three of us, namely, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT], the gentleman from New York [Mr. GAMBLE], and myself, who each have an airport in our district that is qualified to receive Federal funds for control-tower operation and has been approved by the CAA, but approved too late to submit the amount necessary for such control-tower operation to the Budget.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I cannot yield at the moment.

Mr. STEFAN. If the gentleman will yield, I am going to help him out a little bit.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Then, I am glad to yield. I need the help.

Mr. STEFAN. How much are you increasing this amount?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. My amendment increases the Rooney amendment by \$99,484.

Mr. STEFAN. What airports does that take in—the one at St. Joe, and what others?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. St. Joseph, Mo., New Orleans, La., and White Plains, N. Y.

Mr. STEFAN. You missed about 45 others that are in the same category. But do you include the equipment?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. No.

Mr. STEFAN. You have left out a lot. There are many things that you have left out there.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I will say to the gentleman that I did not include anything except the amount necessary to pay the salaries of the personnel of the control towers because I am informed that there are sufficient funds in this bill for tower equipment and maintenance.

Mr. STEFAN. May I ask my friend how he knows that this money will go to these towers? Has he consulted the CAA?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Yes; I have.

Mr. STEFAN. And they approve this and the Budget approves it? The CAA has approved it, and they said that if you would get this amendment in they would put it into these towers? There are 48 or 49 other towers in the same category, and the one at St. Joe and these others want the same thing.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield further.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield so that I may answer the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. HÉBERT. Let me quote from a letter from Mr. Wright in which he tells us to come to Congress and get this appropriation and that they have approved of it.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. That is correct. I intend to cover that.

The gentleman from New York indicated yesterday that we were taking these amounts out of thin air. I have in my hand a letter from Mr. T. P. Wright, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, in which he says:

The St. Joseph tower was commissioned by the Civil Aeronautics Administration with funds transferred by the city to the Government on December 17, 1946. The traffic figures in points per month are as follows—

I will quote only the one for March of this year—

March 1947, 10,416 points.

It is a big field.

I continue to quote:

From the above it appears that the St. Joseph tower now meets the minimum requirements of 7,500 points for Federal operation.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Not at the moment. Mr. Wright says in regard to the funds necessary for the operation of the tower at Rosecrans Field, St. Joseph, Mo.:

If the St. Joseph tower is included for establishment during the fiscal year 1948, it will be necessary to add \$28,734 to provide for a basic minimum complement of one chief airport traffic controller and five airport traffic controllers for air operation.

I am informed by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT] that the amount necessary to operate the control tower at the New Orleans field is \$35,755. This figure was obtained in the same way, from the same source. I am also informed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GAMBLE] that the amount necessary to operate the control tower at the airport at West Plains N. Y., is \$35,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE] has expired.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, those figures were obtained from Mr. Wright, from the same source and in the same manner.

The chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], for whom I have a very high regard—and I want to thank him at this time for the courtesies he extended me upon the many occasions I have discussed this matter with him—indicated that those of us who are not included in this are going to oppose the amendment and the substitute amendment should my amendment fail. That is not true. We shall support them. We are not like dogs in the manger who, because they cannot eat hay, will not permit others to do so. We think we should be fair about this proposition, and that those fields that have qualified and have been recommended should be included, and the others as well.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman realize that this matter has never been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget; that it has never been submitted to the members of the committee, either the majority or the minority; that the gentleman is now airing it without its having been given consideration by those who are economy-minded in this Congress, with the idea that if there was merit to the proposition it would be granted by the committee?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Does not the gentleman think that the Civil Aeronautics Administration knows the amount necessary to operate these towers, because these towers are being operated with municipal funds under their supervision, and have been for the past year?

Mr. ROONEY. I had the mistaken impression apparently that the Congress was running the Congress and not the CAA.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I agree with the gentleman that Congress should always decide the amount necessary to operate Government agencies.

Mr. ROONEY. I personally resent Mr. Wright or anyone else horning into this matter.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. But the fact remains that he knows the amount necessary to operate these towers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who wish to extend their remarks on this amendment at this point in the RECORD may have that permission.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rooney amendment. The most important argument in its favor is the fact that we need uniform regulations in operation of our airports throughout the United States. If this is admitted by this House, and from what I have heard I believe this is a fact, therefore, the Federal Government

should pay for the operation of these control towers. Every Member of this House is in accord on the absolute necessity for these towers. Just recently we have seen the lives of eight prominent officials of one air line and the operator of a private plane taken because there was no control tower operated at a particular airport. Thus we are convinced that we need the control towers, and the need for uniform operation of the towers is absolutely necessary if we hope to protect the lives of our citizens who utilize the air lines as a means of transportation. I hope that the House will pass this amendment.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. Of all the amendments offered on this section of the bill the one offered by Mr. ROONEY is the most effective. I do not believe any of the others have been as carefully thought out or that they would meet the situation as effectively as would the amendment of the gentleman from New York. I am hopeful that the House will accept Mr. ROONEY's amendment and in so doing save the air-traffic-control program.

We cannot evaluate this program in dollars and cents. It is a matter going to the very heart of aviation development in this country.

Yesterday I received a telegram from the Honorable Martin H. Kennelly, mayor of Chicago. In substance Mayor Kennelly advises that if Federal funds are eliminated for control-tower operations and this financial obligation is placed upon municipalities the safety of air operations will be greatly impaired because few communities are going to be in a position to pay the cost.

All local communities are already hard pressed for funds. Some of them may be so hard pressed that they may not give full cooperation in this important safety program. From coast to coast there will be missing links in this chain of control towers unless the operation of the program remains Federal. We cannot very well afford to have a single missing link in this safety chain.

While I appreciate the laudable aim of the subcommittee to reduce Government operation expenses, I cannot go along with it when I feel that by holding back Federal funds we may be holding back development of aviation. Sometime in the future when commercial air operations are on a more profitable basis I can see these costs being borne by the air lines themselves, or by the municipalities, or by joint cooperation between the air lines and the municipalities. But I do not believe either the cities or air lines are ready to assume this cost now.

We cannot afford to gamble with the safety factors involving our Nation's airways. For a while, at least, the Federal Government must continue to give encouragement to aviation in this and other forms. We must never lose sight of the fact that the air lines of America are a strong link in our national defense. Cutting off of funds for the operation of air-traffic-control towers at this time would, in my opinion, be a very serious mistake.

I appeal to the Members of the House to support the amendment of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GRANT of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rooney Amendment. The defeat of this amendment means the curtailment of air navigation facilities in this Nation and at a time when we can ill afford to do so.

I am in receipt of a letter from the State Director of Aeronautics of the State of Alabama in which he states that the Department of Aeronautics is particularly concerned over the reductions proposed for the establishment of new air navigational facilities and for the maintenance and operation of existing air navigation facilities; also the elimination of all funds for the operation of airport control towers, except the one at Washington National.

I am greatly concerned over the elimination of funds for the operation of airport control towers as it means the elimination of the tower in Montgomery, Ala. I am in receipt of a telegram from Col. W. A. Gayle, city commissioner of Montgomery, in which he urges the continuation of the control tower at Dannelly Field, the municipal airport. Montgomery is not in financial condition to support this tower. The city owned one of the finest fields in the country, namely Gunter Field, which was turned over to the Federal Government at the outbreak of the war. This field has never been returned and it become necessary for the city to go out at great expense and purchase other property. It is not a question of the city not wanting to assume the responsibility of the control tower, but it is a question of this city and many others not being able to do so. It is a matter of public safety. The cost is small in comparison to the benefits obtained. We just cannot fail to continue to make air travel safe by continuing appropriations not only for control towers but for the improvement of landing systems.

I trust that nothing will be done in this bill to affect air safety of the aeronautical communications stations. We have one of these in my district at Evergreen, Ala. These stations are important to save air travel.

It is true that this Congress must practice some economy. However let us be careful where the cuts are made. Let us not make them in a case like this where the lives of so many people are at stake.

Mr. COLE of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I realize the Appropriations Committee is faced with a most difficult problem in carrying out the reduction of Government expenditures and at the same time examining every individual item and evaluating it. The committee is to be congratulated upon its diligent effort with respect to this particular bill. I take this time, however, to call to the attention of the House the provision with respect to the need for payment of the cost of air traffic control towers. This item has been eliminated from the bill approved by the committee, and, while I am most reluctant to oppose its judgment, yet, in this particular instance, believe that the committee is in error.

Only last year, the air control tower was established at the Topeka, Kans., municipal airport. This was in furtherance of the policy determining that these

facilities were the responsibility of the Federal Government.

The present bill seeks to eliminate this policy without notice to the municipalities involved, the result of which would require the closing of these safety devices. The cities, at this late date, would have no opportunity to either levy taxes or assessments against the air lines for the purpose of continuing the program.

Because the Government established the program and because it is necessary to the safety of the traveling public and because of the inability of the municipalities to cope with the situation in so short a time, I must oppose this item of the bill and vote for the amendment restoring the appropriation providing for the cost of these air controlled towers.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I favor this amendment because I firmly believe we need uniform control of airport towers as a necessity to the safety to air travel.

The comparative saving that would be realized by not adopting this amendment cannot be compared to the possibility of one air accident that might occur through lack of or inefficiency of proper airport tower control. We cannot expect to refer this responsibility to the cities, counties, and States who have depended upon this service, because they may not be equipped to handle it and the result would be the danger of air accidents which might otherwise be prevented.

I agree with requests I have received from the Los Angeles Municipal Airport Commission and from the Long Beach Municipal Airport that this service be continued. I therefore urge the members of the Committee to adopt this amendment.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Chairman, in our desires to economize in expenditures of public moneys, frequently we are confronted with difficult decisions. No one can deny the fact that we simply must reduce Federal expenditures when and if possible. In the present instance, however, it seems to me that the elimination of necessary funds to provide for control towers would certainly be false economy.

We recall some months ago when we had more than the normal number of air tragedies a great hue and cry went up throughout the entire country demanding a reduction in air tragedies and contending for greater degrees of safety. These days many of us are accustomed to and, in fact, are compelled to use air transportation in order to meet our many important engagements. We not only travel by air ourselves but our constituents, friends, and families are fast becoming accustomed to and demanding the right to travel by air.

As an example of the advantages of air travel, some months ago I was in St. Louis, Mo., and needed to return to Washington by the most direct and quickest route, when I learned that the fastest train scheduled from that city to the Capital required 22 hours, whereas by air only 4 hours were needed.

This is an air-minded age. Thousands of our fine young men by reason of their military experience are eager to continue their air careers. Airplanes

have come to be essential in this modern age for convenience, commerce, and national security. Maintenance of air-traffic-control towers increases safety in too many ways to enumerate here.

The argument to discontinue this vital service is no more logical than for a person to discontinue the carrying of insurance, either personal or property. We have become accustomed to paying insurance premiums and are glad that we seldom suffer losses.

If, as, and when the Federal funds are discontinued and the matter of safety controls at airports reverts to municipalities, counties, and States, all semblance of uniformity will be lost. The pilots will not have time to familiarize themselves with the various types and forms of safety devices, if any. In my judgment, we simply cannot justify the striking of necessary funds from this bill which would carry on essential air control towers. I strongly urge the adoption of the pending amendment.

Mr. ELSAESSER. Mr. Chairman, many municipalities operate air fields for commercial aviation that can and have been used by our Army and naval aircraft. These fields are a part of our national defense system. They are available at all times to the Government. The control towers at these fields have been operated by our Government for many years. These control towers are safety devices that are absolutely necessary. The omission of an appropriation to continue the operation of the control towers will compel the municipality to bear the operating expenses. Some of our cities and larger communities cannot afford this additional expense which would impair the service rendered by these towers.

I favor the restoration of the amount needed to operate these control towers in this appropriation bill. It is one service our Government can render to the air bases of America.

We have held many long hearings on air safety, and our Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is fully aware of the need for every safety device we can obtain to make air travel safer. Certainly a properly operated and completely staffed control tower is imperative. We cannot afford to cut expenditures where the safety of human lives is involved. The amount of money needed for this service is not large and our country will be amply repaid for this service to our airfields.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, elimination of the \$4,849,000 item requested in the Commerce Department budget for the operation of air-traffic control towers at 148 airports is almost certain to result in serious disarrangement of air traffic and in increased danger of landing and take-off accidents.

It is entirely possible that a careful examination of the list of airports where the CAA now operates control towers would reveal a number of instances where the local municipal government could well afford to take over this expense, as suggested by the committee. This would result in a substantial saving to the Government, and would not interfere with aviation operations or increase hazards. This investigation certainly

would be a better approach to the problem than the outright elimination of controls at 148 airports.

Such an investigation would reveal, however, that the cities of Great Falls and Billings, Mont., are not financially able to carry the burden of control-tower expenses at this time, and certainly not upon the short notice given them by this action of the Appropriations Committee. I am advised that it would cost the city of Great Falls \$29,000 a year to pay for the control tower. The city is not able to provide those funds, as I have been advised by the mayor, Mr. Hjalmer C. Johnson. Mayor H. E. Biddinger, of Billings, also has informed me that his city cannot assume this burden now.

Both Great Falls and Billings are important crossroads of air travel in the Northwest. Both are served by several regular flights daily of northwest and western air lines, and the volume of private air traffic has increased tremendously since the war ended. Great Falls is the terminal of the inland air route to Alaska, a route of increasingly great importance both commercially and for defense purposes. If the House approves without change the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee, the busy air ports at Great Falls and Billings, serving a vast area in Montana and Wyoming, will be without control towers.

It has not been very long since a converted Army training plane and a transport carrying eight Delta Air Lines officials collided in a take-off accident in the South. This accident almost certainly would not have happened if there had been a control tower at this airport. The tower would have notified each pilot of the whereabouts of the other, and many lives would have been saved. But if the committee's action is allowed to stand, similar accidents will increase in number throughout the country as control towers are taken out of operation. We do not want this to happen at Great Falls and Billings, or at any other city which is unable to carry the burden of control tower operation.

In the interests of air safety and the successful operation of air carriers, I sincerely hope that the requested funds will be restored in this bill.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, in supporting the restoration of the Government funds for operation of the air-control towers by the CAA, I do it with the keen realization that I am speaking for an area in which air-control towers represent the difference, in many cases, between an easy, successful landing, and a disastrous, deadly crash. The jagged peaks and the deep canyon valleys of the Rocky Mountains make it absolutely mandatory that control towers be used.

It seems to me that the proper control of air traffic is a Federal function, since from the time the plane leaves the ground until it reaches its destination it is almost entirely interstate traffic.

In my opinion, this action would leave the responsibility of such operations to the respective communities, which cannot operate as efficiently, effectively, and economically as the coordinated activities of the CAA.

The Salt Lake Airport in my district is vitally located, and a place where a great number of Army as well as civilian airplanes use its facilities. It is a key airport to the Intermountain West and the Pacific coast. Likewise, many of the other strategically located airports throughout the country will be affected. In view of these facts and the numerous Federal uses made of the municipal airports throughout our country, it seems only logical to restore these funds.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can get together on limiting the time for debate on this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 45 minutes, the last five to be reserved to the committee to close the debate.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, why cannot each man who desires to speak on this have at least 5 minutes? Some of us have been sitting here for 3 days awaiting a chance to be heard. I object if we cannot get 5 minutes apiece.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I do not like to move that debate close for I do not want to cut it off.

Mr. RIVERS. Then just give each man 5 minutes.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, does that mean that the hour will be divided among those now indicating a desire to be heard?

The CHAIRMAN. It does, less the 5 minutes reserved by the committee to close the debate.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to state that 20 Members have sought recognition. Five minutes will be reserved for the committee to close. Each Member will be recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HÉBERT: to the substitute amendment offered by Mr. BAKEWELL: Strike out "\$71,045,734" and insert "\$71,081,484."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment which I offer as a substitute for the Bakewell amendment is merely a safety valve to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE]. The Cole amendment is a matter of arithmetic merely. In order to bring three additional airports into the list, airports which have been approved by the CAA, my amendment is to bring the Bakewell amendment into conformance with the total amount of money required.

In passing let me cite the situation of the New Orleans airport and direct your attention to the fact that the Army

was operating this airport and without warning canceled out its operation which naturally threw the airport onto the local community to operate.

Mr. Wright, in his letter to me of April 15, makes the statement:

At the time our fiscal year 1948 budget request was prepared, the air traffic at the New Orleans airport was under the control of the military authorities. This office had no knowledge of the volume of traffic at this airport, nor did we know that the military intended to relinquish their control. Therefore, funds for the operation of a control tower at the New Orleans airport are not included in the budget request now being reviewed by the Congress.

We have received a recommendation from our fourth regional office requesting that this Administration assume the operation of the New Orleans airport traffic-control tower as of July 1, 1947. Unfortunately, it will not be possible for the Civil Aeronautics Administration to change our fiscal year 1948 budget request at this time. For us to take favorable action on the region's recommendation, the Congress will have to add the New Orleans tower to the approved list while the appropriations bill for fiscal year 1948 is being considered.

That is what I am adding in this connection today, taking the advice of Mr. Wright, who has approved it on the authority of his own agency. I take full cognizance of the remarks made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and I agree wholeheartedly with him that the Congress is running the country in the ultimate analysis, which is one of the reasons why I cannot understand why he asks if this matter has been referred to the Bureau of the Budget. Certainly the Congress is running the country and, in my own way of thinking, the Budget Bureau stands merely as a witness before any committee the same as the representative of the CAA would stand as a witness and I would take the word of the expert and the advice of the expert, Mr. Wright.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. FLETCHER].

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I have 2½ minutes allotted me. Is it possible for me to yield those 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT]?

The CHAIRMAN. It is not possible to do that.

(Mr. FLETCHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rooney amendment and want to read a wire that I received from the Honorable Harley E. Knox, mayor of the city of San Diego, as follows:

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., May 10, 1947.
HON. CHARLES K. FLETCHER,
Member of Congress,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

We are informed House Appropriations Committee has reduced funds for CAA grants airport projects by 50 percent. We realize need for economy and will not protest this action at this time. However, we are also

notified that the same committee has eliminated all funds for CAA operation traffic-control towers municipal airports. This function has been carried on as Federal responsibility for many years. We do not believe that the Congress is doing other than kidding us by transferring Federal responsibilities to already overburdened municipal government and calling it economy. We strongly protest this action, and I am authorized to tell you that local government will not pay for operation of these towers. Strongly urge your assistance maintaining airport-control towers as necessary and proper expenditure involving safety control of interstate transportation. Kindest personal regards.

HARLEY KNOX.

I have voted for every Republican economy measure on the floor of Congress, but I, for one, will not accept the responsibility for the deaths which would ensue if air traffic-control towers were not operated uniformly.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, I want to go on record as being very strongly in favor of the Rooney amendment, which provides that the Federal Government will continue to operate the air-control towers for another year.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLETCHER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ELSTON. I think the point has been repeatedly made that this involves a considerable expenditure on the part of the Federal Government. I believe the fact has been overlooked, however, that on every air-line ticket there is a 15-percent tax. Certainly the people have a right to get something for that 15 percent.

Mr. FLETCHER. The gentleman is correct. I believe the Federal Government should carry this financial burden at the present time. In San Diego, for example, Government planes use the municipal airport, and the Government gets revenue from commercial aircraft engaged in interstate commerce. The gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] has a sane approach, and that is to have the Federal Government carry the financial burden for the personnel of the air-control towers for this year only until a permanent and more equitable plan can be placed before Congress. The gentleman from California [Mr. KINSHAW] informs me that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee is considering a bill to provide a fair division of the operating costs of air-control towers between those who use and receive benefits from the operation of the towers. Until such a measure is enacted into law the Federal Government should continue to operate the towers from which plane traffic is routed in and out of airports.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rooney amendment.

As I understand it, the amendment only changes the present bill by around \$4,899,000; in other words, it changes the sum inserted in the bill from \$66,133,000 to \$70,982,000. This is the amount

requested by the CAA, but for some reason the committee, in the exercise of its power, has limited or cut off this amount, and the committee also provided that none of the funds shall be used for paying employees of traffic-control towers, which to me is one of the most important parts of the safety-device installations.

Mr. Chairman, the Seventy-ninth Congress went on record as being in favor of the development of the airports of this country, and we passed a bill providing the sum of \$500,000,000 to be spent over a certain term of years. What good is it for this Government to go just half-way in providing a system of airports unless we provide for the operation in a safe way of those airports? This would provide something that we cannot continue unless we have air-control towers. It is very much like the Congress did in providing the terminal-leave bonds for the veterans. The bonds in the hands of the veterans are not worth a cent to them for use now. Those bonds cannot be cashed nor be negotiated for a period of 5 years. They have to just sit and wait and hope for a period of 5 years before they can get payment on the bonds.

Now this is the same thing we are doing here. We are in favor of this program, yet they want to restrict the use of the funds. It is just as logical to say that we shall not pay the salaries of the employees of the post offices in the various communities as to refuse to pay the employees for the operation of traffic-control towers.

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. BRADLEY].

Mr. BRADLEY of California. Mr. Chairman, the proposition of eliminating control-tower personnel from Federal support presents a very peculiar problem to the city of Long Beach, Calif. Our municipal airport, one of the finest on the west coast, was taken over, to a large extent, by the Army at the beginning of hostilities. Now that the war is over and the city has agreed to allow a considerable Army Air Force training establishment to remain permanently, we are endeavoring vainly to get the rest of the airport freed from the shackles of Army control.

So far we have had little success, although month after month we have promises that the ponderous wheels of governmental red tape will grind finally to a successful conclusion, but only God knows when this may be. Certainly neither the Army, nor War Assets, nor the humble Representative in Congress from the Eighteenth District has any real idea when this may be accomplished, although we are all in agreement as to its desirability.

So now, with the Army still in legal control, and with the airport partially used by an Army training command, we are asked to assume financial responsibility for the tower operations.

Mr. Chairman, we of Long Beach should like, at least, to get the Army out of our airport before we are called upon to pay for operating expenses for tower personnel which serves the Army

as well as commercial traffic. Perhaps some of you have similar conditions in your district.

I intend to support the amendment.

(Mr. BRADLEY of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

THE LIVES OF AIR TRAVELERS MUST BE PROTECTED

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I am for economy but not for false economy that may endanger and even cost many lives if control towers should be operated by municipalities with employees who have no experience whatsoever. As one who saw the very first airplane flight at Fort Meyer, Va., in 1909 and who advocated and voted for the bill establishing the air-mail service, I have always been interested in the progress of aviation. Consequently when former Representative Nichols, of Oklahoma, urged an investigation into air-line accidents and crashes I, as chairman of the Committee on Rules, realizing the need for such an investigation, succeeded in having a resolution reported by the committee and passed by the House. Some 8 months thereafter the committee made a report and one of those joining in the signing of the report was the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW]. I was greatly impressed with the splendid investigation conducted by the committee and with the report of its findings and recommendations. Today I was very much interested when the gentleman from California made his speech urging favorable action on the Rooney amendment to increase the appropriation to \$70,892,000 to provide for the operation of control towers. While the situation and need for the operation of the control towers by Civil Aeronautics Administration had been explained in telegrams which I had received from Mayor Martin H. Kennelly, of Chicago, from the Aviation Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, and others, I was greatly impressed with the sound facts and reasoning given by the gentleman from California in urging the increased appropriation. I am satisfied that his statement and that of his colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. HAVENNER] who also made a convincing plea, made a favorable impression upon the membership. I observed between 40 and 50 Members on the floor, when the gentleman from Nebraska moved to close debate, who sought to obtain recognition.

Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that the substitute or amendment offered to the Rooney amendment will not prevail and that the original Rooney amendment will be adopted. I have always believed in safety, especially in air travel, and feel that the public is entitled to all the protection and safeguards that this Government can give it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HARLESS].

(Mr. HARLESS of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, during the last few months it has been my duty as a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to sit in on the hearings investigating air accidents, and I assure you that that committee is getting ready to make a report. It is quite evident that the responsibility of the Government is to aid and assist in air navigation in this country. It is absolutely necessary that air control be uniform. It is a matter of national defense and security to the people of this country, and I know that no one wants the blood of any one who might be killed in an air accident on his hands. I state unequivocally that any one who will oppose uniformity of air control tower operation in this country will have on his hands the blood of any one who dies as a result of this very carelessly laid down plan and scheme. It is very necessary for the defense of our country that we have a strong air force. We are now first in the world, but to create such a chaotic condition as the proposal here to cut out national support of air control towers would bring us to the last place. Now, until the necessary legislation is enacted, we must continue the plan that we now have.

It would be penny-wise and pound-foolish for us to cut out the national uniform system of air control towers in this country.

The network of airports throughout this country which would be benefited by this legislation is extensively used by the Army and Navy. It is reasonable to expect that the National Government should participate in keeping the control towers of these airports in operation. If the Federal Government ceases to participate in the operation of these control towers it is evident that there will be a tendency of various airports to adopt special and separate regulations. This would result in chaos in the entire air transportation industry. Therefore, in the interest of efficiency, uniformity and national defense, I plead with you to restore the Federal funds for the maintenance and operation of the air control towers in the airports throughout this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, 2½ minutes is wholly inadequate to discuss this subject. I think it might be brought out for the benefit of the subcommittee that while it did not place this item in the bill last year in the Seventy-ninth Congress, the House overwhelmingly instructed the committee to reinsert the item in the bill, by a very large vote.

Immediately upon the convening of this Congress the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce took up the subject of air safety, and it has been in almost continuous session morning and afternoon since January 15, very largely on that subject. There is much more involved in safety in air navigation than merely control towers. There is the

proper equipment of the various airways, there is airport zone control, there is airways traffic control—there is a myriad of subjects involved. We are doing our best, and we will come up with a report one of these days which we think will be a correct report, and not something just put together slap-dash in a few days of hearings.

In the meantime, I think it is going to be quite evident that it will be necessary to support all of the control towers in the United States whether the amount be \$5,000,000 or \$15,000,000. The question is how to pay for it. The reason why that is a big question is, as the gentlemen from San Diego, Calif., and from Kansas City, Kans., pointed out, that some airports are used very extensively by the military, some are used very extensively by private fliers, some are used almost exclusively by the military, and some are used almost exclusively by the non-scheduled operators. To find a satisfactory basis for the payment of that sum for the airport control towers is a very difficult thing. You cannot charge it to the municipality. You are going to have to charge it to the users of the airports on some equitable basis, but you are going to have to have a determination made as to the amount the Government has to pay for the military and naval use. At long last those airport control towers and the airways and the facilities are all 100 percent for the benefit of the United States Government in the event of war.

(Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SASSCER].

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Chairman, anything that might be said now would have to be by way of repetition, but since this is such a glaring example of where a heedless cut affects not only the economy but the safety of our country, I am constrained to make a brief observation. Air traffic, probably more than any other traffic, needs all the safety devices and protection possible. Taking off and landing are the most hazardous parts of that traffic. The air-traffic control towers tie right into the landing and the taking off.

I hope this Congress, for the sake of saving a few dollars temporarily, will not imperil the traveling public on air lines. I received this morning from the chairman of the Baltimore City Aviation Commission a telegram protesting the cut and urging that the air-traffic-control-tower program be continued.

Mr. Chairman, may I take this opportunity to extend to the Members of the House on both sides, on behalf of my colleague the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. D'ALESSANDRO], who resigns tomorrow to take his seat a few days later as mayor of the city of Baltimore, an invitation to attend his inaugural ceremonies at the city hall in Baltimore at 11:30 on Tuesday next. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. D'ALESSANDRO] is an outstanding, energetic, capable, and beloved Member of the House. He leaves an enviable record here. Representa-

tive D'ALESSANDRO enjoys the complete confidence of his colleagues. I know I speak the feeling of all here when we wish him well as mayor of Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. GAMBLE].

(Mr. GAMBLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. GAMBLE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. JUDD addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

(Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, 2½ minutes does not give one much time to talk on such an important matter; but I want to again call your attention to the testimony of Mr. T. P. Wright, Civil Aeronautics Administrator, found on page 627 of the hearings in which he says the following:

If you are talking of the reimbursement to the Government of one part of the expense, such as we are talking about under this general Federal airways program, that would be a possibility, if you could get all the cities to do it, but if one refused to do it, it seems to me you would be left without one link in your whole Federal airways system, and you simply could not fly airplanes into that airport under instrument weather conditions.

Mr. Chairman, I know a little something first-hand about this thing, because I flew 3 years as a pilot for the United States Army Air Forces, and I flew 3 years in civilian aircraft. I know what Mr. Wright says is true, because if you break that one link you have practically ruined your entire Federal airways system.

With this provision in this bill you are gambling with human lives. It is an expensive gamble. If you fail to adopt this amendment, you are going to be sacrificing human lives on the altar of petty politics and false economy. The amendment should be adopted. Any man who has ever tried to sweat an airplane in with a 200-foot ceiling to a field without a control tower knows that if we do not pass this amendment sooner or later we are going to have blood on our hands.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. HÉBERT. The gentleman means, I assume, that the amendment should be adopted with the proper figure inserted in it as suggested by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE].

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am certainly in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE]; if that is not adopted, then I am in favor of the Rooney amendment.

Mr. HÉBERT. But with the figures inserted in it, as suggested by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE].

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MUHLENBERG].

Mr. MUHLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to one consideration that has not been brought out in this discussion. That is the question of the relation of national defense to this particular endeavor toward economy. Shall we allow the development of these CAA control towers to be done independently of each other and as a matter of municipal pride or political interest or financial ability, or shall we make it actually a matter of national concern? If so, we must provide national control and national confidence. I think unless the Rooney amendment is adopted we are crippling our Air Corps and the development of future members of the Air Corps, and that we would be doing something that I know the committee did not want to do; that is, crippling the national defense.

I call your attention very seriously to the fact that what we did last week, when we adopted an international position which has gone far beyond any we have adopted heretofore, should make us all the more careful that we think soberly in terms of the development of these new things which may help sustain our international position. In these I think the Air Corps is one which must be sustained and encouraged. I believe that every penny we can put in which will make the Air Corps a more valuable arm of our national economy, the better off we are and the better we safeguard our Nation's future.

Therefore, I recommend strongly that your support the Rooney amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WILSON].

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I agree that this Congress must of necessity drive toward economy in every possible way, but I do think economy in this kind of measure is unwise at this time.

Suppose you took a plane from the National Airport in Washington, and the city of Knoxville decided they did not want to maintain their control tower, or the city of Memphis did not; and you were going to Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio, or somewhere in the southern part of the Nation, and this plane lacked a control tower for landing at either of those two cities. Or suppose on the other hand that they did have a control tower but it was operated by novices, without proper qualifications to operate it, because there is no necessity for a city to employ CAA qualified employees, nor those suggested or approved by the CAA. You just would not be safe in the air.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. These control towers will still continue to be operated by CAA personnel. It will be simply a question of reimbursement.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. But suppose a city refused to raise the money or could not raise the money, they would

not be operated then by CAA, would they?

Now, it is not a new thing in the history of transportation for transportation facilities to be subsidized to a certain extent. In my State where I have practiced law for 25 years I have examined many abstracts during that time in which the State of Texas granted millions of acres of land to railroads. I do not have the figures but I am sure that billions of dollars have been granted to ship lines.

I favor the Rooney amendment to this bill as a necessary safety measure.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE].

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, when I had the floor some time ago, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], chairman of the subcommittee, asked me what made me think the funds which my amendment and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT], increased the Bakewell and Rooney amendments, would be used for the employment of those who operate control towers in our respective districts.

I wish to point out that the Bakewell substitute carries this proviso:

That \$4,948,484 of the funds hereby appropriated shall be available for the employment of personnel for the operation of air-traffic-control towers.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I gladly yield to my colleague from Louisiana.

Mr. HÉBERT. In connection with the sum, the Bakewell amendment carries \$4,877,734. In conformity with arithmetic, as I explained—the amendment I offered and which the gentleman from Missouri has offered being really just a correction in arithmetic—I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that my amendment be changed to read \$4,948,484 in order to conform to the total amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana to modify his amendment as stated by the gentleman?

There was no objection.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Gladly.

Mr. HÉBERT. May I offer this observation in order that we may know the situation in the Committee at the present time? There is only one question before the Committee and that is the question of whether or not these funds will be restored which have been taken out by the Subcommittee on Appropriations, the cognizant committee.

The two amendments now before the Committee offered by the gentleman from Missouri and myself merely clarify or perfect the original amendment; in other words, they do not change the sense of the original amendment as offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BAKEWELL].

So it is quite necessary in supporting either the Rooney amendment or the

Bakewell amendment that the two perfecting amendments offered by the gentleman from Missouri and by myself be supported also.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER] for 2½ minutes.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, in my State, and I may bring it down to my district, and I am not embarrassed because I mention it, in Winston-Salem there is a large airport, a highly important one.

Under the laws of my State, the city of Winston-Salem cannot contribute to this expense. We would have to go back to the legislature and get authority to do it. The legislature adjourned months ago and will not reconvene for 2 years. It could not be included in the budget if the budget were to be made a week from now, or at any time, without legislative authority.

Mr. Chairman, I know the subcommittee is trying its best to do in every instance what is wise and required, but I do feel that the elimination of this support of safety for air travel is not justified at this time; indeed, I believe and state that in my opinion the position taken by the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] is the wise one; that finally the Government may have to get out of this, but when it does it ought to be at a time when the airways themselves can furnish this safety measure.

Let me say also before I take my seat that I favor the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT] that White Plains, N. Y., and the two other airports, St. Joseph and New Orleans, be included, because these places have just recently been made eligible for this service, although there has not been time to go through the regular routine of having it approved by the Bureau of the Budget. I think they are entitled to come in also. I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN].

(Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I doubt whether there are many Members of Congress who have not received complaints in reference to the elimination of funds for the operation of airport traffic control towers. One of the messages I received was from the mayor of the city of St. Louis in which he urged that funds for the operation of these towers be provided in the pending bill. I submitted the mayor's message to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, urging reconsideration of the committee's action. I also presented a copy to the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] who has sponsored the amendment to provide for the continued opera-

tion of the control towers by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

To my mind this amendment is vital to the safety of everyone who flies in airplanes. The air traffic control towers are lighthouses of the air, directing operations of commercial aircraft. Those who operate the electronic equipment in these towers must be qualified and it stands to reason if the standards and requirements are prescribed by one agency it will go a long way to increase the factor of safety for air travelers.

Even the Appropriations Committee recognizes the desirability of a central authority, but, in an effort to save a small sum, wrote into the bill that no funds in the pending appropriation could be used for the employment of personnel in the operation of air traffic control towers. The intent of the committee is to shift the burden for the operation of control towers to the States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities. Clearly it is the intent of the committee that qualified and trained CAA personnel be used to man these towers, but such a good intention would certainly be a poor defense for the loss of one single life in a landing accident.

Within the past few months a number of airplane crashes have occurred. This Congress recognizing its responsibility provided funds for a study in this field.

A few years ago a study was made by a select committee of Congress of the causes of air accidents. This committee went into the matter thoroughly at that time and found that the inefficient operation of control towers by incompetent, and in many instances underpaid, municipal employees, was in part responsible for several serious accidents. The committee recommended to the House at that time that the operation of these towers be taken over by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

It would certainly be inconsistent for this Congress to increase the hazards of flying by refusing to provide funds for the operation of these towers.

A parallel action would be to refuse appropriations for lighthouses which are scattered along the coast and require coastal cities to support them. I believe most of us realize the necessity for uniformity in the operation of lighthouses.

The control tower at the St. Louis municipal airport, which serves my district, is a part of the pattern of the control-tower system which links together the major airports in the United States. The control tower at St. Louis is perhaps just as important to Chicago, Los Angeles, or New York as it is to the St. Louis airport. Transcontinental flying cannot be carried on without this air-tower-control pattern.

I believe it has been clearly shown that uniformity of operation cannot be achieved if a hundred different cities are to employ, train, and direct the employees of these towers.

The amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York, who is a member of the committee, will continue the present uniform operation. I think we will make a serious mistake if this amendment is not adopted.

For one, I certainly do not want to take the responsibility of voting against it.

The funds asked for are nothing as compared to the loss of one life.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I intend to support the Rooney amendment as well as the perfecting amendments thereto. Coming from the west coast, I have opportunity, of course, to see the essential necessities for safety in air traffic. My district is as far away from Washington as perhaps any other district in the Union, being some 3,000 miles from Washington to Portland where we have a very fine, large airport. Air traffic is essential to our national economy, and its safety is of utmost importance.

We have all been cognizant in the last year of the necessity for air-traffic safety controls. We have witnessed a number of deplorable air accidents in the last year which calls to our attention that we must perfect every mechanical device and safety measure known to man in order to provide safety in the air. At best it is a hazardous undertaking to go three or four thousand miles through the air. In my opinion, it would be a great mistake at this time to dispense with any safety measures, such as these control towers, in an endeavor to save some expense. I am heartily in accord with saving every dollar we can in the operation of the Government, but until we perfect other arrangements whereby these control towers can be taken care of by non-Federal agencies and adequately manned it would be a very serious mistake to enact legislation that will prevent us from having this one particular safety device under Federal operation, which is so essential to air-traffic safety.

I therefore trust that my colleagues will support these amendments, which will assure the keeping the control towers under Federal control.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rooney amendment to restore the appropriation for the operation of control towers at certain major airports, and the perfecting amendments thereto, because I believe that this web of airport towers is essential to the safety of air transportation. After all, they constitute the safety net under those who fly and if any part of that net is gone the efficiency of the whole net is affected and deteriorates until it may just as well not be there at all.

I do not know so very much about flying but I have learned that it does not make very much difference what the weather conditions are or what happens at take-off but you do want to know the conditions at the point of landing. Taking out any of these towers materially affects the landing of airplanes either at destination or in forced landings en route.

I, too, have received a protest from the people who manage the Oakland airport; the assistant port manager, Mr. Joseph G. Bastow, and the president of the port commissioners, Mr. LeRoy Goodrich, who administer that great establishment. I also have in mind other airports where we hope to have federally operated towers. These are Hayward Airport, in Alameda County, and Buchanan Airport, in Contra Costa County. Whereas, I, too, like the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL] subscribe to true economy in Government, until perfecting arrangements as suggested by my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW], are put into effect, it would be more than foolish to abandon in the name of false economy the present system that works so well.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

(Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, the responsibility for safety of the airways should, in my opinion, rest primarily with the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Without a question of a doubt a rigid, uniform system of traffic control throughout the country will go far toward improving the safety conditions under which military, commercial, and private pilots operate. I am not unmindful of the fact that the States and municipalities are in far better financial condition than is the Federal Treasury, and, for that reason, it seems to me that legislation should be brought before the Congress whereby the cost of this operation should be borne jointly on a co-operative basis. In the meantime, I am certain that the various subdivisions of government are not in a position to take over these control towers at the end of the present fiscal year, and, for that reason, I shall support the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have received many wires in connection with this problem and, at this point, I should like to read a few of them:

CHEYENNE, WYO., May 8, 1947.

We are advised House committee eliminated appropriation for airport control towers. This will handicap Cheyenne Airport. We request your help in restoring if consistent.

JOHN J. MCINERNEY,
Mayor of Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, WYO., May 14, 1947.

While am in entire accord with all moves to cut governmental expenditures am somewhat concerned as to effect of eliminating funds for control towers in CAA appropriation. Probably Cheyenne could support this essential activity itself but doubt that other fields in State could. If this function is to be terminated at the Federal level possibly we might be well advised to go about it more gradually to give other agencies time to prepare themselves to take up the work.

R. W. MARBLE.

CHEYENNE, WYO., May 14, 1947.

Attempted decrease in appropriation for CAA may result in stoppage of necessary installments of land and other safety devices at airports. Wyoming airports would be badly crippled by such stoppage.

WILLITS A. BREWSTER.

WHEATLAND, WYO., May 13, 1947.

We who are interested in aviation are very much opposed to any cut in CAA budget where it concerns radio, control towers, or safety. Understand hearing on budget today.

JOHN K. PHIFER.

DENVER, COLO., May 14, 1947.

Your assistance is respectfully requested to support legislation sponsored by Representative BAKEWELL to reinstate funds in CAA appropriation for fiscal '48 operation of traffic-control towers presently being operated by them. Tower operation is an integral and vital part of Federal airways system and discontinuance will greatly add to flying risk for commercial air-line operation. Majority of 148 cities now so served will be unable to support the operation thereof with their own funds. Control tower function also important aid and being fully utilized by armed forces and individual fliers.

G. G. BROODER,

Assistant to President, Western Airlines, Inc.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I am delighted to hear the gentleman from Wyoming speak in support of the Rooney amendment. I intended to do the same thing for practically the same reasons as the gentleman from Wyoming as well as many other Members here have mentioned. I hope the amendment will carry as it did last year by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. BARRETT. I thank the gentleman for his statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that all of us about a month ago read about the accident of a commercial and a private plane somewhere in Georgia, 30 feet off the landing field. The report showed that the accident, in which some twenty-odd lives were lost, was occasioned by reason of the lack of a control tower. Just visualize these 140 key airports where we have control towers, if any substantial number of them should not be operated, the number of fatal accidents that we would have. Certainly, the life of one good citizen is worth the amount of this appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that we ought to settle once and for all this argument about who is going to operate these control towers. As far as I am concerned, I think that they ought to be operated by the Civil Aeronautics Authority this year and in the years to come, and particularly for these two reasons: Now, and in the future, these 140 key airports of the Nation are going to be used by Army and Navy planes, planes of the armed services, and of the Government. In the second place, if we follow a sensible defense plan, we must have a good air corps, and a mobile air corps. We must have an air corps that can operate on the various air routes across this country and be ready to repel any attack upon us in a minute's notice. Certainly these key airports and control towers, operated by paper personnel, play a very important part in our defense plans.

A third point is that in these days when we are learning more about radar, about electronics, and about methods of guiding planes in for landings under unfavorable situations, we ought to have a

standard personnel, a personnel that is responsible to a central organization.

It is definitely in the public interest to have standard rules of operation promulgated by CAA, and it is also in the public interest to have personnel especially trained by the CAA to carry out the standard navigation rules. That being the case, I think the personnel should also be paid by the CAA. We all know that it is difficult to serve two masters. If the cities and municipalities are to pay the salaries of these operators, CAA will be without any effective means of seeing that they perform their work adequately and properly. Suppose the personnel were negligent in operating a control tower, the CAA, under this set-up, would have no power to discharge the negligent employee. This kind of situation would lead to confusion, to unsafe traveling conditions, and it should not be permitted. I hope the amendment is not agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the amendment and the amendment to the amendment. I do not think we can justify economy in this instance. We are dealing with one of the fastest growing industries in the world and we are beginning to try to economize on it. The receipts from taxes levied on air traffic are growing each year, yet we want to economize on these increasing receipts. When an airplane comes into a local airport out of the skies, it often proceeds to tank up with gasoline. It pays a Federal tax of 1 cent per gallon on the gasoline. If an airplane takes on 1,000 gallons it pays \$10 in taxes. If it takes on 1,500 gallons it pays \$15 in taxes. It takes off from that field, having been serviced there, and having paid a Federal tax upon the gasoline consumed. I do not think you can justify economies in a growing industry such as this when we levy a heavy tax upon it. I do not think you can justify economy when our tax receipts out of this industry are increasing. Surely, Mr. Chairman, if we consider as we did several months ago the tragic accidents we learned about over the radio and from the newspapers morning after morning, we must realize it is false economy to make a cut in this particular industry at the present time.

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the amendment increasing these funds and I am also in favor of the amendment to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, to begin with, we have no business at all considering any proposition to eliminate these funds. It is as much out of order as a hockey game in South Carolina in July. Unless and until the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce brings in legislation for the elimination of these airports, I think the Appropriations Committee is taking an awful lot for granted.

I am one who favors States' rights, but I would not go so far as my friend from

Virginia. He wants the States to take over interstate commerce. I say to you that this is interstate commerce, pure and simple. This is our baby. We gave birth to this baby, and it is very, very unfitting at this time for us to repudiate this baby or deny its parentage. I say to you, we cannot destroy this little baby and leave him or her on the doorstep of the municipalities now because we have an economy axe with two blades on it. We cannot do that. We must take care of this baby until he or she gets to the point that he or she can fly. To shear off her wings at this time when she is a fledgling would be not only an asininity but would border on criminal negligence.

My good friend from Mississippi very aptly brought to the attention of the Members how one sweats out—literally sweats out—an airplane. It is very difficult when one gets over an airport and wants to land and there is no control tower. How would you feel if there were Congressmen in that plane? I know that if I were in that group I would not feel very good about it.

I say to my good friend, and I do not believe he was serious when he said that this was a pork-barrel proposition, that this is a pork barrel—this is slaughter all right, but not pork-barrel slaughter; it is the slaughter of the American people. When such a thing as that is involved it comes under the head of being our business, and it is our business particularly if it is interstate commerce.

We can ill afford to wipe out this appropriation because, God knows, we need it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE].

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I am for the restoration of the item in this bill to cover the expenses of operating control towers.

It seems to me that pretty nearly everything has been said that can be said. I am for the Cole amendment and the Bakewell substitute amendment. Everyone knows that I am for economy, but this certainly has been a demonstration of how badly we need substantive legislation and a pattern which I trust the appropriate committee will soon bring to the Congress so that we can take the necessary and appropriate action.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Oklahoma said that about everything has been said in support of this amendment that can be said.

I am one of those who always tries to go along with the Committee on Appropriations in solving these problems. I know that the gentleman from Nebraska has just as much interest in the support of the airport program as I have, because I have worked with him on airport programs for many years. I think it is unfortunate that it has to come back to us here again this year with the control towers eliminated when we had the same problem up a year ago. It is very heartening for me to know that the members of the Committee on In-

terstate and Foreign Commerce are going to try very early to work out a program whereby we can work this program out on an over-all national basis.

All of us know who have traveled in all parts of the world how important this matter is to every individual. We also know at the present time on the basis of the record that has been made by the Air Transport Command Service during the war that these towers cannot be eliminated with safety. I think that probably by next year, with the Appropriations Committee taking this position, it is going to bring the matter to a head.

I expect to support this amendment because of the fact that this is a young industry and I think we owe it to it to support it at the present time. We should not abolish these 138 control towers throughout the country, because if we do nothing else but support those, we are supporting a program that I believe will be in the interest of the people of the entire country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM] has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

BUSINESS NEEDS ACCURATE INFORMATION TO
PREVENT POSTWAR COLLAPSE

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

I want to make a few remarks, which have occurred to me, about the work of the Department of Commerce generally, and what seems to me to be a peculiarly benighted view of the Department's functions that has been taken in the report of the Appropriations Committee.

I refer specifically to the suggestion made by the committee that the Department is nursing business. As a matter of fact I am informed that only \$11,675,000, or 4 percent, of the Department's appropriation has been requested for general services to business through the offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Now, we all know that American business does not need nursing, and I have enough confidence in Secretary Harri-man to believe him when he says he knows that business does not want to be molly coddled. I know he has no intention of trying to spoon-feed business with a lot of pap. And I know that he is not naive enough to believe that he can discharge the duties of his office—to do all that can be done to promote the welfare of American industry and commerce—by the simple expedient of warming up a nursing bottle.

The Department of Commerce is the greatest statistical agency in the Government. Its functions were designed to meet specific business needs, for it is a fundamental truth that business and commerce may not long prosper unless the businessman has available in usable form reliable facts and statistics to en-

able him to cope intelligently with such problems as management, finance, investment, production, raw materials, labor, transportation, and distribution.

Now this is not news, I am sure, to the American businessman. But it is news, apparently, to some of the members of the Appropriations Committee. And I think it is important now to call attention to this lack of foresight.

It is true that a few generations ago the American businessman got along, and he got along very well, without having to bother very much about business statistics other than the most elementary type. In the simple, agrarian economy of those days statistics were not of major importance. But the businessmen of those days also got along, and they did very well, without telephones, without electric generators, without railroads, without accounting machines, and without combustion engines.

I maintain that it does not require any great imagination to understand that the supply of rubber originating in the southwest Pacific and controlled in London may greatly affect the affairs of manufacturers say in East St. Louis, Alton, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Belleville, Granite City, and Toledo; of assemblers in Chicago; and of dealers in all of our great cities. Similar examples could be cited to show the high degree of interdependence that characterizes our present economy.

It also seems obvious to me that modern businessmen and industrialists cannot operate efficiently unless they have a great body of reliable and easily accessible statistical information upon which they can base their actions. In our free-enterprise system this is particularly true. It is not enough for our Government to have this information, our businessmen must have it, too.

We can no more expect our businessmen to carry out successful enterprises and make intelligent decisions without adequate information than we can expect them to compete successfully in the modern world if we take away from them all modern means of communication, force them to use the horse and buggy, and to do their bookkeeping with a quill pen.

I submit that in this competitive, modern age it is not too much for the Department of Commerce to spend, as they have asked to do, \$11,675,000 for general services to business, to help the businessman get the economic and statistical information he needs in his battle to survive.

This is especially true at a time like the present, when, after a period of wartime-necessitated control and regulation by government, we are reverting to our free-market economy. Many areas of our economy are still characterized by distorted supply-demand and price-cost relationships. In light of the recency of Government decontrol and present inflationary pressures, there has probably never been a period when business has had more need for information as a basis of forming sound policy and taking wise business action designed to prevent possible postwar collapse.

The dissemination of information vital to business should be strengthened and

encouraged, not stricken down. To refer to programs of this type as "nursing business" seems to me to reveal a fundamental lack of understanding of a basic need. To curtail these appropriations, as has been proposed by the committee, is a step backward into the candlelight and horse-and-buggy era of our forebears.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rooney amendment which seeks to restore certain funds to continue the tower-control service now rendered at Federal expense through the CAB.

Los Angeles airports handle one of the largest loads of any similar area in the United States. The safety of civilians and military personnel is involved in this unwarranted cut in funds. Unless these funds are restored, in my opinion, there will occur a great increase in airplane accidents and a decrease in air travel.

Our civic bodies are alarmed about this matter and have with telegrams and letters asked that this amount be restored.

I read at this point a telegram of great importance:

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., May 13, 1947.
HON. CHET HOLIFIELD,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.:

We are gravely shocked to learn that the appropriation of funds for the operation of CAA air-traffic-control towers may be discontinued in July. One of the greatest contributions to the increased safety of air transportation has been the efficient and uniform manner in which traffic-control towers have been operated by the CAA. The continuation of such a policy is not only justified on the basis of public safety but on the basis of national defense. To abandon this well-established program of uniform control over so vital a phase of the air-transport industry would constitute a grievous error in judgment at this time. It would jeopardize the lives of thousands of air travelers, millions of dollars' worth of equipment, and emasculate a well-established, smooth, and efficiently running program which is absolutely essential to our national defense. Accordingly we urgently request that you register immediate and vigorous protest to any deletion of funds from the CAA air-traffic-control program.

ROBERT L. SMITH,
President, Board of Airport Commissioners.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Rooney amendment. Certainly at this time in our history we should do nothing that in any way impairs or impedes the continued growth and development of aviation. All of us know that the aviation industry could not operate satisfactorily or safely without efficient control-tower assistance. I believe that it could be said that

there is no other one element which is so important to safety in aviation as that which has to do with control-tower operations.

The suggestion that the municipalities, counties, and States take care of this problem is, in my opinion, impractical and unrealistic. I also feel that it is a failure on the part of the Federal Government to recognize its right and duty under the Constitution to govern and control interstate commerce. It is obvious that if each locality and municipality handled the control-tower operations at its own local airport there would be varying degrees and differing methods of operating these control towers. The result would be that a pilot, charged with the responsibility of safely transporting human lives in an airplane, would find it extremely difficult to remember the differing procedures and regulations established by each local community governing its airport.

Those of us who have attempted to drive from our homes to the Nation's Capital find it extremely difficult to go through an unfamiliar town where the stop lights are situated in positions unlike those in our own hometown. Frequently we run by them, not knowing just exactly whether they are situated every other block or whether they are going to be in the center of the street or off to the side. However, in an automobile we can always stop and inquire when we are at a loss as to just what to do. Such is not the case in an airplane moving at around 200 miles an hour.

Mr. Chairman, at this point I should like to read from Time magazine of May 5 an article which illustrates more graphically than I could ever say, the obvious need for continued Federal supervision of control-tower operations:

Over Georgia's Muscogee County Airport, 9 miles northeast of Columbus, a twin-engined plane circled and headed in for a landing. At the controls sat Delta Air Lines' operations vice president, George R. Cushing, 48, a veteran pilot. Cushing and seven other Delta men (including Legal Adviser Lindley W. Camp, 52, long-time political crony of the late Gene Talmadge) were inspecting a network of newly acquired Georgia-Texas routes.

But the Delta plane was not alone in the sunny morning sky over the field. In for a landing, too, came a small private plane, piloted by a Columbus beer dealer, Joseph C. Fussell, 42: Before either pilot saw the other, or had time to do anything about it, the small plane dove at right angles into the big one's tail. Only 30 feet off the ground, the two planes bucked up like broncos, then crashed together onto runway No. 5, burst into bright flame. Everyone in both planes were killed.

It was the first major United States airline crash in 14 weeks, and Delta's first since 1935. What accounted for it? The reason was shockingly obvious: the Muscogee County Airport, like some 300 other United States airports regularly used by commercial aircraft, has no control tower to regulate landings. The Civil Aeronautics Administration has barely enough funds to operate towers at 117 of the Nation's larger airports (minimum annual cost, \$15,000 each). The Georgia crash might help get additional funds from Congress to operate more.

The lives of many of our citizens will be greatly endangered if the Federal Government fails to appropriate the money for these control-tower operators.

I, for one, do not want to ride in an airplane which is going to land at several different cities en route to my destination, if one city has a traffic pattern working from the left around an airport, and another city has a traffic pattern working from the right; or where the signs and signals have different meanings. Particularly would I not want to travel by air if there was bad weather prevailing.

For this Congress to fail to appropriate money to keep the control tower operations uniform and efficient throughout the country constitutes a flagrant failure of this Congress to recognize and perform its duty. To say that this is necessary under the name of economy is merely to prove that we are "penny-wise and pound-foolish."

One other thought before my time is up. This country has developed in direct relationship to the progress and development of our transportation system. After the Civil War the railroad train became a practical and useful instrument of transportation. It was the railroads which bound our Nation together once again, permitted the development of our great reservoir of natural resources, and put this country back on its feet industrially and financially. After the First World War when the economy of the country was stagnated by reason of the war, it was the automobile industry which reinvigorated our national economy and started its wheels to turning productively again.

Now that World War II is over, we are trying to reconvert from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy, and we find that the wheels of the peacetime economy are somewhat rusty and difficult to get started. I am confident that an expanding aviation industry will do more to reinvigorate and reenliven our peacetime economy than will any other element. It will be to us after World War II what the automobile was after World War I and the railroad after the Civil War.

We should not be so shortsighted as to make the mistake of trying to economize on this, the most essential and important factor in aviation, and by so doing shackle the growth and development of aviation at a time when its growth is essential to our economy.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take very much of the Committee's time at this point. I think everybody has made up his mind in regard to the amendments now on the Clerk's desk. I shall accept the amendment to my amendment increasing the sum of \$70,982,000 to \$71,081,484 and urge the House to vote for it. However, I shall oppose the Bakewell substitute for my amendment and ask that it be voted down. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], a member of the committee, for 5 minutes, to close debate.

(Mr. JONES of Ohio asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, a great deal has been said about safety involved in this amendment. In other words, the proponents of the Rooney amendment and the supporters of it would have blood dripping from the hands of the majority members of the subcommittee for eliminating the operation and maintenance of airport control towers. So that the record will be straight, I invite you to turn to page 802, where the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] asked this:

Mr. STEFAN. Last year when we went into this item of towers, there was something said about safety. Would the element of safety enter into the operation of these towers if the salaries of these CAA employees were reimbursed to the CAA by the individual municipalities?

Mr. KLEIN—

Mr. Klein who is an experienced flier, who is a member of the CAA staff, who has the responsibility of safety of air transportation and air private flying, said this—

No, sir. It would not affect the operation. As you know, we already operate many towers that way. We are still operating, I believe, about six towers with funds provided by the municipalities.

Now, let us just remove the demagoguery from the argument against the action of the committee. There is no safety factor involved. Let us take away all impassioned pleas about safety and get down to basic facts. Safety is not involved. The question involved is this: With a \$259,000,000 Federal debt, shall the States and municipalities assume some of the responsibility for this growing industry? There are presently 4,700 airports in the United States. In the projected future it is planned to have 6,300. On the basis of the facts shown on page 796 of the hearings, the average cost of operating these control towers is \$32,000 each. This item will grow to an appropriation of \$201,000,000 a year, for 6,300 airports, and that is not in the distant future.

You can talk all you want to about cutting the Federal budget, but you can see that with \$201,000,000 annually charged to the Federal Government for this type of growing function started only last year that we never can balance the budget unless States and municipalities assume their fair share of responsibility.

The States and the municipalities should carry some of the responsibility.

I know you are all ready to roll the committee. The answer is obvious. On pages 797 and 798 of the hearings is a list of the airports where this \$4,800,000 will be used for salaries of operation and maintenance personnel.

How many Congressmen are represented by those airports? I have a list of them. This morning I figured out there are over 200 Members representing districts in which those airports are located. I can understand how people from farm districts can go back home and say: "Oh, yes; we cut Labor and Federal Security appropriations." I can understand how people from the Midwest will say: "We were against the Greek-Turkish loan, but people from other areas broke down the economy program." I can understand how easy the

people from the cities would be able to economize on the Agriculture appropriation bill. I can understand how easy the gentleman from New York, the author of the pending amendment, can cut out all of the Grazing Service and make his economy record; but the real test of our economy is the courage we have to cut the waste and assume the local responsibility for Federal Government services in our own districts. Mr. Chairman, we all owe a responsibility to cut Federal ex-

penditures in our own districts. We can butcher up the sacred cow of the other fellow, but when it comes to cleaning up our own front doorstep, will we fail?

I insert in the RECORD the names of Congressmen whose districts are affected by the Rooney amendment. You will notice many of the proponents of the Rooney amendment in the debate this afternoon are in the list of Congressmen who have 1 of the 149 airports in their district where the Rooney amend-

ment money would be spent. In fairness I must say that some Members will vote against the Rooney amendment who have some of this list of 149 airports in their district. My hat is off to this group of economy Congressmen. The following is a list of 130 airports of the Federal control system and then the 19 to be added in the fiscal year 1948 if the Rooney amendment is adopted, with the Congressman's name in whose district they are located and party affiliation:

Established airport traffic-control towers (total, 130)

City	Republican	Democrat
Abilene, Tex.		Omar Burleson (17).
Akron, Ohio		Walter B. Huber (14).
Albany, N. Y.		William T. Byrne (32).
Albuquerque, N. Mex.		Antonio M. Fernandez (at large).
Do.		Georgia Lee Lusk (at large).
Amarillo, Tex.		Eugene Worley (18).
Anchorage, Alaska		E. L. Bartlett.
Annette, Alaska		Do.
Atlanta, Ga.		James Curran Davis (5).
Augusta, Ga.		Paul Brown (10).
Austin, Tex.		Lyndon B. Johnson (10).
Bakersfield, Calif.		A. J. Elliott (10).
Baltimore, Md.		Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. (3).
Do.		George H. Fallon (4).
Bangor, Maine	Frank Fellows (3).	
Big Spring, Tex.		George H. Mahon (19).
Bismarek, N. Dak.	Charles R. Robertson (at large).	
Do.	William Lemke (at large).	
Billings, Mont.	Wesley A. D'Ewart (2).	
Birmingham, Ala.		Laurie Calvin Battle (9).
Boise, Idaho	John Sanhorn (2).	
Boston, Mass.	Christian A. Herter (10).	John W. McCormack (12).
Do.	Richard B. Wigglesworth (13).	John F. Kennedy (11).
Bridgeport, Conn.	John Davis Lodge (4).	
Bristol, Tenn.	Dayton E. Phillips (1).	
Brownsville, Tex.		Milton West (15).
Buffalo, N. Y.	Walter G. Andrews (42).	
Do.	Edward J. Elsaesser (43).	
Do.	John C. Butler (14).	
Burbank, Calif. (same as for Los Angeles)		
Burlington, Vt.	Charles A. Plumley (at large).	
Charleston, S. C.		L. Mendel Rivers (1).
Charlotte, N. C.		Hamilton C. Jones (10).
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Frank Barrett (at large).	
Chattanooga, Tenn.		Estes Kefauver (3).
Chicago, Ill.	William G. Stratton (at large).	
Do.	Richard B. Vall (2).	William L. Dawson (1).
Do.	Fred E. Busbey (3).	Martin Gorski (4).
Do.	Thomas L. Owens (7).	Adolph J. Sahath (5).
Do.	Robert J. Twyman (9).	Thomas J. O'Brien (6).
Do.	Ralph E. Church (10).	Thomas S. Gordon (8).
Cincinnati, Ohio	George H. Bender (at large).	
Do.	Charles H. Elston (1).	
Do.	William E. Hess (2).	
Cleveland, Ohio	George H. Bender (at large).	Michael A. Feighan (20).
Do.	Frances P. Bolton (22).	Robert Crosser (21).
Columbia, S. C.		John J. Riley (2).
Columbus, Ohio	George H. Bender (at large).	
Do.	John M. Vorys (12).	
Corpus Christi, Tex.		John E. Lyle (14).
Covington, Ky.		Brent Spence (5).
Dallas, Tex.		Frank Wilson (5).
Dayton, Ohio	George H. Bender (at large).	
Do.	Raymond H. Burke (3).	
Des Moines, Iowa	Paul Cunningham (5).	
Denver, Colo.	John A. Carroll (1).	
Detroit, Mich.	George G. Sadowski (1).	
El Paso, Tex.		Ewing Thomasson (16).
Evansville, Ind.	Edward A. Mitchell (8).	
Fairbanks, Alaska		E. L. Bartlett.
Fargo, N. Dak. (same as Bismarek)		
Flint, Mich.	William W. Blackney (6).	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	George W. Gillie (4).	
Fort Worth, Tex.		Wingate Lucas (12).
Fresno, Calif.	Bertrand W. Gearhart (9).	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Bartel J. Jonkman (5).	
Great Falls, Mont.	Wesley Ahner D'Ewart (2).	
Greensboro, N. C.		Carl Thos. Durham (6).
Harrisburg, Pa.	John C. Kunkel (18).	
Hartford, Conn.	William J. Miller (1).	
Helena, Mont.		Michael J. Mansfield (1).
Honolulu, T. H.	Joseph R. Farrington.	
Houston, Tex.		Albert Thomas (8).
Indianapolis, Ind.		Louis L. Ludlow (11).
Jackson, Miss.		John B. Williams (7).
Jacksonville, Fla.		Emory H. Price (2).
Juneau, Alaska		E. L. Bartlett.
Kansas City, Mo.		Charles J. Bell (4).
Kansas City, Kans.		
Knoxville, Tenn.	Errett P. Scrivner (2).	
Las Vegas, Nev.	John Jennings, Jr. (2).	
Little Rock, Ark.	Charles H. Russell (At large).	
Long Beach, Calif.		Brooks Hays (5).
Louisville, Ky.	Willis W. Bradley (18).	
Los Angeles, Calif.	Thurston B. Morton (3).	Helen Gahagan Douglas (14).
Do.	Richard M. Nixon (12).	Cecil R. King (17).
Do.	Norris Poulson (13).	Chet Holifield (19).
Do.	Gordon L. McDonough (15).	Harry R. Sheppard (21).
Do.	Donald L. Jackson (16).	
Do.	Willis W. Bradley (18).	
Do.	Carl Hinshaw (20).	

Established airport traffic-control towers (total, 130)—Continued

City	Republican	Democrat
Lynchburg, Va.		James L. Almond, Jr. (6).
Medford, Oreg.	Harris Ellsworth (4).	Clifford Davis (10).
Memphis, Tenn.		George A. Smathers (4).
Miami, Fla.		
Milwaukee, Wis.	Charles J. Kersten (5).	
Do.	John C. Brophy (4).	
Minneapolis, Minn.	Walter H. Judd (5).	
Mobile, Ala.		Frank W. Boykin (1).
Nashville, Tenn.		J. Percy Priest (6).
Newark, N. J.	Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (10).	
Do.	Frank L. Sundstrom (11).	
Do.	Robert W. Kean (12).	
New Orleans, La.		F. Edward Hébert (1).
Do.		Hale Boggs (2).
New York (Floyd Bennett and LaGuardia).	W. Kingsland Macy (1).	John J. Delaney (7).
Do.	Leonard W. Hall (2).	Joseph L. Pfeifer (8).
Do.	Henry J. Latham (3).	Eugene J. Keogh (9).
Do.	Gregory McMahon (4).	Andrew L. Somers (10).
Do.	Robert Tripp Ross (5).	James J. Heffernan (11).
Do.	Robert Nodar, Jr. (6).	John J. Rooney (12).
Do.	Ellsworth B. Buck (16).	Donald L. O'Toole (13).
Do.	Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (17).	Leo F. Rayfield (14).
Do.		Emanuel Celler (15).
Do.	Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party (18).	
Do.	Jacob K. Javits (21).	Arthur G. Klein (19).
Do.	David M. Potts (26).	Sol Bloom (20).
Do.		Adam C. Powell, Jr. (22).
Do.		Walter A. Lynch (23).
Do.		Benjamin J. Rabin (24).
Do.		Charles A. Buckley (25).
Do.		Porter Hardy, Jr. (2).
Do.		George P. Miller (6).
Do.		A. S. Monroney (5).
Norfolk, Va.		
Oakland, Calif.	John J. Allen, Jr. (7).	Joe Hendricks (5).
Oklahoma City, Okla.		
Omaha, Nebr.	Howard H. Buffett (2).	
Orlando, Fla.		
Palm Springs, Calif.	John Phillips (22).	
Pendleton, Oreg.	Lowell Stockman (2).	
Philadelphia, Pa.	James Gallagher (1).	
Do.	Robert N. McGarvey (2).	
Do.	Hardie Scott (3).	
Do.	F. J. Maloney (4).	
Do.	George W. Sarbacher, Jr. (5).	
Do.	Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (6).	
Phoenix, Ariz.		Richard F. Harless (at large).
Do.		John R. Murdock (at large).
Pittsburgh, Pa.	John McDowell (29).	Herman P. Eberharter (32).
Do.	Robert J. Corbett (30).	Frank Buchanan (33).
Do.	James G. Fulton (31).	
Portland, Maine.	Robert Hale (1).	
Portland, Oreg.	Homer D. Angell (3).	
Presque Isle, Maine.	Frank Fellows (3).	
Providence, R. I.		Aime J. Forand (1).
Do.		John E. Fogarty (2).
Raleigh, N. C.		Harold D. Cooley (4).
Red Bluff, Calif.		Clair Engle (2).
Richmond, Va.		J. Vaughan Gary (3).
Roanoke, Va.		James L. Almond (6).
Rochester, Minn.	August H. Andresen (1).	
Rochester, N. Y.	Kenneth B. Keating (40).	
Sacramento, Calif.	Leroy Johnson (3).	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	William A. Dawson (2).	
San Antonio, Tex.		Paul J. Kilday (20).
San Diego, Calif.	Chas. K. Fletcher (23).	
San Francisco, Calif.	Richard J. Welch (5).	Frank R. Havenner (4).
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Ernest King Bramblett (11).	
Savannah, Ga.		Prince H. Preston, Jr. (1).
Seattle, Wash.	Homer R. Jones (1).	Overton Brooks (4).
Shreveport, La.		
Sioux City, Iowa.	Chas. B. Hoeven (8).	
South Bend, Ind.	Robert A. Grant (3).	
Spokane, Wash.	Walt Horan (5).	
St. Louis, Mo.	Claude I. Bakewell (11).	Frank M. Karsten (13).
Do.	Walter C. Ploeser (12).	
Spartansburg, S. C.		Joseph R. Bryson (4).
Syracuse, N. Y.	R. Walter Riehlman (36).	
Tallahassee, Fla.		Robert L. F. Sikes (3).
Tampa, Fla.		James H. Peterson (1).
Toledo, Ohio.	Homer A. Ramey (9).	
Topeka, Kans.	Albert M. Cole (1).	
Tucson, Ariz. (same as Phoenix).		
Tulsa, Okla.	George B. Schwabe (1).	
Washington, D. C.		
West Palm Beach, Fla.		Dwight L. Rogers (6).
Wichita, Kans.	Edward H. Rees (4).	
Winslow, Ariz. (same as Phoenix).		
Winston-Salem, N. C.		John H. Folger (5).
Yakima, Wash.	Hal Holmes (4).	E. L. Bartlett.
Yakutat, Alaska.		Michael J. Kirwan (19).
Youngstown, Ohio.		

New towers to be established in fiscal year 1948 (total, 19)

City	Republican	Democrat
Baton Rouge, La.		James H. Morrison (6).
Battle Creek, Mich.		
Chicago, Ill. (see list above)	Paul W. Shafer (3).	Joe Hendricks (5).
Daytona Beach, Fla.		John A. Blatnik (8).
Duluth, Minn.		
Eric, Pa.	Carroll D. Kearns (28).	Joseph R. Bryson (4).
Greenville, S. C.		
Lansing, Mich.	William W. Blackney (6).	George McInvale Grant (2).
Montgomery, Ala.		

New towers to be established in fiscal year 1948 (total, 19)—Continued

City	Republican	Democrat
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Walter G. Andrews (42)	
Ogden, Utah		Walter K. Granger (1).
Peoria, Ill.	Everett M. Dirksen (16)	
Pocatello, Idaho	John Sanborn (2)	
Reading, Pa.	Frederick A. Muhlenberg (13)	
Reno, Nev.	Charles H. Russell (at large)	
San Juan, P. R.		Antonio Fernós-Isern.
Texarkana, Tex.		Wright Patman (1).
Wichita Falls, Tex.		Ed Gossett (13).
Williamsport, Pa.	Robert F. Rieb (15)	

Let us not get away from the basic question. The issue is not abolition of control-tower operation. The committee seeks to have the States assume the responsibility for operation of all of the control towers. The committee thinks they ought to do it and that they are able financially to relieve Uncle Sam of the burden of these annual fixed charges after the Federal Government has constructed them on the pressure of the local communities and the States by and large. The Federal Government has invested a cool \$100,000,000 in airports for the States. The interest charge on this much borrowed money—a part of the \$259,000,000,000 debt—is \$2,000,000 annually. The States and local subdivisions benefited do not pay one red cent of that. The Federal Government pays \$57,000 annually in rental charges for space for Federal workers to keep the planes flying. This \$57,000 annual rental is paid by the Federal Government for space in airports it built for the States and local subdivisions.

Now, let us look at the appropriations of the Federal Government in the 1947 and 1948 fiscal years for the aviation industry and private flying. These are fixed charges annually and not for airport construction:

	1947	1948
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	\$2,490,000	\$2,535,000
Civil Aeronautics Administration.....	79,038,120	87,007,000
Weather Bureau (for aviation only).....	3,000,600	3,300,000
Total.....	84,528,000	92,842,000

¹ With the Rooney amendment the 1948 fiscal year total would be \$4,800,000 more or a total of \$97,642,000.

With the Rooney amendment adopted the annual fixed charges paid to support aviation in the United States and its Territories will have increased \$13,000,000 in 1 year. This is the year by the way that we promised the electorate we would cut Federal expenditures. Have we forgotten that pledge made last fall?

All the committee asks the States and local subdivisions of the country is to pay the small sum to operate the control towers on airports they wanted built. How do the States stand on finances compared to the Federal Government. The States have a gross debt of \$2,500,000,000. The Federal Government has a debt of \$259,000,000,000. The average State debt per capita is \$18.50. The per capita Federal debt is \$1,800. Shame on us if we do not require the

several 48 States to carry the little portion of this annual fixed-charge burden.

I insert a list of the States with the gross debt, population, and the per capita debt for each in the following table:

State	Gross debt in thousands, end of 1945	Population, estimated July 1, 1945, excluding armed forces overseas	Per capita debt 1945
Alabama.....	65,769	2,812,201	\$23.90
Arizona.....	3,339	630,298	5.30
Arkansas.....	139,783	1,779,817	78.54
California.....	172,929	8,822,688	19.60
Colorado.....	18,294	1,120,595	16.29
Connecticut.....	23,600	1,709,242	13.81
Delaware.....	4,502	286,832	15.70
Florida.....	1,304	2,385,917	.55
Georgia.....	15,180	3,191,766	4.76
Idaho.....	519	500,109	1.04
Illinois.....	115,163	7,897,291	14.59
Indiana.....	6,408	3,427,796	1.87
Iowa.....	1,353	2,259,526	.60
Kansas.....	11,549	1,740,379	6.64
Kentucky.....	6,057	2,578,179	2.35
Louisiana.....	162,744	2,456,057	66.26
Maine.....	19,178	847,222	21.46
Maryland.....	38,459	2,125,419	18.09
Massachusetts.....	70,288	4,316,721	16.28
Michigan.....	16,086	5,256,106	3.06
Minnesota.....	75,084	2,497,485	30.06
Mississippi.....	72,508	2,080,377	34.85
Missouri.....	73,499	3,556,693	20.66
Montana.....	11,746	457,624	25.67
Nebraska.....	970	1,198,492	.81
Nevada.....		159,804	0
New Hampshire.....	14,443	491,524	29.38
New Jersey.....	76,109	4,160,165	\$18.29
New Mexico.....	22,998	535,220	42.97
New York.....	571,951	13,479,142	42.93
North Carolina.....	111,332	3,504,626	31.77
North Dakota.....	19,927	202,435	38.25
Ohio.....	10,870	6,907,612	1.57
Oklahoma.....	27,490	2,034,460	13.50
Oregon.....	20,332	1,206,322	16.87
Pennsylvania.....	178,041	9,900,180	19.56
Rhode Island.....	25,327	713,346	35.50
South Carolina.....	81,908	1,905,597	42.98
South Dakota.....	25,301	555,347	45.56
Tennessee.....	79,371	2,878,777	27.57
Texas.....	11,996	6,786,740	1.77
Utah.....	2,014	616,989	3.26
Vermont.....	3,374	359,231	9.39
Virginia.....	24,208	3,079,706	7.86
Washington.....	12,980	2,088,574	6.21
West Virginia.....	71,317	1,724,677	21.35
Wisconsin.....	3,943	3,137,587	1.26
Wyoming.....	3,194	246,766	13.94

Total State debt, \$2,524,737,000. Estimated 140,000,000 population equals \$18.03 per capita State debt. Estimated Federal debt March 1947, \$259,000,000,000. Estimated population, 140,000,000 equals \$1,857.14 per capita.

Bear in mind all of this debt does not accrue in the next year. A great portion of this debt I would assume was long-term indebtedness because most States have built up a surplus. While Uncle Sam spreads largess to the 48 States and spends himself to poverty the 48 States have been accumulating a huge surplus in their respective State treasuries to an aggregate total of \$2,896,506,000. In 1943 this surplus was only \$1,100,420,000 according to the Census Bureau. Is it not time for the States now to take on their fair share of responsibility?

I insert a table now showing the surplus by years by States for the years 1943, 1944, 1945, and 1946:

TABLE 1.—Aggregate balances in State general, highway, and postwar reserve funds at end of fiscal year, by State: 1943-46

State	Amount (in thousands of dollars)			
	1946	1945	1944	1943
Total.....	2,896,506	2,274,612	1,677,346	1,100,20
Alabama.....	30,838	12,193	7,426	1,185
Arizona.....	11,488	7,466	8,764	6,793
Arkansas.....	12,094	9,830	7,053	4,428
California.....	490,655	361,252	257,894	136,727
Colorado.....	22,563	18,457	13,942	9,383
Connecticut.....	29,797	38,081	29,929	24,866
Delaware.....	13,766	10,862	8,434	5,798
Florida.....	38,408	26,338	20,158	10,413
Georgia.....	15,396	17,570	12,861	8,025
Idaho.....	10,567	6,156	4,589	2,561
Illinois.....	188,282	156,050	118,241	86,163
Indiana.....	89,383	70,978	62,646	55,382
Iowa.....	49,101	29,643	28,605	22,449
Kansas.....	27,419	28,479	26,669	22,561
Kentucky.....	25,681	17,775	15,988	15,072
Louisiana.....	27,260	24,693	17,759	11,502
Maine.....	9,143	11,564	8,962	8,418
Maryland.....	33,414	28,483	19,176	16,714
Massachusetts.....	13,016	28,161	19,685	13,029
Michigan.....	84,673	61,765	48,182	44,265
Minnesota.....	29,696	29,165	28,665	22,489
Mississippi.....	22,743	19,646	10,544	20,611
Missouri.....	62,801	34,403	28,121	19,278
Montana.....	8,286	8,796	8,674	5,685
Nebraska.....	10,512	9,947	9,613	7,365
Nevada.....	5,427	4,176	3,414	2,280
New Hampshire.....	8,806	4,901	4,494	4,051
New Jersey.....	42,022	53,197	32,311	5,491
New Mexico.....	7,483	6,168	6,129	5,325
New York.....	501,481	323,158	163,061	68,962
North Carolina.....	98,797	72,221	97,541	72,750
North Dakota.....	17,104	13,915	12,403	7,869
Ohio.....	162,773	125,147	105,113	81,277
Oklahoma.....	26,999	12,569	8,318	9,082
Oregon.....	58,470	41,841	33,687	28,909
Pennsylvania.....	180,672	199,695	143,552	78,012
Rhode Island.....	6,288	4,038	4,455	4,436
South Carolina.....	18,856	21,943	16,930	10,932
South Dakota.....	15,914	11,394	9,155	6,552
Tennessee.....	32,427	25,297	19,339	12,073
Texas.....	55,385	31,098	4,353	-14,734
Utah.....	3,974	4,155	4,391	2,666
Vermont.....	8,100	8,264	6,981	5,150
Virginia.....	74,307	63,465	50,882	35,810
Washington.....	90,837	83,580	47,549	37,200
West Virginia.....	22,322	18,256	17,637	13,528
Wisconsin.....	93,558	71,912	58,754	39,057
Wyoming.....	8,530	6,575	4,377	2,575

¹ Less than 1/2 of 1 percent.

² Not computed.

Let us get economy from our own doorstep. Let the local and State governments pay this small \$4,800,000 which the Rooney amendment would have the Federal Government pay. Let us get the weighted cost of the \$92,842,000 allowed by the committee to service aviation annually from the air lines that is properly chargeable to them and put aviation on a sound basis in the United States. Aviation will not profit by the State and local governments, the commercial aviation industry chiseling Uncle Sam to bankruptcy. One by one let us remove the chiselers from Uncle

Sam. Let us vote down the Rooney amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendments.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendments may be read before they are voted on so we may have the benefit of hearing them again.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the Cole amendment to the Rooney amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of Missouri to the amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: Strike out "\$70,982,000" and insert "\$71,081,484."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE] to the Rooney amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COLE of Missouri and Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 141, noes 84.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the Hébert amendment to the Bakewell substitute, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HÉBERT to the substitute amendment offered by Mr. BAKEWELL: Strike out "\$71,045,734" and insert "\$71,081,484" and strike out "\$4,877,734" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,948,484."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the Hébert amendment to the Bakewell substitute.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HÉBERT) there were—ayes 82, noes, 106.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. HÉBERT and Mr. STEFAN.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 88, noes 122.

So the amendment to the substitute was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BAKEWELL] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The Clerk will report the substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. BAKEWELL to the amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY:

Page 45, line 18, strike out "\$66,133,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$71,045,734."

And on page 45, line 23, strike out beginning with the word "That" down to and including the word "towers" on page 46, line 1, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That \$4,877,734 of the funds hereby appropriated shall be available for the employment of personnel for the operation of air-traffic control towers."

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BAKEWELL and Mr. PLOESER) there were—ayes 45; noes 113.

So the substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York as amended.

The Clerk will report the amendment as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY as amended by the amendment offered by Mr. COLE of Missouri: On page 45, line 18, strike out "\$66,133,000" and insert "\$71,081,484"; and on page 45, line 23, strike out the proviso beginning with the word "That" and ending with the colon on page 46, line 1.

The question was taken; and, the Chairman being in doubt, the Committee divided and there were—ayes 179, noes 62.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal services in the District of Columbia; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$17,638,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1947 which is hereby merged with this appropriation: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation shall be available for emergency repair and replacement of facilities damaged by fire, flood, or storm, not to exceed \$125,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautical Administration," for necessary expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and from and within the Territories and possessions of the United States of materials and equipment secured under this appropriation, and not to exceed \$500,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," for necessary administrative costs; and the War and Navy Departments are authorized during the fiscal year 1943, to transfer without charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation and communication facilities, including appurtenances thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY:

On page 46, line 14, after the word "and", insert the words "purchase of 21 and."

Line 15, strike out "\$17,638,000" and insert "\$36,308,000."

On page 47, line 1, strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$910,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the pending amendment concerns an item in the Department of Commerce section of this bill which is of the utmost importance to the people and to the security of our Nation. My amendment would increase the amount \$17,638,000 for establishment of air-navigation facilities allowed by the majority members of the

committee to the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget and Civil Aeronautics Administration; namely, \$36,308,000. The full amount \$36,308,000 is urgently needed to purchase and install equipment which is absolutely necessary to insure the safety of the American people using the air lines. It is particularly necessary, as you know, because of accidents caused by storms and bad weather. Allowance of the amount which my amendment provides will make air travel in this country safe for the people of America.

In this particular instance the committee cut the item for establishment of air-navigation facilities to the extent of more than 50 percent. Let us see what the committee's reduction of the item proposes to do. Their reduction means the elimination of 38 instrument landing systems. It means the elimination of 38 high-intensity approach lights. The allowance of only the sum of \$17,638,000 as provided in the bill in its present form means the complete elimination of 42 very high-frequency radio rangars. It means the complete elimination of all low-frequency high-powered omnidirectional radio ranges which have been planned by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

It means a serious reduction in the program for the installation of ground-controlled approach radar which is so vitally necessary to the safety of aircraft in fog and in rain. It will require the reduction in plans for the installation of surveillance radar equipment which is used to prevent collisions in midair over the airports throughout our country.

Last year almost 13,000,000 Americans rode the air lines in the continental United States. Is it sensible, economy to purchase that economy with the lives of a great many of the American public?

During the last quarter of a century we have invested approximately \$1,000,000,000 in aviation. We have invested more than \$10,000,000,000 in railroads, roads, and waterways. Our investments in railroads, roads, and waterways have all been fully repaid and proved to have been investments which were sensible and economical. So it is with reference to this item in this bill for establishment of air-navigation facilities. Two committees of this Congress, one the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the other the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the Senate had this to say, after having held a number of hearings, after the serious air casualties were experienced by the air lines around the first of this year. I quote to you from a report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of this House, dated February 19, 1947:

It appears, however, that there has been a certain number of accidents recently which might have been prevented had certain facilities been available. * * * It is the committee's opinion that the Federal Government should provide certain facilities to increase air safety as soon as possible. * * * Your committee is encouraged to note the development of air aids to navigation, including aids to landing and take-offs that have been advanced in development during

the war, but is concerned by the delay in installation of such equipment caused by the war, and urges acceleration in the provision of the necessary funds so that these aids may be made fully available as soon as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Now let me quote from a report of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, investigating safety in the air:

The members of the subcommittee stress the urgency of the installation of all possible navigational aids as far as feasible before the winter of 1947-48. It is recommended that the Civil Aeronautics Administration plan this present program for completion within a period not exceeding 18 months.

The majority members of this subcommittee and of the full Appropriations Committee have proceeded diametrically opposite to the contention of the House and Senate Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, when they cut an item such as the one to which this amendment refers, establishment of air navigation facilities, to the extent of \$18,670,000.

I respectfully ask your favorable consideration of this important amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is the beginning of numerous amendments that will be offered to restore all of the budget figures in this bill, or most of them. The committee should be on notice that we made these cuts with the recommendation of experts who have gone into every phase of safety aids to air navigation. We are appropriating in this bill \$19,500,000 for CAA. If this particular item which the gentleman from New York seeks to increase is granted, they will have for expenditure this year \$19,622,000, of which they have spent only \$10,000,000. In other words, they have \$10,000,000 on hand and we are allowing them in this bill \$17,638,000. In other words, they will have \$26,638,000 on hand for next fiscal year. Of course, we threw out 21 new automobiles and a lot of water that was in the estimate.

I hope you will vote down this and other similar amendments.

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. MATHEWS. I wonder if the gentleman from New York would sponsor a bill appropriating the sums of money needed for the railroads of this country to restore the safety devices which have been depleted during the war.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I will say to the gentleman from New Jersey that the answer is "no."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to place the committee on notice again that we are just as much interested as any one of you in safety in air navigation. The amendment to eliminate the control towers was a test, because somewhere along the line we have got to get private industry, the cities, the municipalities, the States, and the Federal Government to cooperate in the matter of control towers that are needed by more airports not now provided for.

We have gone into every detail of the CAA. We know something about GCA, ILS, and the rest of the new safety aids. I do not know whether ILS and GCA are perfect or what new is coming. The experts say that ILS is not perfect. Experts tell us we have appropriated too much for GCA. But we do not want the CAA to come here and tell you that we are taking any aids away from them. We want them to have every one they want to make air navigation safe. We have provided for all phases of safety.

This amendment, Mr. Chairman, is the first of a number that are to be offered to restore every penny the Administration has asked.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Assuming that the Congress provided five billions for the installation of safety aids, would that in any way guarantee my safety as an air passenger?

Mr. STEFAN. Money will not save your life in the air. Appropriations cannot do that.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Certainly it will not. I would rather have the loyal and dedicated service of the air-transport personnel than all the safety devices you can conceive of. You can fill the country full of safety devices but unless you have a loyal staff on those planes, when a man, woman, or child takes a plane he places his life in jeopardy. I fly all over this country. I could be a great supporter for air-safety aids, but we need something besides air-safety aids. You cannot buy safety with money alone, you have got to have something else.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to restore the budget estimate. They had \$19,622,000 of which they spent only \$10,000,000. I repeat, they have \$9,050,000 on hand. That plus \$17,638,000 in this bill will give them a total of \$26,688,000.

I ask that the amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

If the pending bill in any measure reflects the general thinking of the Congress then the mandate given it at the polls last November to reduce Government costs is being outrageously ignored. I say this with all deference to my colleagues, but the matter is so serious that it merits the use of strong words.

The report shows a saving of roundly \$163,000,000 for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and the Judiciary over the budget estimate for 1948 of roundly \$699,000,000, but an increase of roundly \$27,000,000 over the 1947 appropriation, so that instead of re-

ducing the cost of these four departments, the bill would increase it.

I think a better picture can be had of what is taking place in the way of expenditures for the operation of these departments by comparing them with those of prewar years. For the period 1936-39, according to the Statistical Abstract, the total cost for operating the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments averaged about \$80,000,000 annually. The pending bill calls for an expenditure of roundly \$519,000,000 for those three departments for the year 1948, or approximately 6½ times more than the average for the prewar years mentioned.

The appropriation provided in the bill for the State Department deserves special comment. Judging from the mess this Department has helped to make of our international affairs the whole business ought to be liquidated and reconstituted by substituting quality for quantity. Yet this bill appropriates approximately \$38,000,000 more for the Department of State than it was given for the present fiscal year and about 11 times more than it received on an average annually from 1936 to 1939.

The Congress is pursuing an impossible policy—attempting to reduce operating costs while retaining the governmental functions that came into being during the war and several years prior thereto, if it is not actually adding to those functions. No profounder fallacy could be imagined. Costs can be reduced only by eliminating functions. Common sense tells us this.

I am sure the voters in casting their ballots last November intended that Congress should drastically reduce the burdensome overhead of the Government, regardless of what might be required to accomplish this. My position is such that I cannot consistently vote for this measure.

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, no one is more interested in safety in air navigation than I. In opposing this amendment offered by the gentleman from New York it is because with the \$17,000,000 appropriated to them in this bill and the \$9,000,000 unexpended balance they have, making a total of \$26,000,000, it makes me believe that perhaps we have appropriated even too much money. I make that statement because in the course of its investigation of safety in air navigation my committee put out an interim report from which the gentleman from New York has quoted, and then we proceeded on for a number of weeks more and are still continuing our investigation of air-naviga-

tion lanes. It is quite apparent that we may have spoken a little too soon. The enthusiasm of the moment, not realizing that war had produced these wonderful new gadgets for providing safety, has resulted in our overlooking a few things.

The CAA has been working for 15 years on what is known as an instrument-landing system. Until the radar business was developed by the Army that was the best system that had been devised; however, it has many faults, it has many difficulties, and I doubt that most of them can be overcome.

The ILS system has been installed quite extensively by the CAA in the United States. I have a report in my file which indicates that out of the 19 systems that were installed, I believe up to March, only a very few of them operated satisfactorily. Subsequently there have been an additional number installed, I think about 42 or some such figure. As I see it, that is enough of those systems in the United States for the time being at least, even though they work perfectly.

We need the ILS, the GCA, or any sort of system like those at only a relatively few airports in the United States and those few are the ones that have the heaviest traffic density. It would appear, though, that the CAA has taken our committee recommendation quite literally and intends to install this very expensive equipment at every commercial airport in the United States, which is utterly ridiculous, it is absurd. These equipments are to enable landing of aircraft in congested airports and not in the cow pasture airports of the United States.

The same thing can be said for the so-called high intensity approach light system. That also is needed in only a few important airports of the United States, such as Chicago, New York, Washington, Dallas, Tex., San Francisco, Los Angeles, and perhaps three, four, or five more places in the United States, and it is only needed in those particular airports because of the importance of getting the aircraft down and into the principal terminal airports on time and safely. Where the traffic density is light those items of equipment are not seriously needed.

Mr. Chairman, it is about time that the committee take a look to see what the CAA is proposing to do here. I am surprised to find a budget presented in this great amount of money. I had not conceived in helping to write the recommendations made by our committee that they were going to spread this equipment into every airport used commercially in the United States. I trust that before we go to increasing the present proposals we may be permitted to take a look at how far this equipment is supposed to be spread over the United States. My committee will be very glad to do that.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. I concur in what the gentleman has said. Is it not true that these different types of approach systems are still in the experimental stage?

Mr. HINSHAW. Indeed they are, and certain of them have proven to be quite good and others not so good.

Mr. HARRIS. Is it not true also that there is quite a difference of opinion among the advocates of the different types of landing approaches as to which might accomplish the greatest objective toward safety?

Mr. HINSHAW. That is very true. The Army and Navy both are greatly in favor of the GCA system and they have supplied free 20 of these pieces of equipment to the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Of course, the CAA has to modify them and install them. But let us take a look at this situation and see how it is going to work before we spread it out all over the country.

I must therefore oppose this amendment and I oppose it with the idea that the amount might be even a little bit less and we would still be in good shape.

So far as the installation of the high-frequency omnidirectional range system is concerned we do need that system over the heavily traveled routes, as for instance, from Chicago to New York and New York to Washington. But for the moment it is not so important that we spread it all over the whole United States. We must consider one question here, gentlemen, which my committee is trying very hard to resolve and find the answer to, and that is this, that with the ILS system, with the Army directional range system, very high frequency radio equipment, the private flier, the itinerant flier, can get no benefit from it at all, because he cannot load his airplane down with the weight of the equipment that is required for this system. We must find a proper piece of equipment for our airway system that will provide proper air navigational aid not only to the commercial air lines, but to the private flier, the itinerant flier, the nonscheduled air lines, and the Army and Navy fliers, both in the bomber classification and in the fighter types, and when we find that system which will suit all of those types of aircraft—and I think we will have it in very short order now, perhaps a matter of only a few months, why then we will really have something that will be of benefit to the United States in both peace and war. But, to go ahead with this present program the way it is proposed now I think is wrong. I am in favor of giving them money enough to equip the essential airports of the United States. I think they have already done it, and as far as the rest of them are concerned, I think we might as well wait and take a look to see how the present equipment will operate and whether it will be of real benefit. Therefore I take the position with the majority of the committee on this item. In looking over the balance of the bill, I agree with them on the other items in the bill and believe that the committee position should be sustained. I differ with them only in the matter of control-tower operation.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, some time ago this Congress, under the Reorganization Act, took steps to work economy in Government. I am in absolute harmony with that program. I doubt if I have failed to support the committee in its effort at

economy at any time since we went into session. It is my intention to continue to support the committee, but I am vitally interested in an airport in my district. We have several, but there is one very large one in my home town of Dunkirk, Md.; it is, in fact, one of the finest airports in this country. It is built on a plot of 500 acres of ground. Where there are no obstructions and it is in close proximity to the city. It is on the main air route from the east; that is, from New England west through to Chicago. There is an area along the Great Lakes where there are all kinds of hazardous weather conditions. The hazards there are very great. A plane in distress, we will say, in Buffalo, going west, or one in distress at Erie or Cleveland, traveling east has only this airport at Dunkirk, N. Y., where it has an opportunity to land. We had a communication and weather station service there. It has been taken away from that airport. It is working great injury. I understand that whether these amendments increasing the amounts are adopted or not, that the Bureau has ample money to take care of such situations as we have in the city of Dunkirk.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. I know the great concern that the gentleman from New York has in the airport at Dunkirk, and I am in sympathy with him because he has talked to me on numerous occasions about that, and he has talked to the Department. I want to call attention, however, to the fact, that the CAA has \$71,000,000 this year for salaries and operating expenses in which this is included. They had only \$55,000,000 last year. We are allowing them \$71,000,000. It is an administrative problem over which we have no control. While I deeply sympathize with the gentleman from New York, that problem has to be solved between him and the people downtown.

Mr. REED of New York. I thank the chairman for those remarks. I realize fully that that is the situation. I do not know whether or not the question of politics enters into the matter of removing these services, but I know that whenever you call that bureau or any other bureau about some service of which you are about to be deprived or have been deprived their invariable answer is, "Well, the fault is with Congress in not providing sufficient money." There is sufficient money here, and the reason I am taking the floor today is that I hold in my hand a protest on the part of every prominent businessman and every organization protesting against the removal of this service. I just wanted to take the floor so the facts could be brought out here. I still propose to go down the line of economy with the committee. I happen to be on a committee which is trying to raise the revenue to run this Government and pay on our debt, so I am going along the lines of economy; but these people have the money, as the chairman has said, if they wish to administer it in the interest of the public at these airports.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 35, noes 82.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Technical development: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such developmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods, and personal services in the District of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle and operation and maintenance of five aircraft; \$2,000,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 47, line 17, strike out "one" and insert "two"; and in line 18, strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$3,500,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment which I propose would increase the amount allowed by the majority of the committee to the Civil Aeronautics Authority for technical development from \$2,000,000 to \$3,500,000, as requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

Of all the fields in which to practice false economy, it is my considered opinion that aviation is the most dangerous; and of all the areas in aviation in which men should be free to seek improvement, technical development is the most important. Of course I realize that on this amendment just as on the last amendment for establishment of air-navigation facilities we will not find any more than one or two friends on the other side of the aisle.

The majority members of this committee have hit at the very heart of aviation progress in their cut of \$1,500,000 from the funds of the CAA's Technical Development Service. This would be a wilfully blind and unthinking cut at any time. But at this time when we are emerging from a war, in which tremendous vistas of technical advancement have been unfolded which can be developed and adapted for civilian aviation use; and when the passenger mileage of United States scheduled air lines has reached the astounding figure of 7,000,000,000 miles, making it imperative that the highest standards of safety be maintained, a cut of 43 percent in a total budget request of a comparatively small \$3,500,000 borders closely on the irresponsible.

Gentlemen, we have always been niggardly with the CAA in funds for technical development. This is different from invention and research. In technical development, we take a known and existing invention, or plan, or method, and bring it to the point where it is applicable to daily aviation needs. This is not in the field of pure research. It is the direct and practical answer to an existing need.

Here is a good example: Airplanes in flight are continually running into birds

while in flight. Deaths have resulted when these collisions incapacitated pilots. A better windshield was needed, and a better one was developed—not invented—by the CAA. Today, your friends and relatives who travel by air are protected from this hazard.

There are dozens of other examples, such as instrument landing aids, better lights for night flying, gas tanks that will not burst and flame in the event of a crash, simple gadgets to warn the pilot when his plane is about to stall, fireproof brake fluid, and all the many and mysterious aids that come from the radio field.

Another is the constant study of fire discovery and prevention in the nacelle of the engines which power the aircraft both large and small. Such developments already have reduced the danger of fire but much more work is under way and must be completed.

Today we have the whole field of radar opened up for exploitation. Promising as radar was during the war, it will be of no value for many years in civilian flying without the development which every new electronics device requires. The cut which the committee has imposed on this service will eliminate all radar developmental programs and work on radio and fog-dispersing systems. These would make possible contact flight landing conditions in bad weather and reduce one of the greatest hazards to safe flying.

The cut also proposes to eliminate a complete program of better flying charts for the private flier which will advance the day when private flying will produce an industry of economic importance to this Nation. Better charts would increase personal flying, and better charts can be developed if funds are allowed for the purpose.

Radar charts for air navigation sound like a more distant objective. But it is exactly this kind of advance planning through which aviation gets its fastest growth. It is too new a field to accept what is available today and not seize every possible chance for improvement.

The CAA asked for only \$3,500,000 for its total developmental program.

If we want to stop where we are in this matter of safety on the airways, we can ignore this kind of developmental work. If we want to go on with our announced program of safer airway aids, we must not starve that unit of our Government charged with this fundamentally important project.

I urge the Members on the majority side of the aisle to consider adoption of my proposed amendment.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, this is just another example of how an effort is being made to restore every penny of the budget estimates in this bill.

What is the story about this item of technical development in the CAA? You should know. This committee has not been deaf to the pleas of people to have technical development of aviation. Of course, we know that private industry does a great deal of that research too, much more will have to be done. But listen to what we have done about it. For technical development this year the

CAA has \$925,000, and we gave them \$2,000,000 for the next fiscal year—more than double.

I hope that is of enough importance to indicate to you what this effort is, to increase these budget estimates.

I sincerely ask that you vote down this amendment.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment to increase this appropriation by \$1,500,000. After reading the hearings and after recalling the testimony that was presented before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce during the past 3 months, I seriously thought of introducing an amendment to further reduce the \$2,000,000 item. Neither \$2,000,000 nor \$3,500,000 is any more than a drop in the bucket compared to what we will have to spend for development of aircraft and aircraft engines in the United States in the next few years if we are going to keep pace with the rest of the world. However, I do not think the Civil Aeronautics Administration is the proper agency to carry on that technical development and research work. I would like to see this taken completely out of the CAA and turned over to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics an agency created by the Congress for that purpose.

Reference has been made to the fact that units of the aviation industry are carrying on research work. Many of them are, but indirectly the funds which they spend for research must also come from the Treasury of the United States, for the reason that the industry has not the money needed to carry on all necessary research.

I think one of the most difficult problems this Congress will deal with in the Eightieth Congress is the determination of just how we are going to finance technical research and development. The aviation industry in this country today, two short years after the end of the war, has dropped down and down and down to almost nothing. There are only about 2 of the 12 major units in the aviation industry that are today operating in the black. I understand a resolution has been offered in the other body to study this whole question of providing adequate funds for these research projects within the industry, and through the Army and the Navy. So I do not think this \$1,500,000 is going to be any contribution toward a solution. I think the more we have these agencies dabbling into it, spending a million here and a million there, the less real progress we will make. So I hope until the whole program can be considered intelligently, with due consideration to the importance of the aviation industry to national defense, we will not go on increasing these appropriations that will not do the job that must be done.

I agreed with the Committee on the amendment previously rejected, but before yielding the floor I just want to make this one remark: I hope the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], for whom I have a high regard, will, when he reads his remarks in the RECORD this evening,

strike out that part that seemed to me impugned the motives of all of those who supported the amendment to restore the control-tower item. I do not think I have to say to the House that I, for one, was not influenced by the fact that there was a control tower or is a control tower within my congressional district. I voted for that item because I felt one of the most dangerous things we could do would be to break any link of the airport control-tower system that has been built up over the years. Saving lives and protecting property was my only interest.

I hope the gentleman made those remarks in the heat of debate, and in the cool of this evening that he will strike them from the RECORD.

I yield back the remainder of my time, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 19, noes 72.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$32,500,000, to be available until June 30, 1953, of which \$29,000,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said act, and \$1,662,500 shall be for projects in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance with section 5 (c): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,837,500 of the said \$32,500,000 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses; including personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase of 15 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; of which \$1,837,500 not to exceed \$176,000 may be transferred to the "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," to provide for necessary administrative expenses, including the maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$26,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce": *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby merged with this appropriation.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY:

On page 48, line 8, strike out "\$32,500,000" and insert "\$65,000,000."

Line 9, strike out "\$29,000,000" and insert "\$58,000,000."

Line 11, strike out "\$1,662,500" and insert "\$3,325,000."

Line 13, strike out "\$1,836,500" and insert "\$3,675,000."

Line 14, strike out "\$32,500,000" and insert "\$65,000,000."

Line 17, strike out "fifteen" and insert "thirty."

Line 18, strike out "\$1,837,500" and insert "\$3,675,000."

Line 18, strike out "\$176,000" and insert "\$352,000."

Line 22, strike out "\$26,000" and insert "\$52,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment concerns the item for the Federal-aid airport program which was discussed here yesterday and the day before. It is the amendment which concerns all those States and cities which I enumerated on the floor of the House and which you will find in the RECORD of last Tuesday. I do not have the page number immediately in front of me but it is somewhere in the vicinity of page 5254 or 5255.

Mr. Chairman, this Federal-aid airport program is not one under which the Federal Government expends on these airport projects the entire amount of money required to construct them. I believe the average contribution by the Federal Government is approximately 50 percent. At the present time, as shown on page 885 of the hearings before the Appropriations Committee on the Commerce Department appropriation, the Civil Aeronautics Administration has received project requests from sponsors or proposed sponsors of airport projects totaling in excess of \$585,000,000, of which approximately \$235,000,000 would represent the Federal share.

The Department states that if they receive the amount they originally requested, \$65,000,000 which was cut exactly 50 percent by the majority members of this committee, that they can perform many very critical, badly needed jobs of airport improvement and airport development.

They state that the \$65,000,000 which they request would be split generally as follows, as shown on page 886 of the hearings:

Forty-three million five hundred thousand dollars would be funds for State allocation in accordance with the regular area-population formula as prescribed in the act;

Three million five hundred thousand dollars would be for work in the territories of which only \$175,000 is an administrative fund;

Fourteen million five hundred thousand dollars would be a discretionary fund which we have programmed along with the regular State appropriation; and

Three million five hundred thousand dollars is for engineering, administration, and supervision of the program.

I take it for granted that every Member of the House is familiar with the Federal-aid-airport program, and familiar with the fact that it applies to all these cities which I enumerated on the day before yesterday. I am quite sure that the gentlemen on the majority side of the aisle are not going to fail to respond to a single vote on this amendment as they did on my previous two amendments, which were so vitally necessary for the safety and development of the aviation industry in this country.

This item for our airport program, incidentally, is one that is vitally necessary in connection with our plan of national defense. If you flew over England during the war and saw how there was just one airfield after another, and how necessary their airfields were in the defense of their realm, you cannot but vote for the inclusion of the additional \$32,500,000 in this paragraph of the bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would also restore the budget estimate for the Federal aid airport program. Let us review the matter of airports. I endeavored to explain that the other day in my general statement but I will repeat it briefly at this time.

We have now 4,728 airports in all classes; that is classes 1, 2, 3, 4, and larger. You might be interested to know that we have 2,703 class 1 airports, 777 class 2 airports, 490 class 3 airports, and we have in the larger classes of airports, class 4 and above, 758, which makes a total of 2,728 airports.

As explained by previous speakers, our airport program is a goal of 6,300 approximately in a 7-year period. In the 3-year period we planned to include 4,400 airports. Of the larger airports we are getting many back from the Army and Navy. The Army and Navy have turned over to us about 400 of these larger airports which were built for war purposes and they are not included in this total of 4,728. They told us in our committee that the Army and Navy have 1,200 more of these gigantic airports to turn over as surplus, which will be available to the cities, the communities, and the States.

When we started the Federal-State aid airport program we figured we were going to spend about \$500,000,000 over a period of 7 years to build new airports and help communities to construct them, matching the funds similar to the way we match funds for Federal aid to highways. So the CAA set up a plan. We implemented the authorization last year with \$45,000,000 for the purpose of improving and constructing smaller airports. The President froze \$41,000,000 of that amount, and the CAA has a discretionary fund of around \$4,000,000 which they are using at this time. So the 1947 money is in the hands of the CAA for the small airports, but not one penny of it has been expended as yet; not one cent of it. They will begin spending it for the smaller airports soon, this \$41,000,000 that has been frozen by the President. They are asking for \$65,000,000 for the 1948 program which they originally intended for the class 4, or larger airports.

The committee reviewed the entire condition of this airport program, and we find CAA will have \$73,500,000 on hand. We sent aviation experts into the CAA, pilots, technical experts, and budgetary officers who know something about budgets, who know something about airports, and who know something about the State situations, because they have learned that many of the communities cannot match these funds. So, we figured this program should be reviewed.

I am asked by my colleague, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN], to read you a paragraph of the hearings. Mr. Wright, the Administrator, in answer to a question about the \$41,000,000 that has been frozen by the President, said:

Yes, sir. In making this 1948 request which is before you now, the same sort of question was asked of us and it was agreed that for the fiscal year 1948, we could limit our expenditures out of the Treasury to

\$50,000,000 which would be involved in both the residue of the 1947 appropriation and the \$65,000,000 appropriation for which we are asking for 1948.

I ask that this amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I see there are about six or seven people who wish to speak. I just wonder how much time that would give us.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CRAVENS. If this motion prevails, would that prevent any debate on any other amendment that might be offered to this section?

The CHAIRMAN. To this paragraph. The debate has to come within the 25 minutes.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CRAVENS].

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, I ask the indulgence of the Committee for the purpose of pleading with it to redeem the good faith of the United States in connection with which in excess of 300 municipalities in the United States have relied. This Government enacted only a short time ago authorized an airport program. I do not believe it is the intention of this Congress to go back on an implied contract with those municipalities made so recently for airport construction, under which municipalities of this country have provided themselves with funds in order to participate. There are in excess of 300 municipalities in this country that have already in reliance upon this program, either by taxation or by the floating and sale of bonds, raised money with which to match every single solitary cent the Congress promised them less than 2 years ago.

I speak of the case of my own city because I am more familiar with it than with any other. As recently as last October the city of Fort Smith in reliance on this plan called an election, and issued, and sold bonds to the tune of \$750,000. We have that money lying idle in the bank there today, unable to use it because this program is being crippled by this proposed slice in this appropriation.

The 300 or more cities I have referred to are planning class 4 or larger airports. There are hundreds of others to which the \$41,000,000 that has been carried over has already been allocated. All I am pleading for is the restoration of this appropriation to the amount promised, so that the construction of class 4 and larger airports under the program of the

CAA can get under way, and so the United States Government will redeem its promise and show its good faith to the municipalities who have raised funds, and who are ready to proceed with this program as soon as the Government provides its share of the funds.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SASSCER].

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to rise again, but as these reductions have been pretty generally on party lines, I wish to read a telegram I have here from a very distinguished Marylander who is now mayor of Baltimore, a Republican, who did not seek reelection. The telegram is as follows:

Baltimore has already completed master plan acquired 25,000 acres of land, begun grading, draining and compacting operation for runways, taxi strips, and apron for great commercial airport on Friendship Church site. City has spent nearly \$1,750,000 and has contracted to spend before end of year more than two million additional. Under CAA approved formula for Federal participation in project included in Federal airways program Friendship Church project, which has been recommended, rates upward to \$2,000,000 in Federal funds this year. We believe progress made on this important project places it in different category from those in planning state where construction work not actually under way. Urge united effort Maryland delegation to restore cut in amount recommended for Friendship Church airport by CAA and President plus additional sum more nearly to comply with CAA formula. Your cooperation urgently solicited.

It is signed by Theodore R. McKeldin, mayor of Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KERSTEN].

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, there is one aspect of this issue now before us that I do not think we have considered sufficiently, and that is, in encouraging and getting the various municipalities to embark upon a good airfield-expansion program. Several years ago the Congress undertook a difficult job because naturally there is a certain amount of lethargy on the part of various municipalities to get going on this very important program. But they did get going. They did make their plans based upon the representations of the Congress. Now the Congress cannot break faith with those municipalities.

Like many other cities, my city of Milwaukee did make those plans. I wish to read a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee County. It is as follows:

Whereas there is presently pending in the Congress of the United States Senate Document No. 14, making appropriations for airport-construction aid for various airports throughout the United States which bill includes a sum of \$650,000 to be appropriated for the improvement of General Mitchell Field, Milwaukee County's airport; and

Whereas Milwaukee County is presently spending millions of dollars for the enlargement and improvement of this particular airport and has secured approval of many additional schedules by transcontinental lines: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors in regular meeting assembled this 22d day of April 1947, That said board requests the earnest support of the above-mentioned congressional bill by Representa-

tives of the Fourth and Fifth Districts of Wisconsin, and by the United States Senators of Wisconsin; and be it

Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to United States Senators ALEXANDER WILEY and JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, and Congress Representatives CHARLES J. KERSTEN and JOHN C. BROPHY.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman has stated a situation which exists throughout the United States. I hope the committee will take heed.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman very much for his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, it is rather difficult to explain this situation in 2½ minutes. I wish there were time to show how the gentlemen of the committee who reported this are wholly in error in their position.

In the first place, the 1947 fiscal year appropriation of \$45,000,000 has already been allotted up to the amount of approximately \$35,000,000 for class 1, 2, and 3 airports. The act which I helped to report out of our committee and which was passed by the Congress provided an allocation of the appropriation to each of the States. The amount allocated to one State cannot be used by any other State. If there are unexpended funds remaining in any appropriation or allocation, they must remain for that State.

Let me show you how that operates. In the 1947 appropriation for present fiscal year for classes 1, 2, and 3 airports, approximately \$3,000,000 is left of the \$41,000,000 yet to be allocated for additional projects. Only that \$3,000,000 can be used for the development of class 4 and larger airports for future allocation. The gentlemen, however, would indicate to you that all of that \$41,000,000 is unexpended and can be used for the 1948 program in the development of class 4 and larger airports. I say under the law, it cannot now be so used. It is important that this amount be restored.

In section 9 of the Airport Act, subsection (d) it is provided that all projects shall be subject to the approval of the Administrator, and that approval shall be given only if at the time of approval, funds are available for payment of the United States share of the allowable project cost.

In other words, until the appropriation is actually made, no negotiations or contracts for the development of projects in municipalities can proceed. Certainly you cannot use \$73,000,000 withdrawal of funds from the Treasury in 1948. Certainly they are right when they say only about \$50,000,000 would be actually spent and withdrawn from the Treasury. But the fact remains, if the appropriation is not made the program under the law, cannot proceed. What we are doing here is to say to the municipalities throughout the country, "You cannot proceed in carrying out the development program authorized in the act of 1946."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] has expired.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, my city of St. Louis had much the same attitude. We have a Republican mayor, similar to that which Baltimore enjoyed. The mayor and I are good friends personally and politically, but I have a dutiful course to follow in the necessary economy program. I have a wire here which I would like to read:

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 7, 1947.

HON. WALTER C. PLOESER,
House Office Building:

St. Louis vigorously opposes action of House Appropriations Committee in reducing CAA grants to cities for airport development. Loss of almost \$1,000,000 to St. Louis thereby constitutes serious blow to our aviation program. Also protest action by same committee in eliminating all funds for CAA operation of airport traffic-control towers. CAA is logical agency to operate towers, as they must be integrated with each other over the Nation for satisfactory and effective service. Operation of such facilities by municipalities would be a step backward and a detriment to aviation progress and safety.

ALOYS P. KAUFMAN,
Mayor, City of St. Louis.

But let me read to you the response to that wire:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1947.

MAYOR A. P. KAUFMAN,
St. Louis, Mo.:

Reduction of Federal expenditures is not only desirable but imperative. Solvency of the Nation must be regained. The idea "cut everybody but me" will not work. The St. Louis Airport has done well. It is my duty to support reductions and the duty of everyone to support public frugality.

WALTER C. PLOESER,
Member of Congress.

I think if a Representative from St. Louis, Mo., can take that attitude, then everybody else in this Congress can go along with the absolute need of reducing expenditures where they can properly be reduced—and this is the place. As a matter of fact, there will be \$73,500,000 in the appropriation included with this bill for the fiscal year 1948. There is an agreement not to expend more than \$50,000,000. So, regardless of the statement of the gentleman from Arkansas, there would be no more than \$50,000,000 spent in the coming fiscal year. According to my way of looking at this, had I had the authority to state this appropriation, it would have been \$23,500,000 less. I do not state that to criticize the committee, but I think they might have held that money in the Treasury. I do not believe in even letting the money be over there for a bureaucrat to flirt with. If you are going to criticize this committee, then criticize your President, who froze \$41,000,000 of these funds last year and prevented their expenditure during 1947.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLOESER. No. I have only 2½ minutes.

I supported the amendment to restore the \$4,000,000 on the airport control, with the statement that I hoped provision would be made by law that it becomes a reimbursable program in the

following fiscal year. I think it is time for us to recognize that even subsequent to the date of many of these airport plans, the American public called for drastic reduction in Federal expenditures. I for one believe that every municipality should stand its share alike.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to get some information from the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], with particular reference to an airport project in my own district, at Davenport, Iowa. It is listed in Senate Document 14, which is a letter from the Secretary of Commerce, giving the request of the Civil Aeronautics Administration for these projects. It is listed as a new project to be built in the Davenport-Moline area, on which the sponsor is to put up \$1,020,000 and the Federal Government \$1,000,000. I notice in a release by the Department of Commerce, dated May 7, a complete analysis of this appropriation bill. In attachment B thereto is listed for this project in Davenport a reduction of \$580,000 in the Federal share of that particular project.

I wanted to ask at this point whether that indicated reduction means they are going to start this airport and delay its completion or whether they are going to build less than a class 4 airport. What effect will this proposed reduction in appropriation have on the plan as announced in this Senate Document 14? What will be the effect of the reduction of this appropriation from \$65,000,000 to \$32,500,000 on any new airport development such as that?

Mr. STEFAN. The CAA will have over \$72,000,000 to expend on both classes of airports. It is up to the States and municipalities which have been allocated a certain amount as far as the 1947 allocation is concerned. They will not lose any of that. What proportion of the \$32,500,000 they will get is a matter, of course, of administration. They will not, however, be able to spend anywhere near that amount this year. So the net result will be that such an airport will not lose anything at all.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Then the cut made by the Committee on Appropriations does not indicate an abandonment of a new airport project such as the one at Davenport, Iowa?

Mr. STEFAN. No. As a matter of fact, the entire program will ultimately be reviewed.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. It does not indicate an indefinite delay?

Mr. STEFAN. No. The entire program will have to be reviewed for the fiscal year 1949.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I thank the gentleman from Nebraska.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

(Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, according to the evidence taken before the

committee, the CAA will not spend, during the next year, more than \$50,000,000. They have \$41,000,000 already frozen by the President and are given \$32,500,000 more here or a total of more than they propose to spend; therefore, it seems likely that this amendment will be defeated. Due to the imposed limitation of debate, however, and the fact that I probably will not have an opportunity to explain later an amendment I expect to offer, I rise at this time to call attention to it. My amendment is designed to put a limitation on the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics so that he cannot arbitrarily name certain airports for construction. This should appeal to all those Members who are affected by the list of airports which the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has given us. As many of you who have called the Administrator know, he has said: "We are going to build such-and-such airports and we are going to eliminate such-and-such."

The reasons for his action are not for discussion here, but my amendment will provide that the appropriation made does not grant to the administrator authority to undertake during the fiscal year any specific projects for the development of class 4 and larger airports unless express approval of Congress is hereafter granted. Under existing law, the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946, unless we put this provision in this appropriation bill he will have just that leeway. I read from the law as follows:

In granting any funds that thereafter may be appropriated to pay the United States share of allowable project costs during the next fiscal year, the Administrator may consider such appropriation as granting the authority requested—

Namely, to construct certain specific airports—

Unless a contrary intent shall have been manifested by the Congress by law.

The purpose of the amendment which will be offered in the event of the defeat of this amendment will be to manifest a contrary intent, and to say to the Administrator that he cannot construct any airports which he may arbitrarily select in the class 4 and larger group, unless approval of Congress is hereafter obtained.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is recognized for 2½ minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I hope the Committee will not adopt this amendment. There has been no airport construction this year. Thirty-two and a half million dollars added to the \$44,500,000, which is going to be left from the current year's appropriation, would make \$77,000,000 available. Why that is not enough to start an airport program, I cannot understand. I believe it is far more than can be intelligently expended.

This House voted an intention to cut \$6,000,000,000 from the total appropriations. I hope that as they approach this item the Members will realize that they are not going to get anywhere by adding \$32,500,000 to this appropriation. I hope, therefore, that the amendment will be rejected, and that we can go ahead

along toward saving money in this situation.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. CURTIS). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I feel that the record is extremely clear on this matter and I shall take time enough to review what has happened. A year ago last Tuesday we passed the Federal Airways Act and this Congress in order to place that in operation appropriated \$45,000,000 before we went home. Shortly after we left for home the President froze all but \$4,000,000 of that money. Mr. Wright in appearing before our committee had this to say:

The President desired as few disbursements from the Treasury as possible, particularly on public works items, for this year.

That is the year which we will complete on June 30. We have been assured that this money will be available on the first of July for disbursement.

We come now to the fiscal year 1948, still working under the act passed by this Congress which expends a half-billion dollars for airport construction over a 7-year period. Our subcommittee has agreed to this program.

What did the CAA do this year? They do not know exactly what they are doing either, because their first figure was a little in excess of \$104,000,000 for the fiscal year 1948. That is what they went to the Department with. The Department did not know what they ought to spend or how and they cut it down to \$85,000,000. Then they went to the Bureau of the Budget which cut it down another \$20,000,000 to \$65,000,000. That is the item that appeared in the committee print before this subcommittee.

The CAA has already agreed that it will not withdraw more than \$50,000,000 from the Federal Treasury for the construction of airports in the fiscal year 1948. Note that particularly. That is the agreement that is in the hearings not once but in two or three places. Against that commitment on the part of the executive department your subcommittee added to the \$41,000,000 that will be available on July 1 the sum of \$32,500,000. Perhaps we were wrong in the light of the commitments of CAA and the President, perhaps we were derelict in appropriating \$23,500,000 additional, but in no event can I see any rhyme or reason to the amendment now before the committee.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. CRAVENS. With respect to the \$41,000,000 that the gentleman refers to as remaining available for airports, is it not true that upwards of \$35,000,000 of that money has already been allocated to class 1, 2, and 3 airports, leaving only about \$5,000,000 of that fund which could be allocated to class 4 and above airports?

Mr. HORAN. Of course, in the light of the CAA already having agreed to not withdraw more than \$50,000,000 from the Federal Treasury for 1948, I do not see any wisdom in allocation other than

to stir up individuals to appeal to the Congress.

Mr. CRAVENS. But that allocation has been made to class 1, 2, and 3 airports.

Mr. HORAN. Allocations mean nothing if there is an agreement that restricts the amount of expenditure.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point or order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and twenty-one Members are present, a quorum.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes, 44, noes 79.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. STEFAN and Mr. ROONEY.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 46, noes 101.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I understand has the support of the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEATING: On page 49, line 2, after "appropriation", insert the following: "Provided further, That the appropriation made herein does not grant the authority to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics to undertake during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1947, any specific projects for the development of class 4 and larger airports, unless express approval of Congress is hereafter granted."

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KEATING. I do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, it strikes me that this is a limitation upon the appropriation, which is in order. The law as it is today provides that the making of an appropriation shall be an approval of certain specific projects, unless a contrary intent of Congress is manifested. The purpose of this amendment is to manifest the contrary intent of Congress.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, under the Federal Airport Act passed by the Seventy-ninth Congress and approved on May 13, 1946, the authority under which this appropriation is being considered today, it is specifically provided in section 5 (d) for the annual appropriation of projects in the States.

In section 6 it is specifically provided how the fund shall be apportioned to the various States and it is also provided how the Administrator shall proceed in making an annual report to the Congress 60 days prior to the fiscal year under which the appropriation would be made for class 4 and larger airports.

In section 9 (d) it is provided how the approval of these airport projects may be made.

I should like to read wherein that authorization provides: "that all such projects"—meaning class 4 and larger airports—"shall be subject to the approval of the Administrator, which approval shall be given only if at the time of the approval funds are available for payment of the United States share of the allowable cost and only if he is satisfied that the project will contribute to the accomplishment of the purposes of the act," and so forth.

Under the authorization of this act the Administrator is given certain authority, and if I understand the amendment offered by the gentleman it will change the specific authorization as provided in those sections just referred to.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the basis of the point of order made by the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. HARRIS. It is legislation on an appropriation bill. It changes the authorization of the Airport Act of May 13, 1946.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York wish to be heard further on the point of order?

Mr. KEATING. I do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has failed to read section 8 of the act which provides for the filing with the Congress 2 months in advance of the beginning of the fiscal year of the list of projects. Then, in the last sentence thereof, it says:

In granting any funds that thereafter may be appropriated to pay the United States' share of allowable project cost during the next fiscal year, the Administrator may consider such appropriation as granting the authority requested by law unless a contrary intent shall have been manifested by the Congress by law.

This is the only time that the Congress can manifest its intent, and if it passes this appropriation bill simply appropriating the money and does not manifest the intent that is there stated, then they have approved of the action of the Administrator.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from South Dakota rise?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. To make a brief observation, if the Chairman will indulge me.

Mr. Chairman, I have briefly examined the text of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING]. While the language submitted is not in the form of the customary limitation on funds, it occurs to me that it is the equivalent of saying that no part of the funds appropriated in this act shall be used for the construction of class 4 airports. If it were stated in that way it would clearly be a limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The Chair is of the opinion that this is not merely a limitation but that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEATING: On page 49, line 2, after the word "appropriation", insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of the appropriation made herein shall be used for the development of class 4 and larger airports unless approval of Congress is hereafter granted."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against this amendment as being legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. PRIEST. Just very briefly. It seems to me that the argument with reference to the other point of order would apply here. The Administrator, on February 19, 1947, has complied with the requirement of law and has made the required report to Congress.

In reading section 8 of the act, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], in commenting on the point of order made against the other amendment, it seems to me, did not properly interpret the last part of section 8 of the act, and that the amendment actually would change the law by action on an appropriation bill, when the act specifically says:

In granting any funds that thereafter may be appropriated to pay the United States' share of allowable project costs during the next fiscal year, the Administrator may consider such appropriation as granting the authority requested, unless a contrary intent shall have been manifested by the Congress by a law or by concurrent resolution.

This, it would seem to me, would be by amendment to an appropriation bill rather than by a law or by a concurrent resolution, and it would appear that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, as indicated by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], this is clearly simply a limitation upon the amount of an appropriation, and it seems to me to be clearly in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment is a limitation, and the point of order is overruled.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEATING) there were—ayes 37, noes 61.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAVENS: On page 48, line 8, strike out "\$32,500,000" and insert "\$57,500,000."

In line 9, page 48, strike out "\$29,000,000" and insert "\$54,000,000."

In line 14, page 48, strike out "\$32,500,000" and insert "\$57,500,000."

Page 49, line 2, strike out the period, insert a comma, and add the following: "and said merged appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed an expenditure of \$40,000,000."

Mr. GRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CRAVENS. Is it correct that under the limitation of debate that was adopted not long ago this amendment is not debatable?

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in favor of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I earnestly ask the members of the Committee to agree to this amendment. It substantially restores the funds recommended by the Civil Aeronautics Authority for carrying out the airport program which this Congress approved during the last session. The CAA has made surveys of the needs of the various cities and municipalities throughout the country. These cities, municipalities, and States have taken effective action to meet their share of the obligation which is provided for under the airport bill. They have taken this action in good faith, feeling that the Congress would approve its share of the funds for carrying out the program that has been agreed upon. The program is needed. I think it is a modest one. These airports definitely are in the public interest. CAA has eliminated all that are not.

In my home city of Chattanooga plans have definitely been made based upon the improvement of the airport which the people of the city had a right to expect after the passage of the bill in the last Congress. The airport building has been enlarged and modernized. Unless this amendment is passed, the lengthening of the runways and other improvements which have been recommended by the CAA will have to be curtailed.

I do not think Congress will be acting in good faith to cut down this modest program after the last Congress approved it and after the cities and municipalities affected have made their plans to go along with it. I urgently ask that the members of the Committee sustain this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEFAUVER) there were—ayes 35, noes 81.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I have today introduced a bill which would provide a permanent parity formula for agriculture. My Iowa colleagues in the

House of Representatives, Hon. THOMAS E. MARTIN, Hon. HENRY O. TALLE, Hon. JOHN W. GWYNNE, Hon. KARL M. LECOMPTE, Hon. PAUL CUNNINGHAM, Hon. JAMES I. DOLLIVER, and Hon. BEN F. JENSEN, authorize me to announce that they join with me in sponsoring this bill.

Briefly, the bill provides for a 90-percent of parity loan on the seven basic farm crops—cotton, flaxseed, wheat, rye, corn, oats, and barley—as determined by the relative price levels of farm products as compared to goods which the farmer buys, using the July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1929, period as a basis of 100.

It provides for a 35-percent permanent reserve to protect our livestock industry against liquidation because of drought periods.

The bill provides for a flexible tariff at the parity level on all farm products. If and when the world price is equal to the domestic parity price level, the tariff would be at zero.

Under the provisions of the bill, exportable surpluses would be sold at world price levels, the differential between the parity price and world prices being assessed against the duties collected on imports of needed farm products.

Under the parity formula used, the bill would give the farmer approximately 7 percent above the price level established under the present formula.

The cost of surplus disposal would be automatically liquidated by the collection of import duties.

Most of the provisions of the bill are partially provided for under present legislation. The bill would correlate the various measures into a single program to provide permanent parity for agriculture.

With agriculture the governing factor in our economy in the approximate ratio of \$1 of gross farm income to \$7 of national income, passage of the bill would provide a permanent national income of approximately \$160,000,000,000 to \$175,000,000,000 as a foundation for permanent prosperity.

For a detailed analysis of a permanent farm program provided for in my bill, I refer you to the statement of Carl H. Wilken, economic analyst, Raw Materials National Council, Sioux City, Iowa, on page A2369, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 12, 1947.

This bill, I hope, will focus the attention of all thinking people who are interested in the future of agriculture and a permanent program for agriculture. It may not be a perfect bill but I am sure it contains many suggestions which may ultimately be incorporated in a permanent farm bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses; For personal services and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, including the purchase of commercial and trade reports; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), (not exceeding \$50,000); \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAWFORD:

Page 52, lines 10 and 11, strike out "\$5,000,-000" and insert "\$5,015,000."

Line 12, after the word "surveys", insert a comma and the following: "including not to exceed \$15,000 for field studies and surveys in the Virgin Islands of the United States."

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, down in the Virgin Islands, possessions of the United States, we have a problem which involves a great number of people wherein the United States Government, acting through the Congress, will either have to let those people somewhat support themselves or permit them to have funds from the Federal Treasury in the form of relief aid.

This amendment is offered to provide \$15,000 which can be used under the direction and supervision of the Department of Commerce for the establishment of some private industry operations there to be carried on by the people. It is possible—and I say this after having studied this question for a number of years and having made trips all through the islands on different occasions—for those down there to be largely self-sustaining.

We took away from them a great deal of their industry through putting into practice certain operations there under the Virgin Islands Company, a federally owned corporation.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Is that Virgin Islands Company about which the gentleman is talking the one Mr. Ickes set up to manufacture rum for the people of this country, a company in which everybody is a stockholder?

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is the company I am referring to.

What we need to do is to go down into the Virgin Islands and assist those people in getting back into business through their own efforts. The people in the islands can produce a great deal more of their food and make themselves less dependent upon foodstuffs imported from the United States; they can create a great deal of their own handwork in the way of small handcraft, in the way of needlework and in the way of the production of furniture from the woods that are available down in that section of the country. It is also entirely possible and practical for them to establish their own fishing industry and to turn out canned and smoked fish, disposing of it among themselves and among the Puerto Ricans who now import such a tremendous amount of their foodstuffs from northern areas such as Iceland and certain parts of Newfoundland where the fish are prepared.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the gentleman's intention with regard to the expenditure of this \$15,000? For what purpose is it to be used?

Mr. CRAWFORD. This \$15,000 will be used through the Department of Commerce, looking to the establishment of further food industries and fish industries and other activities in the Virgin Islands.

Mr. ROONEY. What does the gentleman mean by that? Will that money be used for salary or salaries?

Mr. CRAWFORD. That money will be used by individuals who will go down there under the supervision of the Department of Commerce and set up this operation.

Mr. ROONEY. Does that include a certain gentleman?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I do not know who this would include. I am not speaking for any particular individual. I am speaking on behalf of our putting into operation in the Virgin Islands individual efforts on the part of private individuals instead of having them fed out of the Federal Treasury. This would aim to make them self-supporting.

Mr. ROONEY. I appreciate the gentleman's great interest in the Virgin Islands, but I do not understand who is going to receive the \$15,000.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Neither do I; and I am not concerned about that, because I do not come here to lobby for any particular individual, and if the gentleman knew me well enough he would not mean to insinuate that I am interested in the individual who may draw the salary. I am interested in stopping the flood of Federal checks going down there, paid by the taxpayers and the bond buyers of the United States, and flowing to honest, decent people who can make a living for themselves if the Congress and the Government of the United States will let them do so.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. POULSON. Is it not true that the gentleman is chairman of the Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Possessions and that he has studied this problem for a long time?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I have been on the committee for about 13 years, and for 12 or 15 years prior to coming to Congress I spent considerable time on matters pertaining to the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan may have three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I want the House and the gentleman to understand that, of course, I do not insinuate anything against him. I have the greatest respect and admiration for the able gentleman. However, I was wondering with regard to this \$15,000 item why it is that the

Department of Commerce cannot now use \$15,000 of the amount contained in this bill for that purpose from their appropriation for field offices?

Mr. CRAWFORD. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I do not know anybody on earth who would be better qualified to answer that question than the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Of course, the Department can use it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. This Department has full authority to proceed to use \$15,000 for that purpose, is that correct?

Mr. ROONEY. I would say so and ask the gentleman from Nebraska whether or not that is correct?

Mr. CRAWFORD. If it is correct I would like to know why Mr. H. B. McCoy, Director, Office of Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, would send a letter up here to me indicating that he needed this money.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. If the gentleman from New York says that they can use this \$15,000 for that purpose, if I were the gentleman I would withdraw my amendment and ask the gentleman from New York to see that the Department does use it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. But the gentleman from New York is not certain about his position at all.

Mr. TABER. I think, perhaps, for the information of the House, we should have before us the language of this paragraph. It says: "For personal services and other necessary expenses at the seat of government."

Therefore, it would not be an item that they could send down to the Virgin Islands. The following paragraph would be the one where they could do that.

Mr. CRAWFORD. May I ask the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, if this amendment is adopted, then the paragraph to which the amendment applies would permit \$15,000 to be used for that purpose?

Mr. TABER. I am afraid that the language would be contradictory. I expect, if you want that kind of language, it should go in the next paragraph.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The language of my amendment specifically provides that \$15,000 should be used for studies and surveys in the Virgin Islands.

Mr. TABER. But the appropriating language is confined to the seat of government.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Well, except as modified by my amendment.

Mr. TABER. No, because that is the only proviso, and the appropriating language is limited to the seat of government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is with regret that I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD]. I have great respect for the knowledge that the gentleman has regarding insular affairs.

I believe he has visited every one of our insular possessions, not only part of them, but every portion of them.

However, this is an administrative matter and we believe that it should be so treated.

Also, in answer to the question of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and the answer of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], I will say that he is absolutely correct. The amendment is in the wrong place. This money cannot be used for the purpose intended in this amendment. I urge that the amendment be defeated.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not particularly interested in whether we adopt the Crawford amendment or write into the bill a proviso that a certain amount of money shall be set aside and made available for making the people of the Virgin Islands more self-supporting than they are at the present time. You will recall that some 16 or 18 years ago President Hoover visited the Virgin Islands and he was appalled at the poverty of the people, the unfortunates who live on the three islands, and termed the Virgin Islands the Nation's poorhouse.

Now \$15,000 may not seem very much, but a great deal could be done in the Virgin Islands with that amount of money toward making the people down there more self-sufficient. I have visited the Virgin Islands at least half a dozen times, and am confident that with some practical cooperation—and we have never given them any practical cooperation—we could save hundreds of thousands of dollars in money that we are now obliged to appropriate to keep things going down there.

I visited Haiti early in December for the first time since 1939 and was greatly impressed there with what one refugee from Europe had been able to accomplish toward making the Haitian people more self-sufficient. This individual had established, out of his own pocket, a trade school in Port-au-Prince where the natives have been taught handicrafts. As a result, they are now taking in thousands of dollars a year selling the products of that institution to tourists and others. The same thing can be done in the Virgin Islands. Such plans have a way of spreading and taking in others.

As I understand, the bill now before us calls for an appropriation of \$5,000,000. Here we have an opportunity to take a very small gamble with \$15,000, which may in a few years result in our being able to reduce the appropriation for the administration of the Virgin Islands from \$5,000,000 to perhaps four or three million, or even less.

The Virgin Islands were practically self-sustaining during the time they were under the rule of Denmark. It was only when the Americans went in there with all their quirks for reforms, and one thing and another, that the fortunes of the people of the Virgin Islands began to slip downward and downward and downward, until today the living conditions on the islands are practically beyond description. They are appalling. Hogs out in the Corn Belt are better

housed and much better fed than many of the unfortunates in the Virgin Islands. Why quibble over \$15,000 when it may result in the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not millions over the years?

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield to my good friend from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. I should like to have answered the question that was asked by the author of the amendment a moment ago, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD], as to whether or not under the appropriation proposed in the language of the bill, either the \$5,000,000 item or the \$2,000,000 item in the next paragraph, this \$15,000 could be spent by the Administrator for this specific purpose.

Mr. STEFAN. If the gentleman will yield, may I say that the amendment is offered to the wrong paragraph. It should be offered to the next paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. This may seem to be a trivial matter to some of you, but to me it involves the welfare of many thousands. It involves the well-being of the people of the Virgin Islands, and therefore I am very much interested. Their welfare should be close to our hearts.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. This is not the place to offer that amendment. It should be offered to the next paragraph, and it should provide that of the \$2,000,000 that is available for the field service \$15,000 should be available exclusively for this study in the Virgin Islands. Then you would have a chance to get it done. If you should tie it into a paragraph where it does not belong, it can be spent only in the Department down here and cannot be made effective. I should like to see it made effective, instead of fooling away our time on it.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman draft language that will permit the expenditure of \$10,000 or \$15,000 or whatever is necessary?

Mr. TABER. I have done so. That would be agreeable to me; but I would hate to see it done in a way that would not be effective.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am not interested in the parliamentary situation, but I am intensely interested in what can be done to help the Virgin Islanders who need our help to make themselves self-sufficient.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. May I say to the gentleman that a new amendment is at the Clerk's desk putting the amendment in its proper place.

Mr. KNUTSON. I shall not take any more of the Committee's time, except to express the earnest hope that we will at long last take some steps toward alleviating the deplorable conditions that exist in the Virgin Islands and which are yearly becoming worse. Let us not shirk our responsibility. After all, we are our brother's keeper in this instance.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment I have offered be withdrawn, and the substitute amendment offered.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ROONEY. Has the Clerk read the paragraph on the field office service?

The CHAIRMAN. It will be necessary for the Clerk to read the next paragraph and then the amendment of the gentleman from Michigan may be offered.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the Clerk's desk on that same paragraph.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, as I understand, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] asked unanimous consent that he be permitted to withdraw his amendment, and he offered a substitute amendment. I wonder if that is the status of the situation at the present time and what is the substitute amendment and to what section might it apply?

The CHAIRMAN. It is the opinion of the Chair that the amendment which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] expects to offer is on a paragraph that has not yet been read.

Mr. HARRIS. Then it would not be a substitute amendment, I would assume.

The CHAIRMAN. That is also the understanding of the Chair.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,000,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 52, line 20, strike out "\$90,000" and insert "\$110,000"; and on line 21, strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$5,190,000."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, business is the lifeblood of this Nation. If business prospers there will be full employment, stable economy, a higher standard of living for more and more people—and the opportunity to reduce our national debt will grow accordingly. Anything we can do to help business help itself represents a measure of economy for this Government.

And business is eager to help itself. During the month of March 128,000 letters, phone calls and personal visits from businessmen flooded into the 78 field offices of the Department of Commerce. That is 128,000 in a single month, mind you. So what does the majority of the Appropriations Committee of this House propose? It proposes to wipe out one-half of these points where businessmen, and especially small businessmen, may contact the rich store of marketing facts which the United States Government has available for them through the Department of Commerce.

Unless the majority Members of this House come to the rescue of American business, 39 Department of Commerce offices will be closed. I would like to read you the list of the cities which will lose their offices if this House does not come to the rescue, and as I read this list I want you to remember that each of these cities is a center for wide areas of business which are as much affected as the cities themselves:

Birmingham, Ala.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Little Rock, Ark.; San Diego, Calif.; New Haven, Conn.; Boise, Idaho; Peoria, Ill.; Evansville, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Wichita, Kans.; Portland, Maine; Worcester, Mass.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Duluth, Minn.; Jackson, Miss.; Butte, Mont.; Fremont, Nebr.; Reno, Nev.; Manchester, N. H.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, N. Y.—

Mr. Chairman, I realize that I may sound like a train announcer, but at least this pause which the Members seem to be enjoying gives them an opportunity to realize just exactly what I am saying and to fully understand which offices are going to be closed as the result of the action taken by the majority members of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. HALLECK. Does the gentleman contemplate that reading the list of offices to be closed will so frighten everyone that we will vote for his amendment?

Mr. ROONEY. It might help.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished minority whip.

Mr. McCORMACK. As a matter of fact, a reading of the list will be of great interest to the people of the country and those areas where the offices are abolished, as another piece of evidence of what constitutes false economy.

Mr. ROONEY. Most certainly.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield to my friend.

Mr. HALLECK. I understand one of those offices is located in Indianapolis. I do not know whether the gentleman

has read that place or not, but I understand the people who are supposed to be the beneficiaries of this Federal expenditure in Indianapolis do not want the office. They want to get along without it, and they will.

Mr. ROONEY. How about the people in Evansville?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; I yield.

Mr. RICH. Do you believe that by reading that list you will scare a lot of Members in voting for your amendment?

Mr. ROONEY. I have already answered that. Now, if I may be permitted to continue.

Mr. RICH. We are going to have more backbone than that.

Mr. ROONEY. I assure the gentleman I can hear him.

Fargo, N. Dak.; Columbus and Toledo, Ohio; Erie and Scranton, Pa.; Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn.; San Antonio and Texarkana, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Burlington, Vt.; Norfolk, Va.; Spokane, Wash.; Charleston, W. Va.; and Cheyenne, Wyo.

The services which business, and particularly small business, has demanded of the Department of Commerce through its field offices this year required an appropriation of \$5,190,000. Our Appropriations Committee has recommended that this figure be cut to \$2,000,000, a reduction of 62 percent. It is incredible to me that the committee cannot see that marketing and other aids which business would receive through the expenditure of the \$3,190,000 which it is proposed we refuse to appropriate would not be worth many times that amount to the American economy and therefore, in part, to the Treasury of the United States.

It is also incredible to me that the suggestion of this false economy comes in a period of our history when American business is readjusting itself to normalcy after the tremendous disruptions caused by the war and is in need of all the information that it can possibly obtain.

Furthermore, I want to point out that there is a tremendous difference between service in one spot and service on the spot. Businessmen should not have to take time to go to Washington or travel to a distant field office to get their facts and marketing data; and small businessmen, let us remember, cannot afford to do it. Time and money is too valuable to them. They should expect service reasonably near their places of business and as localized as possible to the situation in their particular city. They have a right to expect regional studies to aid them in their immediate marketing areas.

I fail to see why we should spend the money we feel well justified in spending to gather material the Federal Government can gather in the field of business and marketing information at home and abroad and then refuse to spend a matter of \$3,000,000 more to see that it is widely and properly available and adapted to the use of specific areas.

If each field office is responsible for saving but one business in its trade center, then I submit that its existence, and the expenditure involved in its maintenance, is justified.

It is my firm opinion that the Department should be given every cent that it requested.

Businesswise there are critical times—pay rolls are pointed downward, business turn-over is less, and there are rumors of buyers' strikes all over the country. The businessman, especially the small businessman, needs help and encouragement, not a slap in the face such as that proposed in the pending bill.

The Department has been criticized for nursing business. Well, if the number of business failures can be reduced by nursing or by any other form of aid, then I am for it. I therefore propose that we give the Department funds to maintain all of the field offices now open, and more money to open more offices.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] for 3 minutes to close debate.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, the fact of the matter is that businessmen will not be required to come to Washington if the Committee stands fast with its Subcommittee on Appropriations on these field offices. The fact of the matter is the Bureau of the Budget at one time, not very long ago, requested the liquidation of all of these field offices. It was this committee that saved them. At one time they had only 23 field offices. They were operated very efficiently in my opinion. They had an appropriation of \$350,000. We are allowing \$2,000,000 for 40 offices.

Carlton Hayward, the Director of the Field Office Service, and Joe Mack I have known for a long time, I have discussed this matter with them pro and con. I have visited many many of these field offices personally. They do not object to the action of this committee.

My very very dear friend, the gentleman from New York, read a list of cities and towns. I may say to him that I have here in my hand letters from many of those places, both large and small, commending the committee on its action. I have one from Indianapolis, about which the majority leader was talking. This one is from the chamber of commerce thanking the committee for discontinuing the office at Indianapolis. I have other letters of a similar nature from cities and towns, large and small, asking us to discontinue them and give the chambers of commerce in the various localities a chance to give the businessmen a little service without interference on the part of these people.

The directors of the field offices here in Washington will be very very happy if the action of this committee is approved by the House.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. MITCHELL. In answer to the question raised by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] about Evansville, let me say that we do not want it in Evansville. I represent Evansville.

Mr. STEFAN. I urge the defeat of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired, all time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the other amendment which I offered may be read at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAWFORD: On page 52, line 21, strike out the period, insert a comma and the following: "Of which \$15,000 shall be available exclusively for the study of economic conditions in the Virgin Islands."

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan seek recognition?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I do not, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last work and rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, throughout the years I have served in this body there has developed a strong feeling of respect for the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD]. The reason for that respect is demonstrated by his very generous action today in thinking of the unfortunate people of the Virgin Islands and in offering an amendment out of which may come some good. The amount involved is negligible, but the moral uplift as the result of the adoption of the amendment will be great in conveying to the people of those islands the fact that they are not completely forgotten by the people of the United States.

I was very much impressed by the remarks made by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON]. He, I, and other members of the Committee on Ways and Means well know from service on that committee of the trying economic conditions that exist in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

This amendment is confined to the Virgin Islands.

My purpose in rising was to add my weak voice to express the hope that the amendment will be adopted, and to support the remarks made by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] and by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON].

The people in those islands, the same as every other person, were not consulted as to where they were born. We were fortunate to have been born in America. The fact is they were not consulted when they were born in the Virgin Islands.

The Virgin Islands is one of our continental possessions and we owe an obligation to the people of those islands. The message that this action will convey to the people there is far greater than the amount involved. The results that may flow from it can be of tremendous value to the people of the Virgin Islands. This is for a survey, a field study, and I hope the recommendations might result in the establishment of new businesses down there, in showing the people down there how they might develop and utilize in a business way some of the natural resources of the Virgin Islands. In all the contents of this bill

I am more touched by this amendment than I am with any other provision of the bill.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. The remarks made by the gentleman merely confirm what I have known for years, that he has a big heart that always goes out to unfortunates. The gentleman knows that the condition of the Virgin Islanders has become progressively worse ever since we took them over.

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly.

Mr. KNUTSON. While they were under the control of Denmark they were in pretty fair shape; at least, the old-timers down there tell us that that is the situation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Correct. I just wanted to make a few remarks so that the RECORD will show the unanimity on both sides of the aisle to the amendment, and that the message to the people of the Virgin Islands will strengthen them, and to express the hope that whoever the Department of Commerce sends down there will appreciate the intent of the House and do everything possible with this amount of money to try and increase the business activities of the islands. If more money is necessary I have no hesitancy in expressing the opinion that the Congress will make the additional appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and the salary of the Commissioner at \$10,000 per annum; temporary services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$50,000); expenses of transporting to foreign governments publications of patents issued by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; travel; production by photolithographic process of copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs, reproduction of copies and drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, foreign patent drawings, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at such prices as determined by the Commissioner; photo prints of pending application drawings; and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography; \$8,000,000.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language appearing on page 53, lines 10 and 11, as follows:

Such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at such prices as determined by the Commissioner—

That sentence is legislation on an appropriation bill and unauthorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I refer the Chairman to the language appearing in the hearings on page 283. The Chairman very kindly requested the department to furnish the information. That language refers to the production or printing in the department and does not justify the fees for this printing. The Chairman was alert and attempted to raise this question, but the insertion later did not give the law that authorizes this expenditure.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, of course I will have to concede the point of order. I know the gentleman fears that perhaps these words "and other papers" will give the Patent Office the right to charge more than 20 cents for papers. By authority of law the Patent Office is not going to increase the price of those papers they must get out for the attorneys, and so forth.

This refers to other papers, the kind they have no knowledge of what they are going to have. There might be none at all. I wish the gentleman would withdraw his point of order.

Mr. CHURCH. I cannot, Mr. Chairman, withdraw my point of order. I insist on my point of order.

Mr. STEFAN. We concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ARENDS: Page 52, line 25, after the semicolon strike out the word "temporary", down to and including "\$50,000" in line 3, page 53.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is very plain. It has but one purpose, namely, to clear out the \$75 per day so-called experts that the Department down there wishes to have in the Patent Office. I think it is well to understand certain things that have gone on over in the Patent Office, which I have become acquainted with while serving with the Patent Committee, and some things I have learned since that time. I would like to call your attention to some of the practices occurring down there to emphasize that these experts are not needed at all. The so-called experts that can help down in the Patent Office are already there.

The Congress is concerned today with the Federal budget for 1948, and well may it be concerned because the total expenditures for operating the Government have exceeded its receipts so long and by such huge amounts as to cause the public debt to reach a sum so fantastic as to arouse grave fears in the minds of many businessmen and economists that the country is on the verge of national bankruptcy. Unless we can balance the budget and balance it quickly, it is my view that we might as well prepare ourselves for economic chaos.

No useful purpose would be subserved by narrating how, during the free-spending years preceding the war, the adoption of the New Deal policy of tax and tax and spend and spend and spend, the public debt rapidly rose to a sum which

theretofore was undreamed of and became a heavy tax burden on every wage earner in America. Expenditures during the war have multiplied that burden so that today the future earnings of workers yet unborn have been mortgaged for generations to come. I say to you that unless this orgy of spending is stopped and public expenditures brought within the receipts immediately, we will have failed in our duty as legislators and as protectors of the public interest.

The current budget presented to the Congress does not measure expenses by income expected to be received, although it was presented to the Congress as the minimum amount on which the Government could effectively operate. It will be my purpose to endeavor to show that such is not the case, and in doing so I will use the Department of Commerce as an example. At the outset, however, I desire to emphasize that what I am about to say is not intended as any reflection on the Secretary of Commerce. He is a new appointee, and I feel sure that he is not familiar with all of the details which I will mention or to which I will advert. Nevertheless, his entire budget is such, in my judgment, as to cast suspicion on it in its entirety.

Considering the personnel items of that Department, they have been increased by the addition of surplus employees to such an extent and on such a scale and in such circumstances as to furnish good grounds for the conclusion that the policy has been deliberately adopted of providing havens of refuge for deserving New Dealers. We will consider, first, the Patent Office. I was a member of the House Patents Committee for many years and am somewhat familiar with the operations of that Office.

The executive officers of the Patent Office provided for by statute are the Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner, and the Chief Clerk, the latter who is by law required to be qualified as a principal examiner. The Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner are Presidential appointees.

In utter disregard of the will of Congress, a perpetual Assistant Commissioner has been appointed, by transfer into the Office of a person for whom was created a new job known as executive officer. The salary of this person is that of an Assistant Commissioner, \$8,180 per annum. Similarly, the financial officer, who is a career employee, has been moved out of his office to do the Chief Clerk's work for the purpose of making room for another transferee.

The personnel work of the Patent Office was always performed by three employees, the maximum salary of whom did not exceed \$3,000 per annum. Now, since January 1, 1944, there are approximately 24 of them, the salaries of some of them being:

Chief personnel officer.....	\$7,102
Employment relations officer.....	6,384
Personnel technician.....	5,208
Four classification analysts.....	14,000

There should also be included in the personnel division 8 to 10 stenographers, 2 of whom are in grade 7 at \$3,397.20 per annum, and 2 in grade 5 at \$2,644.80 per annum.

There has been created in that Office a new division consisting of nontechnical employees known as the Management Planning and Budget Division, consisting of 11 employees at a cost of \$50,181 per annum. This Division has planned nothing more than how to keep their own jobs and create others for persons who were to lose or did lose their wartime jobs.

Last, but not least, and included in the above, there has been created in the Patent Office, as a part of the Management Division, a Budget Section headed by a budget officer at \$6,384 per annum, an assistant budget officer at \$5,153 and two stenographers at high salaries. The budget work of that office, before this so-called reorganization plan was put into effect, was done by the financial clerk in his spare time and at that it never took him over 2 weeks in any calendar year. All of these new jobs were created under Henry Wallace when he had authority to create them.

The same procedure was followed not only in the office of the Secretary but also in the other bureaus of the Commerce Department. In the Bureau of Standards alone, I am reliably informed, that 12 rooms have been taken over to accommodate this horde of surplus employees.

Perhaps the prize exhibit of them all is the National Inventors Council. That agency was organized during the war to receive and evaluate inventive suggestions submitted by the public. It was strictly a wartime agency and operated on a budget of about \$150,000 per annum. Instead of closing up shop after the war, it was renamed as the "Office of Technical Services," its force was greatly increased and the salaries of all technical employees multiplied so that they are truly among the elect from a salary standpoint. This was done by the usual expedient of reclassifying jobs and by creating new jobs.

One of the jobs that agency is supposed to perform is to conduct scientific research.

Former Secretary Wallace tried to have enacted into law S. 1248 during the last Congress which would have enabled him to blanket the country with employees of his own selection and conduct scientific research. That bill never became law, but undaunted, the Secretary issued an order authorizing such research and promulgated rules and regulations for the guidance of employees of the Office of Technical Services who are engaged on that work. Such order and rules are published in the Federal Register. Thus, it will be seen that the work is conducted despite express authorization by Congress and not because of it. There is no authority of law whatever for this activity. By abolishing it, \$1,700,000 would be saved to the taxpayers. This section of the bill has just been stricken from the bill on a point of order.

I think I have said enough to demonstrate the manner in which unnecessary employees have been included in the present budget. First, there have been employed for the first time budget officers in the bureaus and the Budget Bureau itself has been greatly overexpand-

ed, to insure that jobs would be created in a strictly proper way and, second, the personnel groups have been greatly increased to insure that the job classification of the surplus employees would be presented in such manner as to insure the payment of the maximum salaries available. My thought is to wipe them all out.

My suggestion is to restore the personnel of the Government to what it was on January 1, 1944.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. OWENS. Did the Commissioner ask for any of those people, and has he said that any of them are of a bit of use to him?

Mr. ARENDS. Not that I know of.

(Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to strike out the item of \$75 per diem for technical and expert advice to the Patent Office. The Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Ooms, came before us and made a very good case for this. He indicated he needs it and needs it badly, and we believe he does because it will save litigation and it will save money. The Patent Office has been down in Richmond, Va., and just recently moved back to Washington. We know the backlog there. Patent attorneys have complained against it. We went into the item very carefully. I feel that this amendment would cripple the effort on the part of the Patent Office to catch up with the backlog and eliminate the condition. It would cost the Government money if you would eliminate these experts. Some of the patent problems are very technical, so technical that it is absolutely necessary to employ technical experts occasionally. I urge that this amendment be defeated.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman tell us how many applications are in arrears at the present time?

Mr. STEFAN. There is a tremendous backlog. If the gentleman will refer to the hearings he can find full information about it. I think there is a backlog of about 40,000 applications. They are catching up with them more rapidly in view of the fact that they have moved here from Richmond. The Richmond office resulted in a tremendous backlog of patents during the war. Necessarily we had to move the office there to make room for war agencies.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. OWENS. Can the gentleman answer the question in which I am interested, whether the Commissioner really wants them there? Has the gentleman taken that point up with him?

Mr. STEFAN. We certainly have taken it up with him.

Mr. OWENS. What did he say?

Mr. STEFAN. He indicated that he needs these experts very badly in order to get the expert advice the Patent Office must have. We think he is absolutely right.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman; will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I am in thorough accord with the contention of the gentleman from Nebraska, and I ask that this amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. STEFAN) there were—ayes 49, noes 80.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the bill be dispensed with and that it be open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. STEFAN: On page 67, line 19, after the amount "\$350,000" and before the period, insert "together with \$405,000 to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer another committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. STEFAN: On page 67, line 26, after the amount "\$350,000" and before the period, insert "together with \$325,000 to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the act of June 28, 1946, Public Law 464."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 66, after line 17, insert a new paragraph to read as follows:

"Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,833,500: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7) or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any additional compen-

sation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Nebraska reserve his point of order?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to reserve the point of order.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the complete elimination of this item for miscellaneous salaries—judiciary is the most glaring example of senseless economy in this bill. This is the instance where the majority raises a point of order in regard to an annual appropriation that is vitally necessary for the conduct and proper functioning of our Federal district and circuit courts. The requested sum of \$1,833,500 is the same amount as allowed in the present fiscal year, plus the increases mandatory under Public Law 390, is for the payment of the small salaries of the secretaries and law clerks to the Federal judges throughout this country. There are about 113 Federal judges to whom are allowed in most instances \$6,500 under a plan the same as clerk hire used to be allowed in that amount to Members of Congress and to the extent of \$7,500 per annum in a few instances for the offices of senior circuit judges and senior district judges.

Is it good economy to say to the Federal judiciary: "You are now going to perform your functions without even a law clerk or secretary. You cannot have a secretary or clerk. You are going to have to write your official correspondence in longhand and you are going to have no help whatever in getting your important written opinions together and in carrying on the rest of the work of your court."

I rise at this time to offer this amendment to show the senseless economy which has been practiced in the entire important appropriation bill which we are now about to conclude. I trust that the proper legislative committee will promptly rectify this outrage.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. ROONEY. No, Mr. Chairman; I must concede the point of order. There is no authorization in law for this expenditure, although it has been in this bill year after year for many years.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is conceded. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last 99 words.

I ask for this time simply to call to the attention of the House the fact that

the Judiciary Committee has, in accordance with the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee, prepared and approved a bill which is now on the calendar of this House to correct this situation, so that none of the untoward results will obtain in the future.

We beg that this action of the Judiciary Committee may be sustained at the earliest possible moment, in accordance with the report of our chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM].

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CHENOWETH: On page 65, line 1, after the word "Washington", strike out the words "Pueblo, Colo."

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, my amendment removes the city of Pueblo, Colo., from the list of places contained in this bill which are prohibited from receiving any of the funds appropriated in this bill to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the United States District Court.

It has been the practice for several years to include in this annual appropriation bill a large number of towns and cities in such a list, but this year some new names have been added. I would be glad to have the chairman of the committee explain just why Pueblo, Colo., is included in this list.

Mr. STEFAN. I will tell you why. It is because we cannot discriminate one from the other. All of those mentioned in the bill have had less than 50 cases during the past two succeeding years, and we cannot discriminate one from the other. The fact of the matter is that this came to us on the recommendation of many of those who are interested in eliminating some of these offices which have had so little to do, for the sake of economy.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Do you not ordinarily leave that decision up to the United States district judge to determine whether or not he needs a clerk in certain offices?

Mr. STEFAN. I am sure the judicial council will approve of what we have done.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that Pueblo is the second largest city in the State of Colorado, with a population of about 80,000. It is 120 miles from the city of Denver, where the only other clerk's office in the State of Colorado is located. I think the gentleman recognizes that business in the Federal courts fluctuates. Courts will have a small number of cases in one year, and a larger number the next year. No one can predict what the future volume will be.

Mr. STEFAN. The court continues its docket there.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I understand, but there will be no clerk there. I maintain that a city of the size of Pueblo should have a clerk of the district court, for the convenience of citizens desiring to do business with the court. I might

state that this office also serves all of southern Colorado.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield.

Mr. GARY. There were 19 of these offices knocked out because during the years 1945 and 1946 not a single one of those offices had as many as 50 cases in either of those years. It so happens that two of those places were in Virginia. We are losing those two offices in Virginia.

Mr. CHENOWETH. What was the size of those places?

Mr. GARY. One was Charlottesville and the other was Bigstone Gap.

Mr. CHENOWETH. What is the population of those cities?

Mr. GARY. It was not a question of population.

Mr. CHENOWETH. What is the area covered?

Mr. GARY. It is a question of the number of cases that went through the courts. Less than 50 cases went through the courts.

The maintenance of these 19 offices cost the Government \$33,000, for those few cases.

Let me say to the gentleman that if he is going to restore Pueblo I certainly will offer an amendment to restore Charlottesville and Big Stone Gap.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I do not know anything about the gentleman's situation in Virginia but I do know our situation in Colorado. The only clerks of the district court in Colorado are in Denver and Pueblo. Colorado is a rather large State, and covers quite an area. The adoption of the committee amendment means that the people of Colorado will have to go to Denver to transact all their business in the United States district court?

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield.

Mr. OWENS. As I understand, we have an advisory council in the Supreme Court headed by Mr. Chandler. Would not the proper way be to make inquiry as to whether or not they have made such a recommendation? The distinguished gentleman from Colorado may be right in his claim.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I do not know what the procedure is. The committee has not explained upon whose recommendation this action is being taken.

Mr. OWENS. That is the procedure.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I cannot understand the attitude of the committee and I most emphatically protest against including Pueblo, a city of 80,000 people, in the list of those places which are denied an office of the clerk of the district court.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that a city of the size and importance of Pueblo is entitled to have the services of a clerk of the district court.

I urge that my amendment be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the committee went into this matter very carefully after discussing it with Mr. Chandler, the Administrator, and some of the judges who appeared before us. Here are some places where there are only 50 or fewer cases a year. That has been the record for the past consecutive 2 years.

For the sake of economy, I urge that this amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado.

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, there being no further amendments, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CURTIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en grosse.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 938) entitled "An act to provide for assistance to Greece and Turkey."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and to include therein certain telegrams and messages.

Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and to include therein certain telegrams.

Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in four separate instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KELLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include

therein an editorial from the Pittsburgh Catholic.

Mr. BLATNIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. D'EWAULT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article from the United States Air Services in tribute to Lieutenant General Baker. I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$230.75, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in five instances and include three editorials, newspaper articles by Summer Welles, and an advertisement appearing in the Washington Post.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. ROBERTSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the New York Times.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include telegrams and letters.

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 176, Rept. No. 388), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct thorough studies and investigations relating to matters coming within the jurisdiction of such committee under rule XI (1) (e) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and for such purposes the said committee or any subcommittee thereof is hereby authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

That the said committee shall report to the House of Representatives during the present Congress the results of their studies and investigations with such recommendations for legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 212, Rept. No. 389), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill H. R. 49, to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original States, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 4 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Lands, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Public Lands printed in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

COMPLETION OF VETERANS' TEMPORARY REUSE HOUSING PROGRAM

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 199 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2780) to amend section 502 (a) of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes." That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority members of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order H. R. 2780, to amend section 502 (a) of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes." This is an open rule and provides for 2 hours' general debate.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT].

[Mr. WOLCOTT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL].

(Mr. CARROLL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to Congress I donated a great deal of time and interest to this very matter that is now before us. I remember that early in January the mayors of the various cities in the United States met here in Washington and passed a unanimous resolution setting forth the plight in which they found themselves and in which the veteran found himself. As a result of that, I waited and watched with keen interest hoping some action would be taken immediately. After a period of 30 days, nothing having happened, I then began conferring with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] my minority leader, and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] as well as other leaders of the Democratic Party. I am happy to report I received their full cooperation and they deserve the full credit for bringing the matter to the personal attention of the President of the United States, who in turn, recognizing the importance, the emergency nature of the problem submitted forthwith a message to this Congress requesting that we take the action which is set forth in the present legislation.

Two days later, on March 3, I introduced H. R. 2340 which contains the identical provisions of the bill now before us. I am deeply appreciative that the committee has now come out with this bill. It is of vital importance to the municipalities.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARROLL. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I can vouch for the statement that the gentleman has made—that he has been constantly in contact with those in position on the minority side in connection with the veterans' housing. The gentleman has personally spoken to me on at least a dozen occasions. The people of his district, and particularly the veterans, are to be congratulated on the very vigilant manner in which the gentleman from Colorado has been looking after their interests.

Mr. CARROLL. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

I take no personal pride in the authorship of this particular bill. I am very much pleased that now, for the first time, we have done something toward helping the veteran in the critical housing problem with which he is faced. I believe it should be emphasized, however, that this legislation for temporary housing for veterans, important as it is, is only a drop in the bucket compared with the problem that we should be acting upon.

It has also been gratifying to me that the able, learned, and esteemed Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] has been ably sponsoring this legislation in the Senate and I am informed it has recently been passed by that body. I sincerely trust that the Members of the House will act expeditiously in this matter as important time has already been lost. I know that the committee has reduced the \$50,000,000 increase in authorization as contained in my original bill to \$35,500,000. I think such a reduction is unwise and will vote in favor of an amendment restoring the original amount of \$50,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I know of no opposition to the rule on this side and I have no further requests for time.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2780) to amend section 502 (a) of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes."

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2780, with Mr. MCGREGOR in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 1 hour and the gentleman from Kentucky will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

[Mr. WOLCOTT addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I have no requests for time on this side, but I merely wish to say that in this legislation it seems to me the faith and credit of the Federal Government is involved. The Federal Government through these agencies has made contracts with various subdivisions agreeing to furnish these houses if the local subdivisions will furnish the land, the streets, sidewalks, and public-utility facilities. I think it is the duty of the Congress to carry out these contracts. The Constitution of the United States provides that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, and certainly that high degree of fidelity to contract that is imposed on the States should apply to the National Government.

I do not think we have anything to do but carry out the contracts that have been made with these subdivisions. This

80TH CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 3311

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 16 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, namely:

7 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

9 Salaries and expenses, Department of State: For neces-
10 sary expenses, including personal services in the District of

1 Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000;
2 health service program as authorized by the Act of August
3 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); not to exceed \$26,000 for
4 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
5 of the Department of State; purchase of uniforms for
6 chauffeurs; purchase of fourteen passenger motor vehicles,
7 including one at not to exceed \$3,000; and dues for library
8 membership in societies or associations which issue publica-
9 tions to members only, or at a price to members lower than
10 to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype
11 rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$15,000); rental of tie lines;
12 stenographic reporting and translating services by contract
13 and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical in-
14 formation and the preparation of special maps, globes, and
15 geographic aids by contract, all without regard to section
16 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; expenses as au-
17 thorized by title VII (except section 705), of the Foreign
18 Service Act of 1946; refund of fees erroneously charged
19 and paid for the issue of passports as authorized by law
20 (22 U. S. C. 214a); not to exceed \$40,000 for deposit
21 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
22 of the Department of State as required by the Act of
23 June 28, 1944; the examination of estimates of appropria-
24 tions in the field; and maintenance and operation of passport
25 and despatch agencies established by the Secretary of State;

1 \$20,000,000, of which \$2,000 is for claims determined and
2 settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
3 (Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 601) : *Provided*, That
4 not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended
5 for necessary expenses, except personal services, in carrying
6 out the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to
7 amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934,
8 as amended (19 U. S. C. 1354).

9 Printing and binding, Department of State: For printing
10 and binding in the Department of State except as otherwise
11 provided for, \$720,000.

12 Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the
13 United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-
14 ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the
15 Territories of the United States, including personal services
16 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, and travel-
17 ing expenses, as provided by the Act of July 31, 1945 (5
18 U. S. C. 168d), \$30,000.

19 Surplus property disposal: For necessary expenses
20 to enable the Department of State to carry out its functions
21 and activities relative to disposition of surplus property
22 pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of
23 1944 (50 U. S. C. 1611-1646), as amended, including
24 personal services in the District of Columbia and employ-
25 ment of persons outside the continental limits of the United

1 States without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
2 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
3 activity for which this appropriation is made; cost of living
4 and living quarters allowances and transportation of families
5 and effects including cost of living allowance for military
6 personnel assigned or detailed to the Department, all under
7 such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe;
8 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
9 of August 2 1946 (Public Law 600) ; payment of rent in
10 foreign countries in advance; printing and binding, includ-
11 ing printing and binding outside the continental limits of
12 the United States without regard to section 11 of the
13 Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; hire of passen-
14 ger motor vehicles; advertising without regard to section
15 3828 of the Revised Statutes; \$2,650,000.

16 FOREIGN SERVICE

17 Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For necessary
18 expenses as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
19 Public Law 724 (except title VII, sections 701, 702, 703,
20 704, 706, 707, title VIII, and IX, section 901), includ-
21 ing repairs, alterations, preservation, and maintenance of
22 Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular prop-
23 erties in foreign countries, including minor construction on
24 Government-owned properties, without regard to section 3709
25 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; purchase, rental, oper-

1 ation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines,
2 equipment and devices abroad; ice and drinking water for
3 office purposes; the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and pur-
4 chase of ninety, including ten for chiefs of missions at not to
5 exceed \$3,000 each; maintenance, operation, and repair of
6 airplanes; maintenance, operation, repair, and rental of
7 motorboats and launches for use at posts where determined
8 to be necessary by the Secretary of State; insurance of official
9 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of
10 such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments; pur-
11 chase of uniforms; purchase of household furniture and fur-
12 nishings for Government-owned, rented, or leased buildings,
13 except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended
14 (22 U. S. C. 292-299), and the acquisition, by purchase or
15 otherwise, of household equipment for the purpose set forth in
16 section 912 of said Foreign Service Act of 1946, all without
17 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;
18 loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance
19 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and
20 similar services, including telephone service in residences as
21 authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679);
22 burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness
23 and death of certain native employees, as authorized by
24 the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); for relief,

1 protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen
2 as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45),
3 in foreign countries and in Territories and insular possessions
4 of the United States, and for expenses incurred in the
5 acknowledgement of the services of officers and crews of for-
6 eign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, air-
7 men, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad;
8 for expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco,
9 and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts
10 and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of
11 quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison
12 purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and
13 transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane;
14 for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing
15 home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime,
16 as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18
17 U. S. C. 659); and the operation and maintenance of com-
18 missary and mess service (not to exceed \$200,000);
19 \$46,830,000: *Provided*, That the payment for rent of For-
20 eign Service quarters may be made in advance: *Provided*
21 *further*, That the Secretary of State may lease or rent, for
22 periods not exceeding ten years, offices, buildings, grounds,
23 and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, and
24 may furnish heat, fuel, light, gas, and electricity for Gov-
25 ernment-owned, leased, or rented offices, buildings, grounds,

1 and living quarters, all without regard to section 3709 of
2 the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) : *Provided further*,
3 That pursuant to section 8 of Public Law 600 approved
4 August 2, 1946, automobiles in possession of the Foreign
5 Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange
6 allowances or proceeds of such sales applied to replacement
7 of an equal number of passenger vehicles and the cost, in-
8 cluding the exchange allowance, of each such replacement
9 shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission
10 automobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,300 in the
11 case of all other passenger vehicles except station wagons,
12 and such replacements shall not be charged against the
13 numerical limitation hereinbefore set forth.

14 Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service: To
15 provide for allowances as authorized by section 901 (1) and
16 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724),
17 \$7,600,000.

18 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-
19 sentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of
20 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724),
21 \$500,000.

22 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For
23 financing the liability of the United States, created by the
24 Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724), \$2,-
25 085,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of

1 the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund".

2 Printing and binding, Foreign Service: For printing
3 and binding for the Foreign Service, \$155,000: *Provided*,
4 That printing and binding outside continental United States
5 may be without regard to section 11 of the Act of March
6 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111).

7 Foreign Service buildings fund: For carrying into effect
8 the Act of May 25, 1938 (22 U. S. C. 295a), and the Act
9 of July 25, 1946 (Public Law 547), including the initial
10 alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under
11 said Act, \$51,500,000, of which \$50,000,000 is exclusively
12 for expenditure under the provisions of said Public Law 547
13 and shall be immediately available.

14 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
15 Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
16 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-
17 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to
18 the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31
19 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of
20 Columbia, \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That all refunds, repay-
21 ments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under
22 this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this
23 purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such
24 amounts are received: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
25 of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority

1 vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes per-
 2 taining to certification of expenditures.

3 The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in con-
 4 nection with the operation of diplomatic and consular estab-
 5 lishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of
 6 section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).

7 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

8 United States contributions to international commissions,
 9 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual con-
 10 tributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange
 11 in discharge of the obligations of the United States in con-
 12 nection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus,
 13 and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts
 14 as follows: American International Institute for the Pro-
 15 tection of Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000; Bureau
 16 of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section
 17 (49 Stat. 2391, 54 Stat. 1417), \$6,983; Bureau of
 18 Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International
 19 Arbitration, including participation by the United States
 20 in the work of the Bureau (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a),
 21 \$20,000, of which \$10,000 shall be expended under
 22 the direction of the Speaker of the House of Repre-
 23 sentatives; Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of

1 Morocco (14 Stat. 679), \$800; Central Bureau of the
2 International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale
3 (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50; Emergency Advisory Committee
4 for Political Defense, including participation by the United
5 States in the Committee (Act of June 19, 1943, Public Law
6 80), \$25,000; Food and Agriculture Organization of the
7 United Nations (22 U. S. C. 279-279d), \$1,250,000;
8 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a,
9 278b), \$50,000; Inter-American Coffee Board (Convention
10 of November 28, 1940), \$8,000; Inter-American Economic
11 and Social Council (57 Stat. 159), \$23,000; Inter-Amer-
12 ican Indian Institute (Convention of November 29, 1940),
13 \$4,800; Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences
14 (Convention of January 15, 1944), \$159,773; Inter-Amer-
15 ican Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), \$6,720; Inter-American
16 Statistical Institute (56 Stat. 20), \$31,955; International
17 Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property. (53 Stat.
18 1748), \$2,491; International Bureau for Publication of
19 Customs Tariffs (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233; International
20 Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (32 Stat.
21 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,723; International Bureau of
22 Weights and Measures (20 Stat. 714, 43 Stat. 1687),
23 \$7,351; International Civil Aviation Organization (Conven-
24 tion ratified by the Senate July 25, 1946), \$350,000; Inter-
25 national Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions

(22 U. S. C. 274) as follows: International Council of Scientific Unions, \$33; International Astronomical Union, \$1,046; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392; International Union of Chemistry, \$675; in all, \$6,066; International Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275), \$9,147; International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271), \$522,000; International Office of Public Health (35 Stat. 2061), \$5,105; International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (37 Stat. 692), \$4,922; International Statistical Bureau at The Hague (22 U. S. C. 269c), \$2,500; Pan American Institute of Geography and History (22 U. S. C. 273), \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat. 2041), \$63,909; Pan American Union (Treaty of Feb. 20, 1928; 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282), \$379,488, including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238, 53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000; total, \$3,386,016, together with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

United States participation in United Nations: For

1 necessary expenses authorized by section 7 of the United
2 Nations Participation Act of 1945 incident to the partici-
3 pation by the United States in the United Nations pursuant
4 to the provisions of said Act, including attendance at
5 meetings of societies or associations concerned with the
6 work of the United Nations; hire of passenger motor
7 vehicles; purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs;
8 and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of
9 the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; \$12,578,240,
10 of which amount \$10,949,805 shall be available for
11 contribution to the United Nations: *Provided*, That the
12 Department of State, when requested by the United Nations,
13 is authorized to acquire surplus property in accordance with
14 the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58
15 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby appro-
16 priated for the United States contribution to the United
17 Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value
18 of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including
19 transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof.

20 United States participation in the United Nations Edu-
21 cational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization: For neces-
22 sary expenses incident to the participation by the United
23 States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and
24 Cultural Organization pursuant to the provisions of the
25 Act of July 30, 1946 (Public Law 565), including attend-

1 ance at meetings of societies and associations concerned with
2 the work of the Organization; hire of passenger motor
3 vehicles; rental of halls, facilities, and services requisite for
4 or incident to sessions and conferences of the National Com-
5 mission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation,
6 by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of
7 the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ;
8 \$3,703,385, of which amount \$3,500,385 shall be available
9 for contribution to and advance to the revolving fund of that
10 Organization.

11 International activities: For necessary expenses, with-
12 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
13 amended, of participation by the United States upon ap-
14 proval by the Secretary of State, in international activities
15 which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs
16 and for which specific appropriations have not been pro-
17 vided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of
18 Congress, including personal services in the District of Co-
19 lumbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and
20 classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses
21 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel
22 Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as
23 amended; transportation of families and effects under such
24 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; steno-
25 graphic and other services; rent of quarters by contract or

1 otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions
2 for the share of the United States in expenses of interna-
3 tional organizations; printing and binding without regard
4 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.
5 111); and representation allowances (not to exceed
6 \$50,000) as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of
7 August 13, 1946 (Public Law 724) ; \$3,000,000.

8 International Boundary and Water Commission, United
9 States and Mexico: For expenses necessary to enable the
10 United States to meet its obligations under the treaties
11 of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the
12 United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act
13 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-
14 277d), including operation and maintenance of the Rio
15 Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protec-
16 tion, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examinations,
17 preliminary surveys, and investigations; detail plan prepara-
18 tion and construction (including surveys and operation and
19 maintenance and protection during construction) ; and Rio
20 Grande emergency flood protection; construction and opera-
21 tion of gaging stations; purchase of map-reproduction ma-
22 chines and other equipment and machinery; personal services
23 in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with sec-
24 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600, at
25 rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem; travel

1 expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commissioner,
2 expenses (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings of
3 organizations concerned with the activities of the Interna-
4 tional Boundary and Water Commission which may be nec-
5 essary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the
6 Commission; printing and binding; purchase of eighteen (for
7 replacement only) passenger motor vehicles; hire, with or
8 without personal services, of work animals, and animal-
9 drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acqui-
10 sition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and
11 personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certifi-
12 cates of title; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection
13 of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; drilling
14 and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if
15 deemed necessary, purchase of planographs and lithographs,
16 and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand,
17 gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section
18 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ;
19 as follows:

20 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regu-
21 lar boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary
22 surveys, and investigations, \$950,000.

23 Construction: For detail plan preparation and construc-
24 tion of projects authorized by the Convention concluded
25 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,

1 the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22
2 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392),
3 June 4, 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22
4 U. S. C. 277f), and the projects stipulated in the treaty
5 between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington
6 on February 3, 1944, \$4,000,000, to be immediately avail-
7 able, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
8 That no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande
9 flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or
10 easement in connection with this project except such as has
11 been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been
12 approved by the Attorney General of the United States:
13 *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande
14 bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions and
15 conditions contained in the appropriation for said project
16 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (Public
17 Law 40): *Provided further*, That no expenditures shall
18 be made for the acquisition of lands or easements for sites
19 for boundary fences except for procurement of abstracts or
20 certificates of title, payment of recording fees, and examina-
21 tion of titles: *Provided further*, That unexpended balances
22 of appropriations for construction under the International
23 Boundary and Water Commission available for the fiscal
24 year 1947 shall be merged with this appropriation and
25 shall continue available until expended.

1 Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency
2 flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and
3 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Interna-
4 tional Boundary and Water Commission, United States and
5 Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the Rio
6 Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and erected
7 under the provisions of treaties between the United States
8 and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing
9 improvements on the Rio Grande, \$25,000, to be imme-
10 diately available, to be merged with the unobligated balance
11 of the appropriation for this purpose in the Department of
12 State Appropriation Act 1947, and to remain available
13 until expended.

14 Salaries and expenses, American sections, international
15 commissions: For necessary expenses to enable the President
16 to perform the obligations of the United States under certain
17 treaties between the United States and Great Britain in re-
18 spect to Canada, including personal services in the District
19 of Columbia; stenographic reporting services by contract;
20 printing and binding; and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
21 as follows: For the International Joint Commission, United
22 States and Canada, under the terms of the treaty between
23 the United States and Great Britain signed January 11,
24 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including the salary of one Com-

1 missioner on the part of the United States who shall serve
2 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to
3 serve in that capacity without compensation therefor) ; sal-
4 aries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Com-
5 missioners on the part of the United States with the approval
6 solely of the Secretary of State ; travel expenses and compen-
7 sation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission
8 at such places in the United States and Canada as the
9 Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine
10 to be necessary ; \$37,200 : for special and technical investiga-
11 tions in connection with matters falling within the jurisdiction
12 of the International Joint Commission, United States and
13 Canada, including the purchase of three passenger auto-
14 mobiles ; and the Secretary of State is authorized to transfer
15 to any department or independent establishment of the Gov-
16 ernment, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of
17 this amount for direct expenditure by such department or
18 establishment for the purposes set forth in this clause ;
19 \$191,017 ; for the International Boundary Commission,
20 United States and Canada and Alaska, under the terms of
21 the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in
22 respect to Canada, signed February 24, 1925 (44 Stat.
23 2102) , including the completion of such remaining work as
24 may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary
25 Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States

1 and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees
2 while on field duty not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not
3 to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party
4 and subsisting in camp; hire of freight and passenger motor
5 vehicles from temporary field employees; and for payment
6 for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear;
7 \$57,700; for the share of the United States of the expenses
8 of the International Fisheries Commission under the con-
9 vention between the United States and Canada, concluded
10 January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), \$30,000; for the share
11 of the United States of the expenses of the International
12 Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention
13 between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26,
14 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), including the purchase of four pas-
15 senger automobiles, \$99,500, in all, \$415,417, to be dis-
16 bursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

17 Cooperation with the American Republics: For ex-
18 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet
19 the obligations of the United States under the Convention
20 for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations
21 between the United States and the other American Re-
22 public, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and
23 to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to
24 authorize the President to render closer and more effective
25 the relationship between the American Republics", ap-

1 proved August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to supple-
2 ment appropriations available for carrying out other
3 provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the
4 establishment and operation of agricultural and other ex-
5 periment and demonstration stations in other American
6 countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration
7 of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction
8 of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include
9 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
10 \$150,000 for printing and binding; temporary services as
11 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
12 (Public Law 600); not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses
13 of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and
14 associations concerned with the furtherance of the pur-
15 poses hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary
16 of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, allowances
17 and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident
18 to training, including traveling expenses in the United States
19 and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government
20 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended,
21 of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and profes-
22 sors, students, internes, and persons possessing special scien-
23 tific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the
24 United States or the other American Republics; and the
25 actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former

1 homes the remains of such persons, not United States Gov-
2 ernment employees, who may die while away from their
3 homes under the authority of this appropriation: *Provided*,
4 That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regu-
5 lations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation
6 expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of sub-
7 sistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American
8 Republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, with-
9 out regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regu-
10 lations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding
11 section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the
12 Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600; traveling expenses
13 of members of advisory committees in accordance with
14 section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939; hire of passenger
15 motor vehicles; rental of boats, \$3,000,000; and the Secre-
16 tary of State, or such official as he may designate is hereby
17 authorized, in his discretion, and, subject to the approval of
18 the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other
19 departments, agencies, and independent establishments of
20 the Government for expenditure in the United States and
21 in the other American Republics any part of this amount for
22 direct expenditure by such department or independent estab-
23 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such
24 expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein
25 contained or under the authority governing the activities of

1 the department, agency, or independent establishment to
2 which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That this
3 appropriation shall be available to make contracts with, and
4 grants of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in
5 the United States and the other American Republics, in-
6 cluding the distribution of materials and other services in
7 the fields of education and travel, arts and sciences, publica-
8 tions, the radio, the press, and the cinema.

9 Philippine rehabilitation: For expenses necessary to
10 carry out the provisions of title III and V of the Philippine
11 Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (Public Law 370, hereinafter
12 called the Act), without regard, outside the United States,
13 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, in-
14 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia, and
15 employment of personnel outside the continental United
16 States without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
17 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
18 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); purchase of nine
19 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance,
20 operation, and repair of aircraft; actual expenses of pre-
21 paring and transporting to their former homes the remains
22 of trainees who may die while away from such homes under
23 the authority of this Act; advances of funds to trainees,
24 such advancements to be deducted from allowances due to
25 such trainees; not to exceed \$1,100 for deposit in the

1 general fund of the Treasury for cost of handling penalty
2 mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; printing and
3 binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,
4 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses of attendance at meetings
5 of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the pur-
6 poses hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the
7 Philippine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports,
8 and publications pertaining to the various programs set forth
9 in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of addi-
10 tional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings
11 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act;
12 and acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house
13 employees of the United States Government, includ-
14 ing military personnel, by purchase, rental (without
15 regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932,
16 as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a)), lease, or construc-
17 tion and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance
18 of such quarters; amounts as follows: (a) For carrying out
19 the provisions of sections 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III
20 of the Act, \$42,786,150; and (b) for carrying out sections
21 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 311 of said title III, \$2,213,850;
22 in all, \$45,000,000, to be available on July 1, 1947, and
23 to remain available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That
24 no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging
25 in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of

1 activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
2 1946 that would result in obligating the Government of the
3 United States in any sense or respect to the future payment
4 of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appro-
5 priated in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation
6 be available for expanding any public works project author-
7 ized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such as
8 may be justified by sound engineering practice and which
9 can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be
10 appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total amount that
11 may be obligated for the entire accomplishment of section
12 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000:
13 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available to
14 make contracts with nonprofit institutions in the United States
15 and the Philippines in connection with training programs:
16 *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing applicable
17 appropriations may be transferred directly to and merged with
18 the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b) of the
19 Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for expenditures
20 therefrom for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
21 the construction of diplomatic and consular establishments of
22 the United States in the Philippine Islands shall be with-
23 out regard to the proviso contained in twenty-two United
24 States Code 295a: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of
25 State, or such official as he may designate, is authorized to

1 transfer from any of the foregoing amounts to any depart-
2 ment or independent establishment of the Government for
3 participation in the foregoing programs, sums for expendi-
4 ture by such department or establishment for the purposes
5 hereof, and sums so transferred shall be available for ex-
6 penditure in accordance with the provisions hereof and, to
7 the extent determined by the Secretary of State, in accord-
8 ance with the law governing expenditures of the department
9 or establishment to which transferred: *Provided further,*
10 That transfers of funds to participating agencies for the
11 programs set forth in sections 302 to 305 of the Act shall
12 be approved by the President prior to such transfer.

13 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving
14 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations shall
15 not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised
16 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

17 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act
18 of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any
19 other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute
20 discretion, on or before June 30, 1948, terminate the
21 employment of any officer or employee of the Department
22 of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States when-
23 ever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable
24 in the interests of the United States, but such termination
25 shall not affect the right of such officer or employee to seek

1 or accept employment in any other department or agency of
2 the Government if declared eligible for such employment by
3 the United States Civil Service Commission.

4 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
5 Appropriation Act, 1948".

6 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 For personal services in the District of Columbia,
9 including a health service program as authorized by the
10 Act of August 8, 1946, Public Law 658, and for special
11 attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General
12 as follows:

13 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor Gen-
14 eral, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor
15 General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals,
16 and Board of Parole, \$772,500.

17 For the Administrative Division, \$1,275,000.

18 For the Tax Division, \$810,000.

19 For the Criminal Division, \$890,000.

20 For the Claims Division, \$1,500,000.

21 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations
22 for personal services shall be available for the employment,
23 on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,
24 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard
25 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

1 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency
2 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General
3 or his Administrative Assistant, including stenographic re-
4 porting services by contract as authorized by section 15
5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), a health
6 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8,
7 1946 (Public Law 658), and examination of estimates of
8 appropriation in the field; \$205,000.

9 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses
10 not otherwise provided for, \$140,000.

11 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
12 \$470,000.

13 Penalty mail: For deposit in the general fund of the
14 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
15 of June 28, 1944, \$140,000.

16 Damage claims: For payment of claims pursuant to
17 part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$25,000.

18 Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary
19 expenses, including travel expenses and employment of
20 special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of com-
21 pensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney
22 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$187,000.

23 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
24 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
25 including traveling expenses, services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and
2 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,400,000, of
3 which \$250,000 shall be available exclusively for activities
4 in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Provided*,
5 That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the
6 establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices
7 of the Antitrust Division.

8 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
9 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
10 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,
11 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for
12 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets
13 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the
14 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the
15 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees
16 of such courts; travel expenses, \$95,000, to be expended
17 under the direction of the Attorney General.

18 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal
19 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary
20 expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized
21 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
22 600) and notarial fees or like services, \$2,550,000.

23 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
24 not otherwise specifically provided for, and such other
25 expenses for the field service, including travel expenses,

1 a health service program as authorized by the Act of August
2 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), temporary services as authorized
3 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
4 600), and notarial fees or like services; firearms and ammu-
5 nition therefor; \$500,000.

6 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
7 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States
8 district attorneys, their regular assistants and other em-
9 ployees, including the office expenses of United States district
10 attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed
11 clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered
12 during vacancy in the office of the United States district
13 attorney, \$5,200,000.

14 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For
15 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attor-
16 ney General and to United States district attorneys not other-
17 wise provided for employed by the Attorney General to aid
18 in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign
19 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,
20 \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign
21 counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons
22 except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice
23 under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of
24 Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation
25 out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed

1 hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per annum: *Provided*
2 *further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the
3 1st day of July and January showing the names of the per-
4 sons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation
5 or amount of any fee paid to each, together with a description
6 of their duties.

7 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
8 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
9 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
10 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska
11 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-
12 cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses,
13 including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the
14 transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals
15 to narcotic farms; purchase of five (for replacement only)
16 station wagons, busses, and vans at not to exceed \$3,500
17 each; \$5,150,000.

18 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems
19 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such
20 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for
21 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section
22 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000: *Pro-*
23 *vided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be
24 available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses
25 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the

1 Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, which
2 approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part
3 of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any
4 witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar
5 day: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the
6 United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness
7 on behalf of the United States in any case involving the
8 activity in connection with which such person is employed,
9 his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable
10 from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel
11 expenses of such employee.

12 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not
13 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, and meals and lodging
14 for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries
15 when ordered by the court, \$230,000: *Provided*, That none
16 of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when
17 deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties
18 ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to
19 be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

20 **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

21 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
22 crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and prose-
23 cution of crimes against the United States; for the protection
24 of the person of the President of the United States; the
25 acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of

1 identification and other records and their exchange with
2 the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of
3 States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investi-
4 gations regarding official matters under the control of the
5 Department of Justice and the Department of State as may
6 be directed by the Attorney General; including personal
7 services in the District of Columbia; a health service pro-
8 gram as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946, Public
9 Law 658; purchase of five hundred (for replacement only)
10 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to
11 exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor
12 vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000
13 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set
14 forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including
15 expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance
16 at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau when
17 authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to ex-
18 ceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal
19 Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically
20 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading
21 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to
22 exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
23 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the
24 Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount

1 of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to
2 specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a suffi-
3 cient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been
4 expended; \$34,900,000: *Provided*, That the compensation
5 of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000 per annum
6 so long as the position is filled by the present incumbent:
7 *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1948, such
8 funds as may be determined by the Atomic Energy Com-
9 mission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be neces-
10 sary to carry out the duties imposed on that Bureau
11 by Public Law 585, approved August 1, 1946, shall be
12 transferred from funds available to the Atomic Energy
13 Commission and the amounts so transferred shall be merged
14 with the funds provided under this head.

15 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an
16 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the
17 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding
18 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-
19 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank
20 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts
21 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

22 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
23 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
24 civil-service employee.

1 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

2 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
3 Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
4 for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating
5 to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; per-
6 sonal services in the District of Columbia; a health service
7 program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946, Public
8 Law 658; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and
9 other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and
10 exclusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or
11 in foreign countries; payment of rewards for information
12 leading to the apprehension or conviction of violators of the
13 immigration laws; traveling expenses, including not to ex-
14 ceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the
15 purposes of this appropriation; purchase for replacement
16 only of two hundred and twenty-five and hire of pas-
17 senger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four),
18 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; firearms and am-
19 munition; citizenship textbooks for free distribution; re-
20 funds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and
21 other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who
22 become public charges and deposits to secure payment of
23 fines and passage money; mileage and fees of witnesses sub-
24 penaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting
25 services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of

1 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; and operation, maintenance,
2 nance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase
3 of equipment incident thereto; \$27,445,000: *Provided*, That
4 the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any
5 other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local
6 governments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for
7 salaries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized
8 assistance to the Department of Justice in connection
9 with the administration and enforcement of said laws; for all
10 necessary expenses, incident to the maintenance, care, detention,
11 surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies
12 and their wives and dependent children, including transportation
13 and other expenses in the return of such persons to place
14 of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be
15 authorized by the Attorney General, advance of cash to aliens
16 for meals and lodging while en route, and for the payment of
17 wages to alien enemy detainees for work performed under
18 conditions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided*
19 *further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization
20 may contract with officers and employees for the use, on official
21 business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions
22 of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the
23 Government service shall not apply to the employment of interpreters
24 in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent
25

1 and such temporary employees as are required from time
2 to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not
3 available.

4 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

5 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
6 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-
7 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance
8 and care of United States prisoners, \$420,000: *Provided*,
9 That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available
10 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
11 work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written
12 authorization of the Attorney General.

13 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-
14 tions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners,
15 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and
16 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at
17 prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased
18 inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States,
19 transporting persons released from custody of the United
20 States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide
21 residence within the United States or to such place within
22 the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney
23 General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the
24 discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money
25 not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; including

1 purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles; purchase of
2 one bus at not to exceed \$5,000; not to exceed \$10,000
3 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
4 work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in
5 writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses; fur-
6 nishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel
7 necessary for employees in the performance of their official
8 duties; not to exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land
9 adjacent to any Federal penal or correctional institution
10 when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the additional
11 land is essential to the protection of the health or safety of
12 the institution; firearms and ammunition; purchase and ex-
13 change of farm products and livestock; \$18,750,000:
14 *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
15 amended, shall not be construed to apply to any purchase
16 or service rendered under this appropriation when the
17 aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

18 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for
19 inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances
20 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uniforms
22 and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the em-
23 ployees in the performance of their official duties;
24 \$1,430,000; *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the
25 appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers,

1 Public Health Service", \$106,850 without limitation
2 accounts, and to other appropriations of the Public Health
3 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discre-
4 tion of the Attorney General for direct expenditure by that
5 Service.

6 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction,
7 remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at
8 existing penal and correctional institutions and all necessary
9 expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the direction
10 of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of material
11 and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United
12 States prisoners as the Attorney General may direct,
13 \$162,000.

14 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
15 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in
16 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and
17 medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from
18 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place
19 of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other
20 place within the United States as may be authorized by the
21 Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable
22 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an
23 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of
24 sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and mainte-
25 nance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein,

1 occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of
2 May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prison-
3 ers becoming insane during imprisonment and who con-
4 tinue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no rela-
5 tives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains
6 of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the
7 United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose
8 remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying,
9 pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards
10 for their capture; and for repairs, betterments, and improve-
11 ments of United States jails, including sidewalks; \$1,850,000.

12 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

13 Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such
14 officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out
15 of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or
16 transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading
17 with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50
18 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out
19 the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General
20 pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,700,-
21 000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1948 for the
22 general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Prop-
23 erty, including the salary of the Director of the Office at
24 \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed
25 \$5,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for

1 cost of penalty mail; rent in the District of Columbia; not to
2 exceed \$70,000 for temporary services as authorized by
3 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600);
4 personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling ex-
5 penses, including attendance at meetings of organizations con-
6 cerned with the work of the agency: *Provided further*, That
7 on or before November 1, 1947, the Attorney General shall
8 make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the
9 Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed
10 information on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-
11 penses incurred during the fiscal year 1947, in connection
12 with the activities of the Office of Alien Property.

13 None of the money appropriated by this title shall be
14 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem
15 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more than
16 one of such capacities on the same day.

17 None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used
18 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed
19 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and
20 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a
21 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

22 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of
23 the United States district attorney and the United States
24 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
25 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any

1 funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of
2 the District of Columbia.

3 In the procurement of lawbooks, books of reference, and
4 periodicals, the Department of Justice is authorized to ex-
5 change or sell similar items and apply the exchange allow-
6 ances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part
7 payment therefor.

8 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
9 Appropriation Act, 1948".

10 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
13 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title
14 referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in
15 the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15
16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates
17 for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; teletype news
18 service (not exceeding \$1,000); purchase of one passenger
19 motor vehicle (not exceeding \$3,000); \$800,000.

20 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
21 the Department, except for technical and scientific services
22 in the Office of the Secretary and for the Patent Office,
23 the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field
24 printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the
25 Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the

1 Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220),
2 \$1,000,000.

3 Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit
4 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
5 of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aero-
6 nautics Board, as required by the Act of June 28, 1944
7 (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$600,000.

8 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

9 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:
10 For expenses necessary for searching census records and
11 supplying information incident to carrying out the pro-
12 visions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory re-
13 quirements with respect to age and citizenship certification,
14 including personal services at the seat of government, travel,
15 microfilm, and binding records, and photographic supplies,
16 \$100,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the
17 furnishing from census records of evidence for the establish-
18 ment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations
19 approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security
20 Board.

21 Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for
22 collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics
23 provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be
24 fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the
25 Classification Act; the cost of obtaining State, municipal,

1 and other records; preparation of monographs on census
2 subjects and other work of specialized character by contract;
3 purchase and rental of office furniture and equipment includ-
4 ing mechanical and electrical tabulating equipment and other
5 labor-saving devices; tabulating cards and continuous form
6 tabulating paper; \$5,000,000, of which amount not to exceed
7 \$3,800,000 may be expended at the seat of government.

8 Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary
9 preparatory to the taking of the seventeenth decennial census
10 in accordance with law (13 U. S. C. 201-219), including
11 printing and binding, \$200,000, to remain available until
12 June 30, 1949.

13 Census of manufacturers: For expenses necessary for
14 collecting, compiling, and publishing statistics relating to
15 manufacturing industries in accordance with law (13 U. S.
16 C. 217), including printing and binding, \$4,000,000, to re-
17 main available until June 30, 1949.

18 General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-
19 penses necessary for general administration, including tem-
20 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the
21 Census without regard to the Classification Act; purchase
22 (for replacement only) of two passenger motor vehicles;
23 purchase, construction, repair, and rental of tabulating ma-
24 chines and other mechanical or electrical equipment, tabu-

1 lating cards, and continuous form tabulating paper;
2 \$1,200,000.

3 The foregoing appropriations "Seventeenth Decennial
4 Census" and "Census of Manufacturers" shall be available
5 for personal services at the seat of government and for
6 personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be
7 fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the
8 Classification Act, and funds from said appropriations for
9 administrative expenses may be transferred to the appropria-
10 tion "General Administration, Bureau of the Census."

11 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
13 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-
14 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended
15 (49 U. S. C. 401), incident to the enforcement of safety
16 regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation
17 facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service
18 to States and other public and private agencies in connection
19 with the construction or improvement of airports and landing
20 areas; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
21 the operation and maintenance of two hundred and twenty-
22 six aircraft; contract stenographic reporting services; fees
23 and mileage of expert and other witnesses; purchase of
24 three hundred and twenty-five and hire of passenger
25 motor vehicles; purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes;

1 and salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to
2 attend courses of training conducted by the Government or
3 other agencies serving aviation; \$71,081,484, and the War
4 and Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the
5 Civil Aeronautics Administration without charge aircraft,
6 aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and hangar, line,
7 and shop equipment surplus to the needs of such Depart-
8 ments: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appro-
9 priation, funds received from States, counties, municipalities,
10 and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the
11 maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

12 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
13 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
14 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional
15 civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of
16 additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and
17 communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and
18 modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acqui-
19 sition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal services
20 in the District of Columbia; and hire of passenger motor
21 vehicles; \$17,638,000, together with the unexpended balance
22 of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1947
23 which is hereby merged with this appropriation: *Provided*,
24 That not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation shall be
25 available for emergency repair and replacement of facilities

1 damaged by fire, flood, or storm, not to exceed \$125,000
2 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and ex-
3 penses, Civil Aeronautical Administration," for necessary
4 expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and
5 from and within the Territories and possessions of the United
6 States of materials and equipment secured under this appro-
7 priation, and not to exceed \$500,000 may be transferred to
8 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics
9 Administration," for necessary administrative costs; and the
10 War and Navy Departments are authorized during the fiscal
11 year 1948, to transfer without charge, subject to the approval
12 of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation and communica-
13 tion facilities, including appurtenances thereto, to the Civil
14 Aeronautics Administration.

15 Technical development: For expenses necessary in car-
16 rying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938,
17 as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such develop-
18 mental work and service testing as tends to the creation of
19 improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,
20 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,
21 and operation methods, and personal services in the District
22 of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant;
23 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, and operation and
24 maintenance of five aircraft; \$2,000,000.

25 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-

1 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, main-
2 tenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,
3 including not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning,
4 and repair of uniforms, and not to exceed \$124,900 for
5 the installation of runway lighting, repairs to existing paving,
6 and to pave parking lot, \$1,236,000; and the War and
7 Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the Ad-
8 ministrator without payment therefor a heavy duty fire-
9 crash truck, crane, and such other equipment as is
10 commonly used in ground operation at airports for use of
11 the Washington National Airport.

12 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act:
13 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act
14 of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$32,500,000,
15 to be available until June 30, 1953, of which \$29,000,000
16 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sec-
17 tions 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$1,662,500 shall be for
18 projects in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance
19 with section 5 (c) : *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,837,-
20 500 of the said \$32,500,000 shall be available as one fund
21 for necessary planning, research, and administrative ex-
22 penses; including personal services in the District of Colum-
23 bia; the purchase of fifteen and hire of passenger motor
24 vehicles; of which \$1,837,500 not to exceed \$176,000 may
25 be transferred to the "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-

1 nautics Administration", to provide for necessary adminis-
 2 trative expenses, including the maintenance and operation
 3 of aircraft, and \$26,000 may be transferred to the appro-
 4 priation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce":
 5 *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head
 6 for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby merged with this appro-
 7 priation.

8 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

9 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For
 10 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, includ-
 11 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; contract
 12 stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary
 13 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section
 14 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and
 15 traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses
 16 of training conducted by the Government or industries serv-
 17 ing aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of
 18 appropriations in the field; not to exceed \$7,500 for deposit
 19 in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty
 20 mail; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle and hire, opera-
 21 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles and aircraft;
 22 \$2,500,000.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$35,000.

24 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

25 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses

1 necessary for the Survey in the District of Columbia, includ-
2 ing the compilation of field surveys and other data; the pro-
3 duction, purchase, or printing of maps and nautical and
4 aeronautical charts; maintenance of and equipment for an
5 instrument shop and procurement or exchange of wood-
6 working supplies and equipment; motion-picture equipment;
7 chart paper, drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and
8 printing supplies and equipment; instruments (except sur-
9 veying instruments) ; stationery for field stations and parties;
10 \$3,300,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be
11 available for personal services.

12 Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary
13 to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field
14 units of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations
15 required for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast
16 Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of all
17 coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United States;
18 research in physical hydrography; geodetic surveying opera-
19 tions to provide control for national mapping and for other
20 purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and the
21 establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and in
22 other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;
23 gravity surveys in United States territory and adjacent areas;
24 operation of two latitude observatories, including replacement
25 of one observatory and auxiliary buildings; field surveys

1 required for the production of aeronautical charts; pur-
2 chase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites
3 where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic
4 and seismological buildings; construction of magnetic and
5 seismological observatory and auxiliary buildings at Fair-
6 banks, Alaska; operation, maintenance, and repair of an
7 airplane for photographic surveys; packing, crating, and
8 transporting personal household effects of commissioned
9 officers when transferred from one official station to an-
10 other, and of commissioned officers who die on active
11 duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as
12 authorized by law; extra compensation at not to exceed
13 \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when
14 assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not
15 to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other
16 Federal agencies while observing tides or currents or tending
17 seismographs; and reimbursement, under rules prescribed by
18 the Secretary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey
19 for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for
20 the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities
21 and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by
22 them (not to exceed a total of \$500) ; \$5,000,000.

23 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
24 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
25 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers

1 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment
2 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
3 \$1,250,000.

4 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geo-
5 detic Survey shall be available (not to exceed \$2,500) for
6 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
7 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600).

8 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

9 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-
10 ices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign
11 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-
12 ing the purchase of commercial and trade reports; temporary
13 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
14 1946 (Public Law 600), (not exceeding \$50,000); \$5,-
15 000,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and
16 binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental
17 personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount
18 herein appropriated.

19 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate
20 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices
21 for the collection and dissemination of information useful in
22 the development and improvement of commerce throughout
23 the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed
24 \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

1 \$2,000,000, of which \$15,000 shall be available exclusively
2 for the study of economic conditions in the Virgin Islands.

3 PATENT OFFICE

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
5 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and the
6 salary of the Commissioner at \$10,000 per annum; tem-
7 porary services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946
8 (Public Law 600), at rates for individuals not to exceed
9 \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$50,000); expenses of trans-
10 porting to foreign governments publications of patents
11 issued by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against
12 the Commissioner of Patents; travel; production by photo-
13 lithographic process of copies of weekly issue of drawings of
14 patents and designs, reproduction of copies and drawings
15 and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks,
16 foreign patent drawings, and other papers: photo prints of
17 pending application drawings: and other contingent and
18 miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That
19 the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multi-
20 graphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photo-
21 lithography; \$8,000,000.

22 Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of
23 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations;
24 printing, engraving illustrations for, and binding the Official

1 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices; and for
2 miscellaneous printing and binding, \$1,450,000.

3 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in
5 carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March
6 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and
7 Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the
8 Bureau and the functions set forth under the Bureau of
9 Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation
10 Act, 1935", including personal services in the District of
11 Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field, building of
12 temporary experimental structures; expenses of the visiting
13 committee; demonstration of the results of the Bureau's
14 work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most
15 effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
16 guards; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; contract
17 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and
19 purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals
20 of articles prepared officially by Government employees.

21 Operation and administration: For the general operation
22 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of
23 the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and protection
24 of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;
25 \$1,000,000.

1 Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying
2 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms
3 of the national standards; the preparation and distribution
4 of standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials,
5 and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the
6 improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to gov-
7 ernmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; the
8 maintenance and development of national standards of
9 measurement; the development of improved methods of
10 measurement; the determination of physical constants and
11 the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms
12 and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and
13 safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and
14 heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances,
15 and X-rays; the study of conditions affecting radio trans-
16 mission; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard fre-
17 quency; the development of methods of chemical analysis
18 and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare
19 substances; investigations relating to the utilization of mate-
20 rials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of
21 new processes and methods of fabrication; the solutions of
22 problems arising in connection with standards; cooperation
23 with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and
24 national organizations in developing specifications and facili-
25 tating their use; encouragement of the application of the

1 latest developments in the utilization and standardization
2 of building materials; the development of engineering and
3 safety codes, simplified practice recommendations, and com-
4 mercial standards of quality and performance; and the
5 compilation of and dissemination of scientific and technical
6 data; \$6,000,000.

7 Purchase and installation of betatron: For the purchase
8 and installation of a betatron and auxiliary equipment, and
9 the construction of an annex to the X-radiation laboratory of
10 the National Bureau of Standards with underground cham-
11 bers for housing the betatron, for the purpose of conducting
12 studies of X- and beta-radiation above 1.4 million volts,
13 \$415,000, to remain available until expended.

14 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau
15 shall be available for temporary services as authorized by
16 section 15 of the Act approved August 2, 1946 (Public
17 Law 600).

18 WEATHER BUREAU

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
20 carrying into effect in the United States and possessions, on
21 ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary,
22 the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved
23 October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved
24 October 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), section 803 of
25 the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603) as

1 amended by Public Law 691 dated August 8, 1946, and
2 section 308 of an Act approved April 30, 1946 (Public
3 Law 370), including investigations of atmospheric phe-
4 nomena; cooperation with other public agencies and societies
5 and institutions of learning; personal services at the seat of
6 government; purchase (for replacement only) of seven
7 passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, operation, and repair
8 of one airplane; repair, alterations, and improvements to
9 existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds,
10 including the construction of necessary outbuildings and
11 sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau
12 grounds; the erection of temporary buildings for living and
13 working quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and tele-
14 graphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages,
15 rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the
16 companies performing the service; and establishment, equip-
17 ment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and sta-
18 tions; \$21,000,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 may
19 be expended for the contribution of the United States to
20 the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International
21 Meteorological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000
22 for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Wash-
23 ington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars,
24 forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing

1 shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at
2 the Government Printing Office without impairing the serv-
3 ice of said Bureau: *Provided further*, That the War and
4 Navy Departments are authorized, during the fiscal year
5 1948, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau,
6 subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
7 equipment and supplies for upper air soundings: *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this ap-
9 propriation may be expended for services as authorized
10 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
11 Law 600): *Provided further*, That in the conduct of
12 meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, pur-
13 suant to Public Law 296, approved February 12, 1946,
14 the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the
15 appointment of employees at rates to be fixed by the Chief
16 of the Weather Bureau without regard to the civil-service
17 laws and Classification Act, but the maximum base rate
18 of pay shall not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum and at
19 no time more than five employees shall be in a pay
20 status at such rate of pay, and no other employees shall
21 receive in excess of the base rate of pay of \$5,000 per
22 annum; the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective cloth-
23 ing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to em-
24 ployees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations;

1 and the War and Navy Departments are authorized in the
2 fiscal year 1948, subject to the approval of the Bureau of
3 the Budget, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau
4 materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to the needs of
5 the War and Navy Departments and necessary for the estab-
6 lishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic weather
7 stations.

8 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may
9 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in
10 Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and
11 transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather
12 Bureau.

13 The appropriations of the Department of Commerce
14 available for salaries and expenses shall be available for
15 health programs as authorized by Public Law 658, Seventy-
16 ninth Congress, and for the payment of claims under part
17 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601, Seventy-
18 ninth Congress).

19 Appropriations of the Department of Commerce avail-
20 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for attend-
21 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
22 activities for which the appropriations are made.

23 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce
24 Appropriation Act, 1948".

1 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

2 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

3 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
4 Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and
5 employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,
6 except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be
7 employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office
8 or work of the Court, \$762,500.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
10 Supreme Court of the United States, \$25,000, of which
11 amount not to exceed \$18,000 shall be available immediately,
12 to be expended as required without allotment by quarters,
13 and to be executed by such printer as the Court may desig-
14 nate.

15 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses
16 to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$40,000,
17 of which amount not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available
18 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
19 penalty mail.

20 Structural and mechanical care of the building and
21 grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to
22 enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties
23 imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40
24 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance,

1 repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;
2 and personal and other services (including temporary labor
3 without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts,
4 as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and
5 equipment or under contract without compliance with sec-
6 tions 3709, as amended, and 3744 of the Revised Statutes
7 (41 U. S. C. 5, 16) ; \$122,800.

8 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

9 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District
10 Court of the United States for the District of Columbia
11 from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum
12 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals
13 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under
14 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any
15 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

16 Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United
17 States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
18 provements to the courthouse, including repair and main-
19 tenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and
20 material and every item incident thereto, \$11,200, to be
21 expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

22 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of
23 Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
24 provements to the United States Court of Appeals Building,
25 including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-

1 ment, and for labor and material and every item incident
2 thereto, \$3,800, to be expended under the direction of
3 the Architect of the Capitol.

4 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
6 judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and em-
7 ployees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court,
8 including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing
9 and binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge,
10 \$168,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this appro-
11 priation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of
12 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail.

13 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
15 judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of
16 the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including
17 exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and
18 binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$356,-
19 400: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the
20 Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of
21 the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this
22 appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general
23 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail.

24 COURT OF CLAIMS

25 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice,

1 four judges, seven regular and five additional com-
 2 missioners, and all other officers and employees of the court,
 3 including the compensation of stenographers authorized by
 4 the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges
 5 necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance
 6 of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act
 7 amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act ap-
 8 proved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled
 9 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by
 10 the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and com-
 11 pensation', and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930,
 12 and as also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944;
 13 and necessary expenses of the court including traveling
 14 expenses, and printing and binding; \$450,000: *Provided*,
 15 That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be avail-
 16 able for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
 17 of penalty mail.

18 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
 19 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
 20 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
 21 \$11,000.

22 TERRITORIAL COURTS

23 Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-
 24 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of

1 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of
2 judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

3 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

4 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; dis-
5 trict judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one
6 in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of
7 Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama
8 Canal Zone) ; and judges retired under section 260 of the
9 Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff
10 Act of 1930, \$4,515,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
11 priation shall be available for the salaries of all United
12 States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully en-
13 titled thereto whether active or retired.

14 Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of
15 United States circuit courts of appeals and United States
16 district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$3,600,000.

17 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
18 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the
19 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Flor-
20 ence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama; Grand
21 Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango, Colorado;
22 Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton, Illinois;
23 Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New Mexico;
24 Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Carolina; Ard-

1 more, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen, South
 2 Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South Dakota;
 3 Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyoming; or
 4 Lander, Wyoming; Cumberland, Maryland; Charlottesville,
 5 Virginia; Big Stone Gap, Virginia; Clarksburg, West Vir-
 6 ginia; Springfield, Massachusetts; Key West, Florida; Paris,
 7 Texas; Victoria, Texas; Richmond, Kentucky; Cairo, Illi-
 8 nois; New Albany, Indiana; Terre Haute, Indiana; Bates-
 9 ville, Arkansas; Harrison, Arkansas; Chadron, Nebraska;
 10 Bellingham, Washington; Pueblo, Colorado; Pendleton,
 11 Oregon; Medford, Oregon; but this paragraph shall not be
 12 so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of court
 13 of such employees as may be necessary from other offices to
 14 the offices named herein.

15 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of
 16 probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized
 17 by the Act approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726),
 18 \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall
 19 be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to ap-
 20 point probation officers, or to make such orders as may be
 21 necessary to govern probation officers in their own courts:
 22 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
 23 be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation
 24 officer who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge
 25 certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the

1 official orders of the Attorney General with respect to super-
2 vising or furnishing information concerning any prisoner
3 released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal
4 or correctional institution.

5 Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized
6 by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and
7 Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended
8 (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$320,000.

9 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States
10 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under
11 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), includ-
12 ing fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United
13 States courts, including the objects and subject to the condi-
14 tions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation com-
15 missioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
16 1937, \$475,000.

17 Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;
18 meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and
19 meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section
20 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362);
21 and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not
22 exceeding three days for any one term of court; \$1,400,000:
23 *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for
24 the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of

1 section 1401, title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, but
2 such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

3 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For mis-
4 cellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their
5 officers; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase
6 of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906
7 (34 Stat. 476) ; and not to exceed \$84,000 for deposit in
8 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
9 for the United States courts and the Administrative Office
10 of the United States Courts; \$500,000.

11 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses,
12 not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, includ-
13 ing traveling expenses of probation officers and their clerks,
14 \$590,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an
15 amount not to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of attendance at
16 meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when
17 incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the
18 Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

19 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
20 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States.
21 \$69,000.

22 Printing and binding: For printing and binding the
23 advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of
24 the Supreme Court of the United States, \$80,250.

25 Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters

1 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by
2 the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222), \$800,000.

3 Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized
4 by the Act of June 28, 1946 (Public Law 464), \$350,000,
5 together with \$405,000 to be derived from the referees'
6 salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

7 Miscellaneous expenses of referees: For miscellaneous
8 expenses of referees, United States courts, including the
9 salaries of their clerical assistants, travel expenses, and
10 printing and binding; purchase of envelopes without regard
11 to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to
12 exceed \$30,000 for deposit in the general fund of the
13 Treasury for cost of penalty mail; \$350,000, together with
14 \$325,000 to be derived from the referees' expense fund
15 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (Public
16 Law 464).

17 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
19 Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including
20 personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, adver-
21 tising, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
22 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field,
23 \$400,000.

24 As used in this title, the term "circuit court of appeals"
25 includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District

1 of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the
2 chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
3 District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes asso-
4 ciate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
5 District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

6 The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for
7 the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price ex-
8 ceeding that approved by the court and for not more than
9 \$6.50 per volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased here-
10 under for United States judges and other judicial officers
11 shall be marked plainly "The Property of the United States",
12 and such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their
13 successors in office.

14 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
15 Act, 1948".

16 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this
18 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
19 who engages in a strike against the Government of the
20 United States or who is a member of an organization of
21 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
22 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
23 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
24 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:

1 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be
2 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the
3 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
4 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
5 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
6 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
7 ment of the United States, or that such person does not advo-
8 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
9 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
10 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
11 engages in a strike against the Government of the United
12 States or who is a member of an organization of Government
13 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
14 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
15 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
16 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
17 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
18 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
19 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
20 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
21 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
22 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
23 provisions of existing law.

24 SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the "Departments

1 of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary Appro-
2 priation Act, 1948”.

Passed the House of Representatives May 15, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,
Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

May 16 (legislative day, April 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

H. R. 3311

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 12 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. GREEN to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, viz: On page 4, between lines 15 and 16, insert a new paragraph as follows:

- 1 North Atlantic fisheries: For necessary expenses of sur-
- 2 veys, discussions, and other preliminary activities incident
- 3 to the negotiation of an international agreement relating to
- 4 conservation of the North Atlantic fisheries, \$25,000.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Green to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

JUNE 12 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

such country denies fair and equitable treatment to U.S. nationals and business. Provides for allocation of any Philippine deficit to Cuba (95%) and full-duty countries. Provides that, if the Cuban quota after reallocation of deficits falls below 28.6%, except for the provisions mentioned above, the proration to full-duty countries would be 1.36% instead of 5% and that the Cuban quota be increased accordingly. Requires establishment of quotas for the calendar year 1948 within the first 10 days of that year. Provides that the direct consumption portion of the quotas shall not be subject to suspension unless the President finds that emergency exists. Deletes certain conditions for sugar payments regarding fair wages, soil-conservation requirements, and fair prices. Permits funds for payments to be allotted to local committees and payments made to farmers as soon as compliance with conditions for payment has been determined; the funds could be deposited in local banks and disbursed at local offices. Provides for a refund on inventories of manufactured sugar on hand at the time of tax termination. Also contains a number of technical and clarifying amendments to the Sugar Act.

SENATE

TERMINATION OF WAR AND EMERGENCY. Passed as reported S.J.Res. 123, which repeals immediately 60 statutory provisions, effects the repeal within 1 year of 16 additional statutory provisions, and terminates operations under 108 further statutory provisions so far as those operations depend upon the existence of war heretofore declared by Congress or the emergencies proclaimed by the President on Sept. 8, 1939, and May 27, 1941 (pp. 7737-41). The resolution as passed, which lists the specific provisions, is printed in the Congressional Record (pp. 7738-9). The following are excerpts from Sen. Wiley's explanation of the measure: "The committee recommends that the termination of war and emergency statutory provisions should be made in positive terms. Accordingly, the joint resolution in the amended form reported out by the Committee provides specifically for the repeal or other termination of the provisions of law granting war or emergency powers which should be terminated at this time. In this form the joint resolution leaves no doubt as to its exact operation.

"Section 1 of the joint resolution would accomplish the immediate repeal of 60 statutory provisions, which include the bulk of all the temporary statutes enacted since the beginning of World War II.

"Section 2 amends 16 additional statutory provisions so as to effect their repeal at a fixed time in the future, which will permit a necessary period for conversion to peacetime operations. The termination provisions in these statutes would no longer be related to a war or emergency, but the statutes would be amended so that they would expire on the dates provided in the resolution.

"Section 3 of the joint resolution, which lists 108 statutory provisions, provides that in the interpretation of these provisions the time when the joint resolution becomes effective shall be deemed to be the date of termination of any state of war heretofore declared by the Congress and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941. Nearly all provisions affected by this section are permanent legislation. Most of them are effective only during the periods of war or emergency. A few provide that the statutory authority shall continue for a specified period after the termination of war or an emergency. The section will have the effect of terminating immediately operations under the statutory provisions which are in effect only during a period of war or emergency. Authority under provisions which by their terms remain in effect for a specified period after the termination of the war or emergency will terminate at the end of that specified period. The permanent statutes affected by the section will remain as permanent legislation for use again upon the occurrence of the contingency provided for by their terms."

"I want to say, briefly, that it will be remembered that in January the program was developed, and a general resolution was adopted whereby there was

referred to the various committees the question of determining what in their judgment should be done in relation to statutes or laws that had special application to the jurisdiction possessed by those committees. The committees functioned and reported, in accordance with the resolution, to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Committee on the Judiciary then proceeded to screen all the information it received from the committees; it proceeded to screen information it had received from the executive departments of the Government; and it then proceeded to hold conferences. There was a general agreement reached between the departments and the committee, so there is practically no controversial element in the joint resolution."

12. EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment S. 164, to provide for the establishment of a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (S.Rept. 344) (p. 7736).
13. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 3311 (S.Rept. 343) (p. 7736).
14. APPROPRIATIONS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Subcommittee "agreed to report favorably to the full committee S. Con. Res. 6 (Byrd-Butler resolution), to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated measure" (p. D427).
Sen. Thye, Minn., spoke in favor of adequate appropriations for flood control, soil conservation, and REA, and inserted Minn. Legislature resolutions urging appropriations for flood control works in Minn. (pp. 7752-3).
15. REMOUNT SERVICE. The "Daily Digest" states that the Armed Services Committee "approved...H.R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service [from the War Department to this Department]" (p. D426).
16. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 3493 (pp. 7741-8).
17. PRICE CONTROL. Received from the Office of Temporary Controls the 20th Report of the OPA, for the period ended Dec. 31, 1946 (pp. 7735-6).
18. R.F.C. REPORT. Received this report for the period ended Sept. 30, 1946 (p. 7736).
19. DRUGS. Ratified a protocol amending the agreements, conventions, and protocols on narcotic drugs signed on behalf of the U.S. on Dec. 11, 1946 (pp. 7748-51).
20. STEEL; ECONOMY. Sen. Murray, Mont., discussed the steel industry in relation to the economy of the U.S. and full employment, and inserted a letter and memorandum from Louis H. Bean of this Department, discussing the relationship between the steel industry and agriculture (pp. 7754-8).
21. RECESSED until Thurs., June 26 (p. 7761). Sen. Wherry, Nebr., announced that the bill to extend certain powers relating to import and allocations of commodities under Title III of the Second War Powers Act (S. 1461) would be taken up Thurs. (p. 7761).

BILLS INTRODUCED

22. PEANUT MARKETING. H.R. 3940, by Rep. Dirksen, Ill., to authorize CCC, as a U.S. Agency, to sell peanuts owned or controlled by it. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 7796)



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 80th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1947

No. 120

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, April 21, 1947)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, when we become satisfied with ourselves, hold ever before us Thy demands for perfection.

Lest we become content with a good batting average, let us see the absolutes of honesty, of love, and of obedience to Thy will Thou dost require of us.

Seeing them, may we strive after them by Thy help.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, June 23, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on June 23, 1947, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 824) for the relief of Marion O. Cassady.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 2173. An act to amend section 7 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, as amended;

H. R. 3161. An act to extend for the period of 1 year the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended;

H. R. 3433. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to classify the officers and members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1906, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3744. An act to authorize the construction of a railroad siding in the vicinity of Franklin Street NE., District of Columbia;

H. R. 3861. An act to allow to a successor railroad corporation the benefits of certain carry-overs of a predecessor corporation for the purposes of certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code;

H. R. 3864. An act to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act with respect to contribution rates after termination of military service; and

H. J. Res. 221. Joint resolution to provide for permanent rates of postage on mail matter of the first class, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 35. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 541, Seventy-ninth Congress; House Report No. 1205, Seventy-ninth Congress; and House Report No. 2729, Seventy-ninth Congress;

H. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Committee on Un-American Activities to have printed for its use additional copies of the hearing held on February 6, 1947; and

H. Con. Res. 40. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Committee on Un-American Activities to have printed for its use additional copies of House Report 209, Eightieth Congress, first session.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 751. An act to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 113. Joint resolution authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to the Marine Corps dead of all wars.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, if I may make a very brief statement with respect to the program for today, it is anticipated that there will be taken up, first, the joint resolution terminating certain war and emergency statutory provisions, in charge of the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY]. That is to be followed by the naval appropriation bill.

There is a desire that the Senate then consider one or two treaties which have been reported and are on the calendar. There were some other matters suggested, but they are controversial, and I feel that if these two legislative matters and the one executive matter to which I have referred are disposed of it will be sufficient for the day.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the District of Columbia may meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PERMISSION TO HOLD HEARINGS

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the last of the great appropriation bills has been passed by the House. I refer to the independent offices appropriation bill. I am chairman of a Subcommittee on Appropriations which is in charge of that bill. We started hearings this morning. It will be necessary to work during all the available time this week in order to get out the bill, and I doubt if it can be done by June 30.

Therefore, I ask permission of the Senate that the Appropriations Subcommittee having charge of the independent offices appropriation bill may meet every afternoon this week, if necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, permission is granted.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following communication and letters, which were referred as indicated:

PROPOSED PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO APPROPRIATIONS FOR NAVY DEPARTMENT (S. DOC. No. 64)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed provisions applicable to appropriations for the Navy Department, in the form of amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1948 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator of the Office of Temporary Controls, transmitting,

pursuant to law, the Twentieth Report of the Office of Price Administration, covering the period ended December 31, 1946 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

A letter from the Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Corporation covering its operations from the period of its organization on February 2, 1932, to September 30, 1946, inclusive (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIAL

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate petitions and a memorial, which were referred, as indicated:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, favoring the enactment of legislation to prevent disposal of war surplus goods; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. (See joint resolution printed in full when presented by Mr. WILEY on June 23, 1947, p. 7693, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

A petition of sundry citizens of the State of Florida, praying for the enactment of the so-called Townsend plan, to provide old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Salem Square Congregational Church, of Worcester, Mass., protesting against the enactment of legislation providing Federal aid to education; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Letters in the nature of petitions from Florence Gluesing, of Woodside, Long Island, N. Y., and H. E. Larson, of Los Angeles, Calif., praying that the Senate sustain the President's veto of the Taft-Hartley labor relations bill; ordered to lie on the table.

A letter in the nature of a memorial, from M. Harrison, of New York, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to provide compulsory military training; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. LODGE (for Mr. BRICKER), from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

S. 164. A bill for the establishment of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; without amendment (Rept. No. 344).

By Mr. BALL, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 3311. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 343).

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 186. A bill for the relief of Santiago Naveran; without amendment (Rept. No. 345);

S. 187. A bill for the relief of Antonio Arguinonis; without amendment (Rept. No. 346);

S. 189. A bill for the relief of Simon Fermin Ibarra; without amendment (Rept. No. 347);

S. 190. A bill for the relief of Pedro Ugalde; without amendment (Rept. No. 348);

S. 298. A bill for the relief of certain Basque aliens; without amendment (Rept. No. 349);

S. 489. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans, their wives, minor children, and dependent parents; without amendment (Rept. No. 350);

S. 518. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citi-

zens who were unable to return to the United States prior to October 14, 1946; with an amendment (Rept. No. 352);

S. 558. A bill for the relief of the alien Michael Soldo; without amendment (Rept. No. 351);

H. R. 1866. A bill for the relief of Paul Goodman; without amendment (Rept. No. 353); and

H. R. 3398. A bill to extend the period of validity of the act to facilitate the admission into the United States of the alien fiancées or fiancés of members of the armed forces of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 354).

BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. HAWKES introduced a bill (S. 1497) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cottonseed and cottonseed products, and for other purposes," approved August 7, 1916, which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Civil Service, and appears under a separate heading.

COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION OF STATISTICS OF FATS AND OILS

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill relating to the collection and publication of statistics of fats and oils, and I request that an explanatory statement by me may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the explanatory statement presented by the Senator from New Jersey will be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1497) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cottonseed and cottonseed products, and for other purposes," approved August 7, 1916, introduced by Mr. HAWKES, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

The explanatory statement presented by Mr. HAWKES is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ALBERT W. HAWKES, OF NEW JERSEY, TO ACCOMPANY INTRODUCTION OF HAWKES BILL ON CENSUS OF FATS AND OILS

Mr. President, I am today introducing a bill to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cottonseed and cottonseed products, and for other purposes," approved August 7, 1916.

My bill would broaden the law and extend coverage to include all fats and oils.

According to the Bureau of the Census, the entire cost of all the animal and vegetable fats and oils statistics now being compiled and published by the Bureau of the Census is about \$56,000 per year.

The present annual value of fats and oils produced and processed in this country is estimated to be approximately \$3,000,000,000.

In a letter dated May 21, 1947, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service, Acting Secretary of Commerce William C. Foster stated:

"During the war these reports to the Bureau of the Census were made compulsory under War Food Administration Order 42, and were released on a monthly and quarterly basis. Since the termination of this order they have been continued on a voluntary basis as a result of their importance to industry, but there is some question as to how long this service could be maintained without specific authority and funds."

Mr. Foster also stated:

"In the fast-moving field of fats and oils, this current information is highly necessary for stable market conditions. The monthly reports are awaited with great interest by the trade as a guide in their buying and selling operations. As this country moves from a period of shortage to one of surplus these reports will be of increasing importance."

A similar bill, H. R. 3895, was introduced in the House of Representatives on June 18, 1947, by Congressman HESS, Republican, of Ohio.

I doubt if anyone would question the wisdom of spending the small amount of money that has been estimated to be involved in the interest of furnishing facts for those who use and process oils and fats, so as to avoid the high costs that come from speculation in the dark.

This speculation in the dark has caused processors and users of these products to pay exorbitant prices when, if they knew the facts, it might not have been necessary.

Exorbitant prices for raw materials lead to high costs for finished products and mulct the public consumer. This condition is what every right-thinking American is trying to avoid.

PRINTING OF REPORT CONCERNING CONVERSION OF TWO COST-PLUS-A-FIXED-FEE CONTRACTS AND DISPOSAL OF A SHIPYARD (S. DOC. NO. 65)

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a Senate document a report concerning the conversion of two cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts between the Maritime Commission and the California Shipbuilding Corp. to a fix-price basis, transmitted to the Senate by the Comptroller General of the United States on June 11, 1947.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, under rule 40 of the Rules of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to file three notices in writing of my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI to submit emergency amendments to H. R. 3311, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, two of them authorizing the OIC program, and the third appropriating funds for the salaries of law clerks and secretaries of judges.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the notices will be printed in the RECORD, and the proposed amendments will be received and printed for the information of the Senate.

Mr. BALL. In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: Page 3, line 1, after "1946," insert the following: "acquisition, production and free distribution of informational materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through individuals, including aliens, or public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and

without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of an information program outside of the continental United States, including the purchase of radio time (except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee), and the purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission and reception; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rentals of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment."

Mr. BALL. In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: Page 3, line 16, after "(19 U. S. C. 1354)" and before the period, insert the following: "Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities."

Mr. BALL. In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of the rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: Page 71, after line 12, insert the following:

"Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,800,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Fed-

eral Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

Mr. BALL also submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 3311, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notices.)

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 2173. An act to amend section 7 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, as amended:

H. R. 3131. An act to extend for the period of 1 year the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended;

H. R. 3433. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to classify the officers and members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1906, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3744. An act to authorize the construction of a railroad siding in the vicinity of Franklin Street NE., District of Columbia, and

H. R. 3864. An act to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act with respect to contribution rates after termination of military service; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 3861. An act to allow to a successor railroad corporation the benefits of certain carry-overs of a predecessor corporation for the purposes of certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Finance.

H. J. Res. 221. Joint resolution to provide for permanent rates of postage on mail matter of the first class, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Civil Service.

CITATIONS BY B'NAI B'RITH TO SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON, AND SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P. PATTERSON

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD addresses by Secretary of State Marshall, Associate Justice Jackson, and Secretary of War Patterson, on the occasion of the award of citations to them, together with an address by Attorney General Clark, which appears in the Appendix.]

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—VIEWS OF IDAHO STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

[Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD statements by Col. S. D. Hayes, director of the Idaho State Employment Service, and Mr. A. J. Tillman, assistant director of the Idaho State Employment Service, and presently acting director, which appear in the Appendix.]

UNNECESSARY OPERATIONS—ARTICLE BY ALBERT DEUTSCH

[Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a condensation of an article entitled "Unnecessary Operations," by Albert Deutsch, published in the Woman's Home Companion, which appears in the Appendix.]

IT DID HAPPEN—ARTICLE BY THOMAS L. STOKES

[Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "It Did Happen," by Thomas L. Stokes, appearing in the Atlanta Constitution, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and other papers, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOOD—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD various articles and editorials relating to the Mississippi flood, which appear in the Appendix.]

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY PROJECT—EDITORIAL FROM WINNIPEG TRIBUNE

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "A Dream That May Come True," published in the Winnipeg, Manitoba, Tribune of June 19, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 564) to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President, in case of the removal, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Ives in the chair). The pending business before the Senate is Senate bill 564, the Presidential succession measure. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Wisconsin.

TERMINATION OF CERTAIN EMERGENCY AND WAR POWERS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 346, Senate Joint Resolution 123, declaring that in interpreting certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations World War II, the limited emergency, and the unlimited emergency shall be construed as terminated and peace established.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object, it is understood the pending business will be resumed after the joint resolution in charge of the Senator from Wisconsin shall have been disposed of?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is understood by the occupant of the chair at the present moment.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 123) declaring that in interpreting certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations World War II, the limited emergency, and the unlimited emergency shall be construed as terminated and peace established, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an

amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That the following statutory provisions are hereby repealed:

Act of June 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 351);
Section 207, title II, act of September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 736);

Act of March 5, 1940 (50 Stat. 45), as amended;

Section 609, act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 714, ch. 373);

Act of October 1, 1942 (56 Stat. 763, ch. 573);

Sections 2, 3, and 4, act of July 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 649);

Act of April 16, 1943 (57 Stat. 65), as amended;

Act of September 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 760);

Section 61 (b) of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as added by the act of June 26, 1944 (58 Stat. 359, ch. 279);

Section 21 of the act of February 16, 1914 (38 Stat. 289);

Act of January 15, 1942 (56 Stat. 5, ch. 3);

Act of June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 238, ch. 162), as amended;

The provision in the act of June 11, 1940, making appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1941, under the heading "Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel," prohibiting the payment of active-duty pay and allowances to retired officers except during the war or national emergency (54 Stat. 265, 275);

The provision in the act of February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 68), under the heading "Marine Corps—Pay of officers, active list," relating to the availability of funds for the payment of active-duty pay to retired officers;

Section 2 of the act of February 15, 1879 (20 Stat. 295);

Act of May 29, 1945 (59 Stat. 226, ch. 137);

The provisions under the headings "Bureau of Engineering" and "Bureau of Construction and Repair," in the act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 293), authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to exceed the statutory limit on repair and alterations to vessels commissioned or converted to meet the existing emergency;

Act of November 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 1219, ch. 923), as extended by the act of May 15, 1945 (59 Stat. 168, ch. 127);

The proviso of the act of February 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 63), that no officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who has been or hereafter may be adjudged fitted shall be involuntarily retired prior to 6 months subsequent to the termination of the existing national emergency;

Act of December 2, 1944 (58 Stat. 793);

Act of February 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 97, ch. 107);

Act of April 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 61, ch. 40);

The proviso of the act of June 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 599), under the heading "Council of National Defense," that until such time as the President shall declare the present emergency at an end the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government, notwithstanding the provisions of existing law, may employ, with the approval of the President, any person of outstanding experience and ability at a compensation of \$1 per annum;

The provision of the act of July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 548), as amended, which permits the Secretary of the Interior, or any official to whom he may delegate such authority, to appoint, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, skilled and unskilled laborers, mechanics, and other persons engaged in a recognized trade or craft, including foremen of such groups;

Act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070, ch. 801);

The provisions under the heading "Department of Agriculture, Surplus Marketing Administration," and "Department of the

Interior, Government in the Territories," contained in the act of December 23, 1941 (55 Stat. 855, 856-857);

Section 8 of the act of June 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 126);

Section 301 of the act of September 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 884), as amended;

The provision in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1942, under the heading "Selective Service System," relating to the presentation of quarterly reports to the Postmaster General (56 Stat. 101);

Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 209);

Section 5 of the act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 394);

Section 2883 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code, added by the act of January 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 17);

Section 2883 (d) and (e) of the Internal Revenue Code, added by the act of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 187);

Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 817, ch. 609);

The provision in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, under the heading "Water conservation and utilization projects," relating to the use of the services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese (58 Stat. 463, 491);

Section 6 (b) of the act of March 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 33), as amended;

Act of December 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 808, ch. 588), as amended;

Section 606 (h) of the Communications Act of 1934, added by the act of December 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1096);

Act of April 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 265, ch. 266);

Act of May 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 216, ch. 201), as amended;

Act of June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 306, ch. 327), as amended;

Act of June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 689, ch. 447), as amended;

Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1092, ch. 838), as amended;

Act of May 2, 1941 (55 Stat. 148), as amended;

Act of June 14, 1941 (55 Stat. 591, ch. 297), as amended;

Section 3 (1) of the act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45, 51);

The proviso of subsection (h) of section 511 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, added by the act of June 17, 1943 (57 Stat. 158);

Section 1 of the act of April 24, 1944 (58 Stat. 216), except that any suspension of the statute of limitations heretofore provided for in an agreement entered into under the authority of such section shall continue in effect for the period provided in such agreement, but in no case longer than 2 years after the date of the approval of this resolution;

Act of April 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 217);

Section 3 of the act of July 11, 1941 (55 Stat. 585);

Act of November 23, 1942 (56 Stat. 1020), as amended;

Act of October 29, 1942 (56 Stat. 1012);

Section 303 of the act of December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 840);

Section 12 of the act of June 11, 1942 (56 Stat. 357), except that outstanding certificates issued thereunder shall continue in effect for a period of 6 months from the date of the approval of this joint resolution unless sooner revoked;

Act of July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 520);

Act of June 5, 1942 (56 Stat. 323, ch. 346);

Act of January 2, 1942 (55 Stat. 881, ch. 646);

Act of December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1080, ch. 812);

Act of July 8, 1943 (57 Stat. 390, ch. 200);

The provisions of the act of November 19, 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, relating to the availability for expenditure of funds appropriated pursuant to said act, as amended.

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the termination date or termination period heretofore provided therefor by law, the following statutory provisions are repealed effective upon the

date hereinafter specified, or upon the expiration of the period hereinafter specified, and shall remain in full force and effect until such date or until the expiration of such period. Such statutory provisions are hereby amended accordingly:

a. Repeal effective July 1, 1948:
Act of July 8, 1941 (55 Stat. 579, ch. 278), and the Act of June 22, 1943 (57 Stat. 161, ch. 137);

Section 2 of the act of November 17, 1941 (55 Stat. 764);

Act of March 13, 1942 (56 Stat. 171);

Act of June 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 461, ch. 455);

Act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 371), and the act of May 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 278), as amended;

Act of September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728, ch. 414), as amended;

The provision in the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, under the heading "Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration," relating to the authority of the Commissioner of Public Buildings to designate employees as special policemen (56 Stat. 990, 1000);

Act of July 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 606, ch. 326).

b. Repeal effective 6 months after the date of this joint resolution:

Act of January 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 19, ch. 21), as amended;

Act of December 17, 1942 (56 Stat. 1056);

Section 610 (c) of the act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682, 714);

Act of October 10, 1942 (56 Stat. 780, ch. 588);

Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 463, ch. 297);

Act of July 9, 1943 (57 Stat. 391, ch. 213), as amended.

c. Repeal effective 1 year after the date of this joint resolution:

Section 1 of the act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662);

Section 605 (c) of the act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682, 713).

Sec. 3. In the interpretation of the following statutory provisions, the date when this joint resolution becomes effective shall be deemed to be the date of the termination of any state of war heretofore declared by the Congress and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, and on May 27, 1941;

Act of July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 498, as amended);

Act of February 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 9, ch. 15);

Section 86 of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 204);

Act of July 2, 1917 (40 Stat. 241), as amended;

Section 16 of the act of June 10, 1920 (41 Stat. 1072);

Act of February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 984, ch. 340);

Act of April 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 241);

Act of May 29, 1926 (44 Stat. 877, ch. 424);

Section 20 of the act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 68);

The provision of the act of May 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1292), which authorizes the United States to control and operate the Little Rock Municipal Airport without rental or other charge in time of national emergency;

Act of May 27, 1939 (49 Stat. 1387);

Provisions authorizing the assumption of possession and control of the areas specified in the following statutes or parts of statutes: Section 3 of the act of June 21, 1938 (52 Stat. 834); act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1557, ch. 636); act of August 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 696, ch. 697); section 4 of the act of February 28, 1933 (47 Stat. 1368);

Section 5 (m) of the act of May 18, 1933 (48 Stat. 62);

Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 863, ch. 633);

Act of January 26, 1942 (56 Stat. 19);

Section 120 of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 213, 214);

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND
THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

JUNE 24 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BALL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3311]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House	\$538, 976, 492
Amount of increase by the Senate (net)	12, 367, 440
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	551, 343, 932
Amount of appropriations, 1947	508, 774, 866
Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1948	698, 788, 588
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Exceeds the appropriations for 1947	42, 569, 066
Under the estimates for 1948	147, 444, 656

Amount in this bill for—

State Department.....	\$234, 324, 703
Department of Justice.....	107, 438, 230
Department of Commerce.....	192, 332, 834
The Judiciary.....	17, 248, 165
Total.....	551, 343, 932

Based on the foregoing comparative figures, the bill as passed by the House is 6 percent over the appropriations for the current fiscal year. However, in connection with the appropriation for the Department of State, \$50,000,000 of the total for fiscal year 1948 is a book-keeping transaction and the funds appropriated will revert to the Treasury. The transaction was made necessary by the State Department receiving buildings abroad in settlement of surplus-property and lend-lease accounts. The bill as passed by the House is 23 percent under the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948. As recommended by the Senate committee, the bill is 8 percent over the appropriations for the current fiscal year and is 21 percent under the 1948 budget estimates.

COMPARISON OF 1947 APPROPRIATIONS, 1948 BUDGET ESTIMATES, AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED BY THE HOUSE, AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED BY THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

The appropriations by departments and the judiciary for the fiscal year 1947, the 1948 budget estimates, the amounts recommended by the House, and the amounts recommended by the Senate committee are shown in the table that follows. In the back of this report is a table showing comparisons by individual appropriation items under the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments, and the judiciary.

	1947 appro- priation	1948 budget estimate	Amount recom- mended by House for 1948	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee for 1948	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), Senate bill compared with 1947	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), Senate bill compared with 1948 budget estimate	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), Senate bill compared with amount allowed by House
State.....	\$181, 535, 706	\$279, 699, 268	\$219, 128, 058	\$234, 324, 703	+\$52, 788, 997	-\$45, 374, 565	+\$15, 196, 645
Justice.....	109, 273, 350	111, 470, 000	108, 396, 500	107, 438, 230	-1, 835, 120	-4, 031, 770	-958, 270
Commerce.....	200, 087, 420	286, 989, 000	194, 305, 484	192, 332, 834	-7, 754, 586	-94, 656, 166	-1, 972, 650
The Judiciary..	17, 878, 390	20, 630, 320	17, 146, 450	17, 248, 165	-630, 225	-3, 382, 155	+101, 715
Total...	508, 774, 866	698, 788, 588	538, 976, 492	551, 343, 932	+42, 569, 066	-147, 441, 656	+12, 367, 440

STATE DEPARTMENT

INFORMATION AND CULTURAL PROGRAM

The budget estimate for the information and cultural program in the State Department exclusive of cooperation with the American Republics, which is considered separately, was \$31,381,220. The House eliminated the entire amount on a point of order that basic legislation for the program did not exist. The program had an appropriation of approximately \$19,899,879 for the fiscal year 1947. The committee recommends a total appropriation for the information and cultural program for the fiscal year 1948 of \$13,000,000. The amount recommended by the committee is for the following purposes:

International Broadcasting Division:

Contract programing-----	\$1, 881, 250
3 relay stations-----	726, 000
Facilities contracts, etc-----	3, 180, 000
OIC supervision-----	100, 000
OIC 3 months' programing-----	500, 000

Subtotal-----	6, 387, 250
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Wireless Bulletin-----	300, 000
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Libraries:

Personal services, abroad-----	360, 000
Personal services, United States, and other objects-----	640, 000

UNESCO-----	100, 000
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Interdepartmental Committee for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation-----	50, 000
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Office of Director-----	100, 000
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Area divisions-----	200, 000
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IMP (motion pictures)-----	800, 000
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INP (press and publication)-----	1, 000, 000
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IEP (exchange of persons)-----	250, 000
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Foreign Service-----	1, 312, 750
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Liquidation expenses and terminal leave and expenses of employees to be released-----	1, 500, 000
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Total-----	13, 000, 000
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With the one exception of the International Broadcasting Division, the distribution of funds made by the committee as shown above is tentative and is not to be considered binding on the Department. Should the Department find it necessary, funds may be transferred from one division to another.

The committee also recommends that not to exceed \$687,000 of the funds allocated to the International Broadcasting Division be used for personal services. The committee is of the opinion short-wave broadcasting can be handled more effectively and efficiently by private broadcasters. The limitation is designed to limit the number of employees in this division so as to require the State Department to contract with private broadcasters for the short-wave programing. The committee authorized the chairman of the subcommittee handling the bill to offer on the floor of the Senate under a motion to suspend the rules the following amendments:

On page 2, line 18, after the semicolòn, insert:

acquisition, production, and free distribution of informational materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through individuals, including aliens, or public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of an information program outside of the continental United

States, including the purchase of radio time (except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such license), and the purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission and reception; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; not to exceed \$13,000 for entertainment;

On page 3, line 8, before the period insert the following:

: Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The House has approved a total of \$71,081,484 for this appropriation. The Senate Committee on Appropriations recommends that this appropriation be increased to \$72,923,248, or an increase of \$1,841,764. The appropriation "Salaries and expenses" is made up of the following functions:

	Budget estimate	Approved by House	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with House bill
Airport advisory service.....	\$282,000	\$282,000	\$282,000	-----
Enforcement of safety regulations.....	10,980,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-----
Operation of Federal airways.....	63,376,000	53,099,484	56,316,990	+\$3,217,506
Operation of CAA aircraft.....	2,050,000	1,750,000	1,500,000	—250,000
General administration.....	7,423,000	5,950,000	4,824,258	—1,125,742
Total.....	84,111,000	71,081,484	72,923,248	+1,841,764

ENFORCEMENT OF SAFETY REGULATIONS

The amount approved by the House for the enforcement of safety regulations is an increase of \$2,439,000 over the amount allowed for this purpose during the fiscal year 1947. This amount will permit the gradual recruitment of additional personnel so that at the end of the fiscal year 1948, there will be a total personnel of 1,975 as compared with a total personnel of 1,620 at the time of the hearing. Under the budget estimate, the personnel would increase to a total of 2,134 by the end of the fiscal year 1948, which the CAA believes will be a leveling-off figure for the future. Under this plan, however, the CAA would

continue their present personnel until the third quarter of the fiscal year 1948 and then recruit up to the total authorized during the latter part of the year. By following this procedure, the new employees would be of little value during the fiscal year 1948 since the year would be over before the inspectors could be trained sufficiently to be assigned to field operations. Furthermore, this estimate of a requirement of 2,134 employees for the fiscal year 1949 and thereafter is based on an estimated increase in the number of registered aircraft from the present figure of about 90,000 to a figure of 150,000 and a corresponding increase in other operations. The committee recommends that the Civil Aeronautics Administration recruit additional safety inspectors as fast as it is sensible to do so in order to decrease the backlog created in connection with the nonscheduled operators. The \$10,000,000 approved by the House is sufficient to permit an increase in personnel to a total of 1,975 by the end of the year and this will actually allow more employees for field duties than was contemplated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration under the budget estimate.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS

The House has approved an appropriation of \$53,099,484 for the maintenance and operation of the Federal airway system. The committee is recommending that this amount be increased by \$3,217,506 to a total of \$56,316,990. The amount recommended by the committee is made up of the following:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Class 2 employees requested in 1948 budget estimate-----	10, 410	\$38, 684, 945
Class 1 employees authorized in 1947 appropriation-----	923	3, 803, 836
Other objects-----	-----	15, 500, 000
		57, 988, 781
The 1948 budget estimate contemplated the purchase and subsequent operation of 24 ground control approach sets. Since only 2 were recommended, deduct-----	-----	1, 531, 463
		56, 457, 318
The 1948 budget estimate contemplated the purchase and subsequent operation of 68 additional instrument-landing systems. Since no additional instrument-landing systems were recommended, deduct-----	-----	252, 241
		56, 205, 077
Maintenance and operation of additional air traffic control towers recommended by the committee-----	-----	111, 913
		56, 316, 990
Total-----		56, 316, 990

The committee is convinced the administrative set up in the regional offices of the CAA is top heavy. Each regional office is a duplicate of the administrative arrangement of the Washington headquarters. As a result too many of the employees in the field are assigned within a regional office doing administrative and supervisory work. This is an exceedingly costly arrangement and with the expected expansion of civil aeronautics in the future, it will continue to increase into a tremendous item in the budget of the CAA, unless the Congress takes the necessary action to limit it. As an illustration of the CAA administrative set up, it is interesting to note that approximately 26 percent of the total personnel authorized for CAA for the fiscal year 1947

were classified as class 1 employees handling administrative and supervisory functions, housekeeping functions, and the like. In the 1948 budget estimate for the maintenance and operation of the Federal Airways System, the CAA requested 1,428 class 1 positions to handle the administrative, supervisory and housekeeping functions and 10,410 class 2 positions to handle the direct maintenance, operation, and on the job supervision. The House reduced the budget estimate and in distributing the reduction made by the House, the CAA allowed for the 1,428 class 1 positions to handle direction, supervision, etc., but reduced the number of positions of employees performing actual operations from 10,410 to 8,596. For the fiscal year 1947, the CAA had 923 class 1 employees and 7,157 class 2 employees. Under the reduced amount approved by the House for 1948, the CAA contemplated increasing the class 1 positions from 923 to 1,428 and increasing the class 2 positions from 7,157 to 8,596. Percentagewise, the CAA expected to increase the class 1 type of employee by 55 percent to the full budget estimate whereas the class 2 type of employee would be increased only 20 percent.

In view of the foregoing, the committee is recommending to the Senate that a limit be fixed for the class 1 type of employee. The committee recommends the CAA be allowed the full budget estimate for those employees performing the direct maintenance and operation and on-the-job supervision and that the class 1 type of employee be limited to the total number authorized for the fiscal year 1947. For other objects, the committee is recommending a total of \$15,500,000 which, although it is approximately \$3,000,000 below the budget estimate, is approximately \$5,500,000 above the amount allowed for this purpose during fiscal year 1947.

With reference to air-traffic control towers, the committee is recommending a net increase of 1 tower. The CAA until recently has been operating 129 control towers. Air-traffic control towers at Bangor, Maine, Winslow, Ariz., and Red Bluff, Calif., were recently closed by the CAA because of the small amount of traffic at these points. The CAA program for 1948 contemplated the operation of 19 additional towers; however, included in this figure of 19 is Baton Rouge, La., with 5,000 traffic points; Williamsport, Pa., with 5,000 traffic points; and Texarkana, Tex., with 4,000 traffic points. The CAA has maintained heretofore that an airport would not be eligible for a tower operated by the Federal Government unless the traffic points totaled 7,500 or above. Because of this, the committee is recommending that the 3 airports mentioned be eliminated from the 1948 program and it is also recommended that the air-traffic control tower at Palm Springs, Calif. be closed inasmuch as the traffic points at this location total only 1,000. In lieu of this, the committee recommends that the CAA assume operation of the air-traffic control towers at the following airports:

	<i>Traffic points</i>
Detroit (Willow Run)-----	55,342
Teterboro, N. J.-----	35,000
Muskegon, Mich.-----	25,000
Westfield, Mass.-----	24,000
Bedford, Mass.-----	16,472

Including the 3 towers approved on the floor of the House, this will mean that the CAA will operate 149 air-traffic control towers during the fiscal year 1948.

OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT

The House reduced the budget estimate for the operation of aircraft from \$2,050,000 to \$1,750,000 and the committee is recommending that it be reduced further to \$1,500,000. The CAA is presently operating a fleet consisting of 226 airplanes, including 3 DC-4 type aircraft, which are very expensive to operate. The committee is recommending a reduction in this appropriation for the reason it is of the opinion the CAA is expending too much in the operation of its own aircraft. If it is necessary for the CAA to have DC-4 type aircraft for training purposes, it would follow logically that the CAA ought to have each and every type of aircraft used commercially or privately. If this reasoning were to be followed, the extent to which this appropriation might grow in the future would be almost unlimited. Formerly, CAA inspectors rode on commercial air liners and the committee fails to see why this procedure was not satisfactory.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The general administration appropriation includes administrative and supervisory personnel in some capacities in the field. In view of the statements heretofore made in this report concerning the administrative set-up of the CAA, the committee is recommending that this appropriation be reduced further to \$4,824,258. The amount available for this purpose in 1947 was \$4,830,802. The committee is recommending this amount be diminished to the extent of \$6,544 to take care of the employee on the CAA pay roll who is working in the Office of the Secretary, Department of Commerce. The appropriation for the Office of the Secretary has been increased a corresponding amount.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES

The budget estimate of \$36,308,000 for the establishment of air navigation facilities was reduced by the House to \$17,638,000. The committee is recommending that it be reduced further to \$11,109,066. A table of the facilities and equipment recommended by the committee follows:

Establishment of air navigation facilities

Project No.	Total authorized through 1947	ENAF, fiscal year 1948						Total authorized through 1918 by House	Reduction by Senate committee		Authorized balance		Total authorized through 1948 by Senate committee
		Request of Congress		Reduction by House		Authorized balance			Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount						
1	New airways (13): Communications stations Housing	584						600			16	\$368,000	600
2	Distance indicators or fan markers		98,338			2	98,338				2	98,338	
3	VHF radio range program: Range stations	286				41	621,000	302			16	246,000	302
4	Conversion, modernization, and completion	440				25	\$375,000				19	836,000	459
	Communications stations program: VHF communications and teletype equipment		1,552,350			42	1,848,000					1,552,350	
	Housing		756,800									756,800	
	Relocation, expansion, and modernization		1,645,640						\$1,045,640			600,000	
5	Airport landing aids: ILS	98										258,040	
	High intensity approach lights		4,760,000			38	2,660,000	128	2,100,000		30	2,100,000	98
	Approach light lanes	136				38	2,540,000	30	2,210,000		28	2,070,294	2
	Tetrahedrons	137						136					
6	High-powered low-frequency long-distance ranges	5											
	Modernization of OFACS		600,000			6	600,000	11	175,769		6	600,000	11
7	Teletypewriter program (WB)		175,769									175,769	
8	Air-traffic control program: Autocommunication and posting system		43,030			15	43,030				15	43,030	
9	GCA units		1,000,000										
	Surveillance radar		12,668,000			9	1,498,000	9	1,170,000		2	232,000	2
	Air route radar		1,250,000			9	800,000	9	450,000		4	200,000	4
	Airport traffic control towers		300,000			2	300,000	2	300,000		2	300,000	
	Air route centers	129	668,500			19	668,500	148	(175,000)		20	843,500	149
		29	10,000			1	10,000	30	10,000		1	10,000	30

	Modernization ATC facilities	521,015	305,477	215,538	305,477	215,538		
10	Alaska program:							
	Housing and storage facilities	3 40	3,657,948	3,657,948				
	Intermediate landing fields	16	2,209,965	2,209,965	16			
	ILS	5	651,000	7,651,000	5			
	High-intensity light lanes	2	203,170	2,203,170				
	High-power low-frequency long-distance ranges	2	486,760	2,486,760				
	Shop and storage warehouse	1	138,200	1,138,200				
	Fan marker	1	44,667	1,44,667	2			
	Equipment for WB stations		17,350	17,350				
	Modernization		207,380	207,380				
11	Pacific island program:							
	VHF radio ranges	1	390,000	6,390,000	7		6	390,000
	VHF control circuits	2	138,500	2,138,500			2	138,500
	Station working equipment	2 4	22,908	4,22,908			4	22,908
	New communication station	1	47,133	1,47,133			1	47,133
	Relocation communication station	2	38,800	2,38,800			2	38,800
	Distance measuring equipment or FM-ILS (localizer only)	1	162,000	6,162,000	7		6	162,000
	Long distance ranges (high-power low frequency)	1	85,000	1,85,000	1		1	85,000
	Off airway weather stations	3	300,000	2,300,000	5		2	300,000
	Housing	3 10	459,840	2,298,280	1		1	161,560
	Runway improvements	3 6	1,211,952	2,218,816	8		8	993,136
			2,007,100	2,445,904	4		4	1,561,196
12	Caribbean program:							
	VHF ranges	7	399,896	7,399,896				
	VHF communication stations	3	104,187	3,104,187				
	Housing (Balboa, C. Z.)		560,000	560,000				
	Air marking		26,762	26,762				26,762
	Miscellaneous research		7,000	7,000				7,000
13	VHF relay stations	2			2			
14	Compass locators	159			159			
	Intermediate fields	210			210			
	Beacon lights	1,964			1,964			
	Stand-by power plants	1,088			1,088			
	Total		36,308,000	18,670,000		17,638,000	6,528,934	11,109,066

¹ Operated with equipment on loan from the Army and Navy and at the expense of approved programs.

2 Sets.

3 Locations.

The committee is recommending that the purchase of 30 additional instrument-landing systems be deferred. The CAA at the present time has a total of 98 instrument-landing systems which were authorized in recent years. There is a great deal of controversy as to whether the CAA should not abandon its plans for the installation of instrument-landing systems. With reference to the ground-control-approach instruments, the committee is recommending the purchase of two of these sets. The committee has been advised that the Army is using one system, the Navy another system, the CAA still another system, and that other systems which might prove to be superior to any system being used at the present time are in various stages of development. The committee is of the opinion the armed forces and the CAA should endeavor to reach an agreement on the system which would be the most desirable. With different agencies of the Federal Government purchasing and installing various types of equipment, the results are doubtful, there is no uniformity and the costs to the Government are excessive. Furthermore, the committee is concerned from the safety standpoint in the installation of a large number of GCA and ILS. The committee fears that following the installation of a large number of these sets, attempts will be made at all-weather flying and the number of accidents will increase. The committee is authorizing the purchase of two high-intensity approach lights. The CAA has one set installed at the Newark airport at the present time, and under the committee plan CAA will be able to continue experiments with two additional sets.

Included in the CAA budget estimate for establishment of air-navigation facilities was a total of \$7,173,878 for housing for CAA personnel. The committee is recommending CAA be authorized to expend \$600,000 for housing next year in the United States. In view of the housing situation in this country as well as the construction costs, it is believed the CAA should go slow in the construction of housing units for its personnel. The committee is recommending that the Pacific island program go forward. With respect to the Alaska program, the committee is recommending that it be deferred. It will be observed from the table in this report that most of the funds requested for the Alaska program were intended for housing for personnel.

Funds have been included in this appropriation for equipment for the air-traffic control towers which have been recommended by the committee.

FEDERAL AID AIRPORT PROGRAM

The budget estimate for 1948 for Federal aid to airports was \$65,000,000 and the House reduced this figure to \$32,500,000. The committee is recommending that no change be made in the amount as approved by the House. Under the provisions of the Federal Airport Act, the Federal funds would be only a portion of the funds required for a project, the balance being provided by the local sponsor. Under the program as contemplated by CAA for the fiscal year 1948, a total of \$25,263,105 would be expended for constructing buildings at air-

ports. The committee is of the opinion Federal funds should not be allocated for building construction at the present time in view of the housing situation in this country. Administrative buildings and other necessary buildings at airports can be deferred until the veterans of World War II are properly housed, and the funds allowed by the House can be used for improving landing strips, extending runways, and other projects that are vital to the safety of flying.

In connection with the 1947 airport program, the Congress appropriated \$45,000,000. As of May 31, 1947, only \$2,800,116, of this amount had been obligated and this figure includes \$600,000 for administrative expenses in connection with the program. Of the \$45,000,000 appropriated for 1947, a total of \$35,284,662 has been allocated to projects in the States and Territories, leaving a balance of approximately \$10,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 has been allocated for administrative expenses.

THE JUDICIARY

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES

LAW CLERKS AND SECRETARIES TO FEDERAL JUDGES

The appropriation for law clerks and secretaries to Federal judges was eliminated by the House on a point of order. The committee authorized the chairman of the subcommittee to offer on the floor of the Senate the following amendment under a motion to suspend the rules:

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,800,000: Provided, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: Provided further, That (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

State Department—Title I

Departmental service:

Salaries and expenses.....	\$10, 097, 250
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The increase recommended by the committee is divided as follows:

Regular activities.....	\$1, 500, 000
Research and intelligence program.....	500, 000
Information and cultural program.....	8, 097, 250

Total increase recommended.....	10, 097, 250
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For the current fiscal year, there is available under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Department of State," \$37,418,110. The budget estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is in the amount of \$47,046,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$20,000,000. The committee recommends that this amount be increased by \$10,097,250 to provide a total appropriation of \$30,097,250 for the fiscal year 1948.

For "Regular activities," the House allowed an appropriation of \$18,000,000. The Department requested that this be increased by \$3,452,000 to provide the full amount of the budget estimate. The committee has approved an increase of \$1,500,000 to provide a total appropriation for "Regular activities" of \$19,500,000.

For the "Research and intelligence program" the House allowed an appropriation of \$2,000,000. The Department requested that this amount be increased by \$1,769,300 to provide the full amount of the 1948 estimate. The committee has approved an increase of \$500,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the "Research and intelligence program."

For the "Information and cultural program" the House allowed no appropriation. The Department requested the full amount of the budget estimate, \$31,824,700. The committee has approved under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Department of State" an appropriation of \$8,097,250 for the "Information and cultural program." For the further discussion of this increase recommended by the committee, see page 3 of this report.

The committee recommends that the following language be added to the bill:

employment of aliens; temporary employment of persons in the United States, without regard to civil service and classification laws (not to exceed \$9,000);

Broadcasts and information materials in connection with the international information program frequently originate in the United States and, in order that they will have the desired effect, it is important that they be produced by personnel who have a detailed knowledge of the language and customs of the countries concerned. It was pointed out to the committee that many times the only available persons to do such work are aliens, and that provision should be made for their employment. It was also pointed out to the committee that frequently in connection with this program it is necessary on short notice to secure on a temporary basis the services of persons particularly qualified for technical

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Departmental service—Continued

work, and that shortness of time does not permit adherence to the usual civil service and classification procedure for such temporary work.

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department be increased from \$26,000, as proposed by the House, to \$30,000. A limitation of \$36,000 was requested by the Department for this purpose.

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount for newspapers, teletype, rentals and tolls be increased from \$15,000, as proposed by the House, to \$65,000. A limitation of \$100,000 was requested.

The smaller amount recommended by the committee is based on the reductions under the budget estimates in the appropriations for the research and intelligence program and the information and cultural program.

The committee recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That not to exceed \$687,000 of the funds allocated to the International Broadcasting Division from this appropriation shall be available for personal services

Printing and binding----- \$240, 000

The amount available under this appropriation to the Department proper during the current fiscal year is \$1,221,600. The budget estimate for 1948 is \$1,571,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$720,000, and the committee recommends that this amount be increased by \$240,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$960,000 for the fiscal year 1948. The increase recommended by the committee is based on the increased appropriation proposed for the information and cultural program.

North Atlantic fisheries----- 25, 000

This amount is recommended for necessary expenses of surveys, discussions, and other preliminary activities incident to the negotiation of an international agreement relating to the conservation of the North Atlantic fisheries.

Total, departmental service----- 10, 362, 250

Foreign Service:

Salaries and expenses----- 2, 607, 750

The increase recommended by the committee is for the salaries and expenses of employees in the Foreign Service handling activities of the information and cultural program.

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount for operation and maintenance of commissary and mess service be increased from \$200,000, as proposed by the House, to \$275,000. The increase in this limitation was recommended in Senate Document 58 and will permit the establishment by the State Department of a commissary and mess service at Manila for the use of American Government employees.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Foreign Service—Continued

Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service-----	\$530, 000
The increase recommended by the committee is for the information and cultural program proposed by the committee.	
Representation allowances, Foreign Service-----	500, 000
For the current fiscal year, the appropriation under this heading is \$800,000. For the fiscal year 1948, the Budget estimate is \$1,118,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$500,000. The committee recommends that this amount be increased by \$500,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year 1948.	
Printing and binding, Foreign Service-----	25, 000
For the current fiscal year, \$215,100 was available for printing and binding, Foreign Service. The 1948 estimate is in the amount of \$271,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$155,000, and the committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$25,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$180,000 for the fiscal year 1948. The increase recommended is based on the increase proposed by the committee in the information and cultural program.	
Total, Foreign Service-----	3, 662, 750

International obligations and activities:

Contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus:

Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, including participation by the United States in the work of the Bureau-----	10, 000
The Committee recommends that the following language be deleted from the bill: , of which \$10,000 shall be expended under the direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof: , of which \$15,000 shall be expended under the direction of the President and the Executive Secretary of the American group	
International Bureau of Weights and Measures-----	963
This increase was recommended in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 60. The increase is required to meet the quota of the United States for the calendar year 1947. The increase of \$963 recommended by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$8,314.	
International Civil Aviation Organization (Convention ratified by the Senate July 25, 1946)-----	160, 000
This increase was recommended in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 60. This increase over the amount proposed in the regular Budget estimate, \$350,000, is attributable to an over-all increase in the budget of this organization and to a reduction in membership as compared to the membership which subscribed to the Provisional Organization (PICAO). The increase recommended by the committee will provide a total appropriation of \$510,000.	

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

International obligations and activities—Continued

International Council of Scientific Unions----- \$130

This increase likewise was proposed in S. Doc. 60. The General Assembly of the International Council at a recent meeting increased its dues from 100 gold francs (\$33) to 500 gold francs (\$163) for each member country, and this necessitates an increase of \$130 in the United States share to provide a total amount of \$163.

International Geographical Union----- 552

This item was not included in the bill by the House but was proposed in S. Doc. 60 after the bill had passed the House. The United States is authorized to contribute annually to this Union by an act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1935 (22 U. S. C. 274).

Totâl, contributions to international commis-
sions, congresses, and bureaus----- 171, 645

United States participation in United Nations:

The committee recommend that the following provi-
sion be added to the bill:
*and purchase of six, including one at not to exceed
\$3,000*

The addition of this language to the bill was proposed in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 50. The committee was advised that subsequent to preparation of the regular budget estimates, a study was made of what appeared to be high maintenance estimates for vehicles of the United States mission to the United Nations, and that this study disclosed the need for releasing 9 of 15 cars now used by the mission and replacement by 6 new cars.

International activities----- 700, 000

The committee recommend that the following provi-
sion in the bill be amended as indicated:
*entertainment, and representation allowances (not
to exceed \$50,000) as authorized by section 901 (3)
of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 724)
(not to exceed \$100,000);*

The current-year appropriation is in the amount of \$3,000,000. In addition, as of May 15, 1947, a total of \$1,165,950 had been allotted from the appropriation "Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service" in order to continue United States participation in these international undertakings. The Department estimates that a total of approximately \$4,350,000 will be required for these activities during the current fiscal year. The budget estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is \$3,700,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$3,000,000, which the committee recommends be increased by \$700,000 to provide the full amount of the 1948 estimate.

The break-down of the estimated need for the \$3,700,000 in the fiscal year 1948 is as follows:

For United States participation in inter-
national conferences called from time
to time and which are not regularly
scheduled----- \$1, 180, 100
For United States participation in regu-
larly scheduled meetings of perma-
nent international organizations--- 1, 223, 300
For United States representation at the
seat of temporary international or-
ganizations----- 631, 750

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

International obligations and activities—Continued

For United States contributions to temporary international organizations to cover this Government's share of central secretariat expenses.....	\$558, 250
For expenses of temporary United States missions on special assignments in the field of international affairs.....	106, 600
	3, 700, 000

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

Appropriations for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, are hereby made available for payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946, Public Law 601.

The purpose of this proposed amendment is to permit the International Boundary and Water Commission to adjust claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act of Aug. 2, 1946 (Public Law 601). The committee was advised that formerly claims arising out of activities of this Commission were settled and adjusted under the provisions of 22 U. S. C. 277, but that the State Department has been informed by the Comptroller General, in a letter dated Jan. 6, 1947, that the provisions of the above act, for the payment of claims based on negligence, have been superseded by the Federal Tort Claims Act of Aug. 2, 1946, to the extent that the two overlap. In view of this situation, it is necessary that there be a specific provision in the appropriation act for the use of appropriations for the settlement of claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act. The committee was further advised that the Comptroller General ruled that the provisions of 22 U. S. C. 277 relating to nonnegligence claims would still remain in full force and effect.

Cooperation with the American Republics.....	\$1, 300, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is broken down as follows:

Agricultural programs.....	\$410, 000
Civil Aeronautics Administration program.....	180, 000
Coast and Geodetic programs.....	28, 000
Geological Survey programs.....	57, 000
Bureau of Mines programs.....	20, 000
Departmental distribution.....	605, 000

Total increase recommended.....	1, 300, 000
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The 1947 appropriation is in the amount of \$5,375,000, and the 1948 budget estimate is \$5,820,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$3,000,000, and the committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$1,300,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$4,300,000 for the fiscal year 1948.

The committee recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

not to exceed \$12,000 for entertainment;

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

International obligations and activities--Continued

As a part of the student and trainee program, a limitation of \$15,000 was requested for entertainment. The committee has reduced the amount to \$12,000.

The committee recommend that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

purchase of six and hire of passenger motor vehicles;

This authority for the purchase of six automobiles is to provide for the transportation of field personnel and materials, including perishable plant materials, to areas where public transportation is not available and no other means of conveyance is obtainable. Two of the six vehicles to be purchased represent replacements for cars that have been utilized to the fullest and for which the high cost of repair makes their continued use impractical.

Total, international obligations and activities-----	\$2, 171, 645
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Information and cultural program—liquidation-----	1, 500, 000
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In connection with the committee's recommendations pertaining to the information and cultural program, it is recommended that the following provision be added to the bill:

Information and cultural program—Liquidation: To enable the Department of State to meet the necessary expenses incident to the termination, suspension, or curtailment of certain international information and cultural activities, \$1,500,000: Provided, That the Secretary of State may, in his discretion, transfer the funds herein appropriated to any other appropriation or appropriations under this Title for merger with such appropriation or appropriations for the purposes hereof, and such funds shall be available for obligation and expenditure under the authority contained in the appropriation to which transferred.

Termination of employment of officers or employees:

The committee recommends that the following provision in the bill under the State Department be amended as indicated:

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, on or before June 30, 1948, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States; but such termination shall not affect the right of such officer or employee to seek or accept employment in any other department or agency of the Government if declared eligible for such employment by the United States Civil Service Commission.

Total increase, State Department-----	17, 696, 645
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Department of Commerce—Title III

Office of the Secretary-----\$144, 483

The committee recommends that the funds allowed for the Office of the Secretary of Commerce be increased from the \$800,000 allowed by the House to \$944,483. \$73,007 of the funds allowed is a transfer from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Census Bureau, and the CAA to pay the salaries of employees in the Office of the Secretary who have been detailed from these bureaus. The balance of \$71,476 will provide \$9,000 for the Office of the Solicitor, \$38,476 for the Office of Budget and Management, \$13,000 for part-time employment, \$6,000 for overtime, and \$5,000 for other objects.

The committee recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

and not to exceed \$1,000 for the entertainment of representatives of other countries by officials of the Department when specifically authorized and approved by the Secretary or the Under Secretary;

The law for the current fiscal year carries a limitation of \$5,000 for this purpose, and a limitation of \$5,000 was requested for the fiscal year 1948. The committee recommends that the limitation be fixed at \$1,000.

Office of Technical Services-----790, 000

The funds for the Office of Technical Services were eliminated by the House on a point of order since there is no basic legislation for the research contracts which this office had been handling. The committee is not recommending any funds for research contracts but has approved \$790,000 for the following functions:

National Inventors Council-----	\$50, 000
Technical Inquiry Service-----	100, 000
Bibliographic Division-----	400, 000
Collection of enemy technology-----	180, 000
Administration-----	60, 000

Total-----	790, 000
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The committee recommends that the following language be included in the bill:

Technical and scientific services: For necessary expenses in the performance of activities and services relating to technological development as an aid to business in the development of foreign and domestic commerce, including all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", is available (not to exceed \$25,000), for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and not to exceed \$60,000 for printing and binding, \$790,000.

Since no funds were authorized for research contracts, the language authorizing transfer of funds to the National Bureau of Standards has been eliminated.

This Office requested the following amendment which has been approved by the committee as noted. The words "microfilm or other" were requested but have been eliminated by the committee since it is not the desire of the committee that the Department of Commerce should purchase expensive microfilming equipment to accomplish the purpose

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Office of Technical Services—Continued

of the amendment. There is no objections, of course, to having the microfilming performed in existing laboratories.

: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized, upon request of any public or private organization or individual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independently or through any other agency of the Government, any scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive material, foreign or domestic, which has been released for public dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a price not less than the estimated total cost of reproducing and disseminating same as may be determined by the Secretary, the moneys received from such sale to be deposited in a special account in the Treasury, such account to be available for reimbursing any appropriation which may have borne the expense of such reproduction and dissemination and making refunds to organizations and individuals when entitled thereto.

Penalty mail \$50, 000

The committee recommends the amount for penalty mail be increased by \$50,000. The budget estimate was \$750,000 and the House allowed \$600,000. The full budget estimate is unnecessary since it was based on the restoration of the full budget estimate for the Department's other appropriations which have not been approved in full.

Bureau of the Census:

Current census statistics 845, 000

The budget estimate for current census statistics was \$11,500,000 and the House allowed \$5,000,000. The committee recommends that this figure be increased by \$845,000 for the following:

Business statistics	\$190, 000
Labor-force statistics	135, 000
Foreign-trade statistics	100, 000
Government statistics	25, 000
Industry statistics	150, 000
Statistical methods	20, 000
Statistical abstract	20, 000
Field supervision	205, 000

Total 845, 000

General administration 45, 000

The budget estimate for general administration was \$1,800,000 and the House allowed \$1,200,000. The committee recommends that this figure be increased by \$55,000; however, it must be reduced by \$10,000 in order to increase the appropriation in the Office of the Secretary of Commerce to supply funds for the employee on the Census Bureau pay roll working in the Office of the Secretary.

Civil Aeronautics Administration:

Salaries and expenses 1, 841, 764

(For the discussion on this proposed increase, see p. 4 of this report.)

The committee recommends that the following language be included in the bill:

not to exceed \$2,000 for entertainment of representatives of other countries when necessary to the development of civil aeronautics and when authorized and approved by the Administrator;

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Civil Aeronautics Board:

Salaries and expenses----- \$600, 000

The budget estimate for the salaries and expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board was \$3,340,000 and the House approved \$2,500,000. The committee is recommending that this appropriation be increased by \$600,000 to enable the CAB to reduce the backlog of work pending.

Printing and binding----- 5, 000

The committee recommends that the full budget estimate be allowed for printing and binding in the CAB and accordingly is increasing the amount available for this purpose from \$35,000 to \$40,000.

Coast and Geodetic Survey:

The committee recommends that the following language be inserted in the bill:

for the purchase (not to exceed twenty-two), maintenance, operation, and repair of vehicles known as station wagons and suburban carry-alls without such vehicles being considered as passenger-carrying vehicles and

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

Field Office Service----- 375, 000

On the floor of the House, an amendment was approved providing for an economic study of conditions in the Virgin Islands. The committee recommends that \$15,000 be provided for this study.

At the present time there are field offices in 46 States. Under the House action, all field offices would be eliminated in 17 States. The committee recommends that \$360,000 be added to the bill to provide for 1 field office in each of these 17 States, which are as follows: Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming.

National Bureau of Standards:

Operation and maintenance----- 450, 000

The budget estimate for this appropriation was \$1,600,000 and the House has approved \$1,000,000. The committee was advised that the electrical distribution system at the National Bureau of Standards is in very poor condition and is dangerous. The House allowed \$250,000 for this purpose; however, that amount is inadequate to handle the first phase of the rehabilitation program. The committee has allowed the full amount requested by the Bureau of Standards for the first phase of this project.

Research and testing:

The budget estimate for Research and Testing was \$8,005,000 and the House has allowed \$6,000,000. The committee is of the opinion the amount allowed by the House is sufficient for this purpose. In distributing the reduction made by the House, the committee believes the Bureau cut too much from radio propagation. Accordingly, it is recommended that the funds be redistributed and additional funds be provided for radio propagation.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Weather Bureau:

Salaries and expenses:

The budget estimate for the Weather Bureau was \$23,860,000 and the House has allowed a total appropriation of \$21,000,000. The committee is of the opinion the amount allowed by the House is sufficient for the Weather Bureau and no additional funds are being provided. The committee recommends, however, that the Weather Bureau redistribute the funds provided by the House and allocate sufficient funds to take care of essential air navigation weather stations including the station in Delaware proposed by the Weather Bureau in the 1948 program.

The committee recommends that the following new language requested by the Department be inserted in the bill:

and titles II and III of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945

The committee was advised that the above language would relieve the Weather Bureau of the obligation to pay overtime and night differential rates to employees assigned to Aretie stations where they cannot observe regular business hours. Such rates would not be justified and it was not so intended by the law.

General provisions:

The committee recommends the following provision be added to the bill:

The appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration"; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing on a reimbursable basis to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and other areas outside the United States where determined necessary by the Secretary emergency medical services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

Total increase, Commerce Department-----	\$5, 146, 247
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

The Judiciary—Title IV**United States Supreme Court:**

Preparation of rules for civil procedure-----	\$5, 420
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The committee recommends the following amendment be added to the bill:

Preparation of rules for civil procedure: For expenses of the Supreme Court incident to proposed amendments or additions to the rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), including personal services in the District of Columbia and printing and binding, to be expended as the Chief Justice in his discretion may approve, including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses for subsistence at rates to be fixed by him not to exceed \$10 per day, \$5,420.

Miscellaneous items of expenses:

Salaries of clerks of courts-----	31, 295
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The committee recommends that the following language inserted by the House be removed from the bill. In eliminating the language forbidding the maintaining of an office of the clerk of the United States District Court at the places named, it will be necessary to increase the appropriation by the amount of \$31,295. The committee has received many complaints concerning the House language. It appears that in some instances cities did not have a total of 50 cases filed during the year 1946 but are exceeding that rate during the current year. Accordingly, the committee recommends that the new language be stricken from the bill:

Cumberland, Maryland; Charlottesville, Virginia; Big Stone Gap, Virginia; Clarksburg, West Virginia; Springfield, Massachusetts; Key West, Florida; Paris, Texas; Victoria, Texas; Richmond, Kentucky; Cairo, Illinois; New Albany, Indiana; Terre Haute, Indiana; Batesville, Arkansas; Harrison, Arkansas; Chadron, Nebraska; Bellingham, Washington; Pueblo, Colorado; Pendleton, Oregon; Medford, Oregon;

Salaries, court reporters-----	65, 000
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The committee recommends that the amount available for salaries of court reporters be increased to \$865,000 to provide for an increase in the number of authorized reporters' positions, increases in individual salaries authorized by the Judicial Conference and for compensation of temporary reporters.

Total increase, the Judiciary-----	101, 715
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Total increase:

State Department-----	17, 696, 645
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Commerce Department-----	5, 146, 247
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The Judiciary-----	101, 715
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	22, 944, 607
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

State Department—Title I:

International obligations and activities:

Philippine rehabilitation----- \$2, 500, 000

The 1947 appropriation is in the amount of \$47,918,000. The budget estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is \$54,092,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$45,000,000. The committee recommends that this amount be further reduced by \$2,500,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$42,500,000. The reduction recommended is based on the committee's conclusion after a study of this appropriation that the full amount allowed by the House cannot be obligated during the fiscal year 1948.

In proposing this reduction, the committee recommends that the limitation on the amount for carrying out the provisions of secs. 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (Public Law 370) be reduced from \$42,786,150, as proposed by the House, to \$40,286,150, or a reduction of \$2,500,000 in this limitation. The committee has recommended no change in the amount allowed by the House, \$2,213,850, for carrying out secs. 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 311 of the act.

The committee recommends that the following language be added to the bill:

purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees (for whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in the United States in pursuance of training programs;

The proposed amendment for the purchase of health and accident insurance is for the purpose of protecting the Filipino trainee and the training agency against the difficulties that would arise out of accident or illness suffered by the trainee. The authority proposed in this amendment is similar to that provided for other programs under which trainees are brought to the United States.

The committee also recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

not to exceed \$35,500 for a health-service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658);

This proposed language was recommended in a supplemental budget estimate, S. Doc. 58, and is submitted pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 658, approved Aug. 8, 1946, entitled "To provide for health programs for Government employees."

Department of Justice—Title II:

Lands Division:

Salaries and expenses----- 50, 000

The appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$2,650,000. The 1948 budget estimate is in the amount of \$2,700,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$2,550,000, and the committee recommend that this amount be reduced by \$50,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the fiscal year 1948.

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Pay and expenses of bailiffs.....	\$230, 000
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Under this heading, \$265,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year. For the fiscal year 1948, the budget estimate is \$250,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$230,000, and the committee recommends that the item be deleted from the bill. Included in the Judiciary appropriation bill, is sufficient funds for the payment of criers and the committee is of the opinion, additional funds for bailiffs is unnecessary.

Immigration and Naturalization Service:

Salaries and expenses.....	445, 000
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The 1947 appropriation is in the amount of \$28,387,000. The estimate for the fiscal year 1948 is \$28,945,000, and the House allowed an appropriation of \$27,445,000. The committee recommends that this amount be reduced by \$445,000 to provide a total appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 of \$27,000,000.

Federal Prison System:

Penal and correctional institutions:

Salaries and expenses.....	103, 270
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For the current fiscal year, the appropriation is \$18,589,000. The 1948 budget estimate is \$19,278,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$18,750,000. The committee recommends that this amount be reduced by \$103,270 to provide a total appropriation of \$18,646,730. The item for "Care of prisoners" under this appropriation was based on an estimate of 19,000 prisoners for a full year. The average for the first 10 months of the current fiscal year has been 17,836. The committee is allowing for an average of 18,500 during the fiscal year 1948. The reduction of \$103,270 recommended by the committee is based on this smaller average number of prisoners.

Medical and hospital service.....	30, 000
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The appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$1,437,000. The 1948 budget estimate is \$1,449,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$1,430,000, and the committee recommends that this amount be reduced to \$1,400,000.

Support of United States prisoners.....	100, 000
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For the current fiscal year, there was appropriated under this heading \$1,781,500, and the 1948 Budget estimate is \$1,885,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$1,850,000, and the committee recommends that this amount be reduced by \$100,000 to provide a total appropriation of \$1,750,000, which is \$31,500 less than is available during the current fiscal year.

Total decrease, Department of Justice..	958, 270
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Department of Commerce—Title III:

Civil Aeronautics Administration:

Establishment of air-navigation facilities..... \$6, 528, 934

(For the discussion of this reduction of \$6,528,934 recommended by the Committee, see pages 7-10 of this report).

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

the construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau stationed at remote localities not on foreign soil where such accommodations are not otherwise available;

The committee also recommends that the following provision in the bill be amended as indicated:

~~; together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1947 which is hereby merged with this appropriation: Provided,~~

: Provided, That the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and to remain available until June 30, 1948: Provided further,

Technical development..... 400, 000

The House allowed \$2,000,000 for technical development. The committee is recommending that this figure be reduced to \$1,600,000. The CAA had an appropriation of approximately \$923,000 for technical development in 1947. Within the total of \$1,600,000 recommended for the fiscal year 1948, the committee expects the CAA to carry on the fog-dispersal experiment in cooperation with the Army and Navy at Arcata, Calif., and to allocate approximately \$500,000 for experimental work in connection with radar air-navigation aids.

Washington National Airport..... 133, 500

The amount available for the Washington National Airport is reduced in accordance with the recommendation of the CAA. When the House committee eliminated funds for the operation of air-traffic control towers, it increased the funds available for the Washington National Airport to take care of the operation of the tower and other equipment. Later, funds for the operation of air-traffic control towers were included in the bill on the floor of the House, but the funds added to the appropriation for the Washington National Airport were not decreased.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

Departmental salaries and expenses..... 56, 463

The committee recommends that this appropriation be decreased to the extent of \$56,463 and that the appropriation for salaries and expenses in the Office of the Secretary of Commerce be increased a corresponding amount in order to allow for the transfer of employees presently on the pay rolls of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce but working in the Office of the Secretary.

Total decrease, Department of Commerce..... 7, 118, 897

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Total decrease:

State Department.....	\$2, 500, 000
Justice Department.....	958, 270
Commerce Department.....	7, 118, 897

10, 577, 167

Total increase..... 22, 944, 607

Total decrease..... 10, 577, 167

Net increase..... 12, 367, 440

Amount of bill as passed House..... 538, 976, 492

Senate increase (net)..... 12, 367, 440

Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... 551, 343, 932

Recapitulation:

State Department, title I:

Amount of bill as passed House_ \$219, 128, 058

Amount added by Senate (net)_ 15, 196, 645

Amount of State Department bill as reported to Senate..... 234, 324, 703

Justice Department, title II:

Amount of bill as passed House_ \$108, 396, 500

Senate decrease..... 958, 270

Amount of Justice Department bill as reported to Senate..... 107, 438, 230

Commerce Department, title III:

Amount of bill as passed House_ \$194, 305, 484

Senate decrease (net)..... 1, 972, 650

Amount of Commerce Department bill as reported to Senate..... 192, 332, 834

The Judiciary, title IV:

Amount of bill as passed House_ \$17, 146, 450

Senate increase..... 101, 715

Amount of the Judiciary bill as reported to Senate..... 17, 248, 165

Grand total..... 551, 343, 932

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1947, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1948, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1948

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Amount recommended by House	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with budget estimates	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with House bill
DOMESTIC							
Secretary's office, salaries.....	(1)				-\$26,860,000		
Contingent expenses.....	\$26,860,000						
Penalty mail costs.....	10,221,221				-10,221,221		
Salaries and expenses.....	65,000				-65,000		
Printing and binding.....		\$47,046,000	\$20,000,000	\$30,097,250	+30,097,250	-\$16,948,750	+\$10,097,250
Passport agencies.....	1,433,900	1,571,000	720,000	950,000	-473,900	-611,000	+240,000
Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States.....	92,000				-92,000		
Surplus property disposal.....	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	+5,000		
North Atlantic fisheries.....	6,000,000	2,650,000	2,650,000	2,650,000	-3,350,000		
Total, Department of State proper.....	44,697,121	51,297,000	23,400,000	33,762,250	+10,934,871	-17,534,750	+10,362,250
FOREIGN SERVICE							
Ambassadors, Ministers, etc.....	830,500				-830,500		
Foreign Service officers, salaries of.....	6,450,000				-6,450,000		
Transportation of Foreign Service officers.....	2,062,700				-2,062,700		
Salaries and expenses.....		58,670,000	46,830,000	49,437,750	+49,437,750	-9,232,250	+2,607,750
Foreign Service quarters.....	5,255,500				-5,255,500		

1 Includes \$2,998,300 deficiency appropriation for statutory pay increases.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1947, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1948, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1948—Continued

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Amount recommended by House	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with budget estimates	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with House bill
FOREIGN SERVICE—Continued							
Cost-of-living allowances	\$3, 540, 000				-\$3, 540, 000		
Living and quarters allowances		\$9, 979, 000	\$7, 600, 000	\$8, 130, 000	+\$8, 130, 000	-\$1, 849, 000	+\$530, 000
Representation allowances	800, 000	1, 118, 000	500, 000	1, 000, 000	+\$200, 000	-118, 000	+\$500, 000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund	1, 051, 000	2, 085, 000	2, 085, 000	2, 085, 000	+\$1, 034, 000		
Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service	10,847, 850				-10, 847, 850		
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances	6, 129, 450				-6, 129, 450		
Foreign Service, auxiliary	3, 300, 000				-3, 300, 000		
Contingent expenses, Foreign Service	9, 496, 000				-9, 496, 000		
Printing and binding		271, 000	155, 000	180, 000	+\$180, 000	-91, 000	+\$25, 000
Foreign Service buildings fund	1, 000, 000	52, 000, 000	51, 500, 000	51, 500, 000	+\$50, 500, 000	-500, 000	
Emergencies arising in Diplomatic and Consular Service	9, 000, 000	11, 250, 000	11, 000, 000	11, 000, 000	+\$2, 000, 000	-250, 000	
Total, Foreign Service	59, 763, 000	135, 373, 000	119, 670, 000	123, 332, 750	+\$63, 569, 750	-12, 040, 250	+\$3, 662, 750
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS							
Contributions, quotas, etc.	3, 434, 485	3, 547, 661	3, 386, 016	3, 557, 661	+\$123, 176	+\$10, 000	+\$171, 645
Participation in United Nations	6, 710, 000	12, 725, 805	12, 578, 240	12, 578, 240	+\$5, 868, 240	-147, 565	
Participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization		3, 703, 385	3, 703, 385	3, 703, 385	+\$3, 703, 385		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1947, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1948, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1948—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Amount recommended by House	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with budget estimates	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate bill compared with House bill
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—continued							
Contingent expenses.....	\$200,000	\$225,000	\$205,000	\$205,000	+\$5,000	-\$20,000	-----
Traveling expenses.....	160,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	-20,000	-----	-----
Printing and binding.....	475,000	500,000	470,000	470,000	-5,000	-30,000	-----
Penalty mail costs.....	150,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	-10,000	-----	-----
Federal tort claims.....	-----	25,000	25,000	25,000	+25,000	-----	-----
Customs Division.....	186,800	192,000	187,000	187,000	+200	-5,000	-----
Antitrust Division.....	2,089,000	2,500,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	+311,000	-100,000	-----
Examination of judicial offices.....	89,000	115,000	95,000	95,000	+6,000	-20,000	-----
Lands Division.....	2,650,000	2,700,000	2,550,000	2,500,000	-150,000	-200,000	-\$50,000
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field.....	429,500	540,000	500,000	500,000	+70,500	-40,000	-----
District attorneys.....	5,206,700	5,300,000	5,200,000	5,200,000	-6,700	-100,000	-----
Special attorneys.....	113,800	125,000	100,000	100,000	-13,800	-25,000	-----
Marshals.....	5,092,800	5,270,000	5,150,000	5,150,000	+57,200	-120,000	-----
Fees of witnesses.....	660,000	750,000	700,000	700,000	+40,000	-50,000	-----
Pay and expenses of bailiffs.....	265,000	250,000	230,000	-----	-265,000	-250,000	-230,000
Total, legal activities and general administration.....	23,133,850	24,182,000	23,339,500	23,059,500	-71,350	-1,122,500	-280,000

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses.....	9,632,000	34,900,000	34,900,000	34,900,000	+25,268,000	-----
Salaries and expenses (special emergency).....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses (national defense).....	25,168,000	-----	-----	-----	-25,168,000	-----
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	34,900,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	+100,000	-----
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	28,887,000	28,945,000	27,445,000	27,000,000	-1,387,000	-445,000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bureau of Prisons.....	445,000	431,000	420,000	420,000	-25,000	-11,000
Penal and correctional institutions.....	18,589,000	19,278,000	18,750,000	18,646,730	+57,730	-103,270
Medical and hospital service.....	1,437,000	1,449,000	1,430,000	1,400,000	-37,000	-30,000
Buildings and equipment, penal institutions.....	600,000	300,000	162,000	162,000	-438,000	-----
Support of United States prisoners.....	1,781,500	1,885,000	1,850,000	1,750,000	-31,500	-100,000
Total, Federal prison system.....	22,852,500	23,343,000	22,612,000	22,378,730	-473,770	-233,270
Alien Property Custodian.....	(4,476,440)	(4,373,000)	(3,700,000)	(3,700,000)	(-776,440)	-----
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Justice.....	109,273,350	111,470,000	108,396,500	107,438,230	-1,835,120	-958,270

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SECRETARY'S OFFICE	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	⁽³⁾ \$1,047,300	\$1,335,000	\$800,000	\$944,483	-\$102,817	-\$390,517
Printing and binding.....	1,110,000	1,620,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-110,000	-----
Technical and scientific services.....	3,577,700	3,400,000	-----	790,000	-2,787,700	+790,000
Working capital fund.....	-----	100,000	-----	-----	-----	-100,000
Penalty mail costs.....	600,000	750,000	600,000	650,000	+50,000	+50,000
Total, Secretary's Office.....	6,335,000	7,205,000	2,400,000	3,384,483	-2,950,517	+984,483

* Includes \$5,432,700 deficiency appropriation for statutory salary increases.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1947, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1948, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1948—Continued

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Amount recommended by House	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with budget estimates	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with House bill
CENSUS BUREAU							
Age and citizenship certification.....	\$150,000	\$107,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	-\$50,000	-\$7,000	-----
Current census statistics.....	-----	11,500,000	5,000,000	5,845,000	+5,845,000	-5,655,000	+\$845,000
Seventeenth decennial census.....	-----	237,000	200,000	200,000	+200,000	-37,000	-----
Census of religious bodies.....	-----	431,000	-----	-----	-----	-431,000	-----
Census of manufactures.....	-----	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	+400,000	-1,000,000	-----
Census of electrical industries.....	-----	130,000	-----	-----	-----	-130,000	-----
General administration.....	-----	1,800,000	1,200,000	1,245,000	+1,245,000	-555,000	+45,000
Compiling census reports, etc.....	12,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-12,000,000	-----	-----
Total, Census Bureau.....	12,150,000	19,205,000	10,500,000	11,390,000	-760,000	-7,815,000	+890,000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION							
General administration.....	4,830,802	-----	-----	-----	-4,830,802	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	-----	84,111,000	71,081,484	72,923,248	+72,923,248	-11,187,752	+1,841,764
Air navigation facilities:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Establishment of.....	19,622,200	36,308,000	17,638,000	11,109,066	-8,513,134	-25,198,934	-6,528,934
Maintenance and operation of.....	40,226,118	-----	-----	-----	-40,226,118	-----	-----
Maintenance and operation, Executive Order 9709.....	900,000	-----	-----	-----	-900,000	-----	-----

Technical development.....	923,000	3,500,000	2,000,000	1,600,000	+677,000	-1,900,000	-400,000
Safety regulation.....	7,561,000				-7,561,000		
Airport advisory service.....	275,400				-275,400		
Maintenance and operation of aircraft.....	1,665,100				-1,665,100		
Preliminary planning, Airport Act.....	2,975,000				-2,975,000		
Federal-aid airport program.....	45,000,000	65,000,000	32,500,000	32,500,000	-12,500,000	-32,500,000	
Washington National Airport.....	869,500	1,075,000	1,236,000	1,102,500	+233,000	+27,500	-133,500
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration.....	124,848,120	189,994,000	124,455,484	119,234,814	-5,613,306	-70,759,186	-5,220,670
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD							
Salaries and expenses.....	2,458,600	3,340,000	2,500,000	3,100,000	+641,400	-240,000	+600,000
Printing and binding.....	32,000	40,000	35,000	40,000	+8,000		+5,000
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board.....	2,490,600	3,380,000	2,535,000	3,140,000	+649,400	-240,000	+605,000
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY							
Departmental salaries and expenses.....	3,441,100	3,965,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	-141,100	-665,000	
Field salaries and expenses.....	5,023,600	5,885,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-23,600	-885,000	
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers.....	1,150,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	+100,000		
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	9,614,700	11,100,000	9,550,000	9,550,000	-64,700	-1,550,000	
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE							
Departmental salaries and expenses.....	5,406,000	6,485,000	5,000,000	4,943,537	-462,463	-1,541,463	-56,463
Field office service.....	4,069,000	5,190,000	2,000,000	2,375,000	-1,694,000	-2,815,000	+375,000
Export control.....	1,075,000				-1,075,000		
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	10,550,000	11,675,000	7,000,000	7,318,537	-3,231,463	-4,356,463	+318,537
PATENT OFFICE							
Salaries.....	6,252,000				-6,252,000		
Photolithographing.....	460,000				-460,000		
Miscellaneous expenses.....	132,000				-132,000		
Salaries and expenses.....		8,350,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	+8,000,000	-350,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1947, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1948, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1948—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Amount recommended by House	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with budget estimates	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with House bill
PATENT OFFICE							
Printing and binding	\$700,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,450,000	\$1,450,000	+\$750,000	—\$150,000	
Total, Patent Office	7,544,000	9,950,000	9,450,000	9,450,000	+1,906,000	—500,000	
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS							
Operation and administration	698,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	1,450,000	+752,000	—150,000	+\$450,000
Testing, inspection, and information service	2,086,000				—2,086,000		
Research and development	2,446,000				—2,446,000		
Standards for commerce	263,000				—263,000		
Research and testing		8,005,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	+6,000,000	—2,005,000	
Purchase and installation of betatron	250,000	115,000	415,000	415,000	+165,000		
Radio propagation building		600,000				—600,000	
Improvement of facilities	600,000				—600,000		
Total, National Bureau of Standards	6,343,000	10,620,000	7,415,000	7,865,000	+1,522,000	—2,755,000	+450,000
WEATHER BUREAU							
Salaries and expenses	19,212,000	20,380,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	+1,788,000	—2,860,000	
Foreign Meteorological Facilities, Executive Order 9709	1,000,000				—1,000,000		
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Commerce	200,087,420	286,939,000	194,305,484	192,332,834	—7,754,586	—94,656,166	—1,972,650

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:									
Salaries, Court and employees.....			\$766,900	\$762,500	+\$51,794	-\$4,400			
Rules of Procedure.....			5,420		+5,420				+85,420
Printing and binding.....	42,600		25,000	25,000	-17,600				
Miscellaneous expenses.....	28,600		43,100	40,000	+11,400	-3,100			
Structural and mechanical service.....	121,231		122,800	122,800	+1,569				
Total, Supreme Court.....	903,137		963,220	950,300	+52,583	-7,500			+5,420
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia:									
Repairs and improvements, courthouse.....	12,500		11,200	11,200	-1,300				
United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia:									
Repairs and improvements.....	11,000		3,800	3,800	+7,200				
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.....	164,315		168,000	168,000	+3,685				
Customs Court.....	336,950		356,400	356,400	+19,450				
Court of Claims:									
Salaries and expenses.....	450,000		511,900	450,000		-61,900			
Repairs to buildings.....	21,500		357,600	11,000	-10,500	-346,600			
Territorial courts:									
Hawaii, salaries of judges.....	97,688		104,000	96,500	-1,188	7,500			
Salaries of judges.....	4,364,000		4,515,000	4,515,000	+151,000				
Clerks of courts, salaries of.....	3,558,000		3,678,000	3,600,000	+73,295	-46,705			+31,295
Probation system.....	1,550,000		1,633,200	1,650,000	+100,000	-43,200			
Oriers, salaries of.....	331,800		359,000	320,000	-11,800	-39,000			
Fees of commissioners and justices of the peace.....	570,000		570,000	475,000	-95,000	-95,000			
Fees of jurors.....	1,400,000		1,400,000	1,400,000		-60,000			

⁴ Includes \$1,763,996 deficiency appropriation for statutory pay increases.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1947, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1948, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1948—Continued

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1947	Budget estimates for 1948	Amount recommended by House	Amount recommended by Senate Committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with 1947 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with House estimates	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with House bill
Miscellaneous salaries	\$1,750,000	\$1,833,500			-\$1,750,000	-\$1,833,500	
Miscellaneous expenses	500,000	559,000	\$500,000	\$500,000		-59,000	
Referees in bankruptcy:							
Salaries		755,000		350,000	+350,000	-405,000	
Miscellaneous expenses		675,000	350,000	\$ 350,000	+350,000	-325,000	
Traveling expenses	590,000	616,000	590,000	590,000		-26,000	
Printing and binding	80,000	69,000	60,000	69,000	-11,000		
Supreme Court Reports		80,250	80,250	80,250	+80,250		
Court reporters, salaries of	815,000	874,500	800,000	865,000	+50,000	-9,500	+\$65,000
Total, other Federal courts	16,602,753	19,250,350	15,796,150	15,892,445	-710,308	-3,357,905	+96,295
Administrative Office of United States Courts	372,500	416,750	400,000	400,000	+27,500	-16,750	
Total, title IV, the judiciary	17,878,390	20,630,320	17,146,450	17,248,165	-630,225	-3,382,155	+101,715
Grand total, titles I, II, III, and IV, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary	508,774,806	698,788,588	538,976,492	551,343,932	+42,569,066	-147,444,656	-12,367,440

* Together with \$325,000 from Referees Expense Fund.

Calendar No. 352

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3311

[Report No. 343]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 16 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 24 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported by Mr. BALL, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

DEPARTMENT SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Department of State: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; *employment of aliens; temporary employment of persons in the United States, without regard to civil service and classification laws (not to exceed \$9,000)*; health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); not to exceed ~~\$26,000~~ \$30,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State; purchase of uniforms for chauffeurs; purchase of fourteen passenger motor vehicles, including one at not to exceed \$3,000; and dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed ~~\$15,000~~ \$65,000); rental of tie lines; stenographic reporting and translating services by contract and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; expenses as authorized by title VII (except section 705), of the Foreign

1 Service Act of 1946; refund of fees erroneously charged
 2 and paid for the issue of passports as authorized by law
 3 (22 U. S. C. 214a); not to exceed \$40,000 for deposit
 4 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
 5 of the Department of State as required by the Act of
 6 June 28, 1944; the examination of estimates of appropria-
 7 tions in the field; and maintenance and operation of passport
 8 and despatch agencies established by the Secretary of State;
 9 ~~\$20,000,000~~ \$30,097,250, of which \$2,000 is for claims
 10 determined and settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal
 11 Tort Claims Act (Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 601) :
 12 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation
 13 may be expended for necessary expenses, except personal
 14 services, in carrying out the provisions of section 4 of the
 15 Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930",
 16 approved June 12, 1934, as amended (19 U. S. C. 1354) :
 17 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$687,000 of the funds
 18 allocated to the International Broadcasting Division from
 19 this appropriation shall be available for personal services.

20 Printing and binding; Department of State: For printing
 21 and binding in the Department of State except as otherwise
 22 provided for, ~~\$720,000~~ \$960,000.

23 Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the
 24 United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-
 25 ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the

1 Territories of the United States, including personal services
2 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, and travel-
3 ing expenses, as provided by the Act of July 31, 1945 (5
4 U. S. C. 168d), \$30,000.

5 Surplus property disposal: For necessary expenses
6 to enable the Department of State to carry out its functions
7 and activities relative to disposition of surplus property
8 pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of
9 1944 (50 U. S. C. 1611-1646), as amended, including
10 personal services in the District of Columbia and employ-
11 ment of persons outside the continental limits of the United
12 States without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
13 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
14 activity for which this appropriation is made; cost of living
15 and living quarters allowances and transportation of families
16 and effects including cost of living allowance for military
17 personnel assigned or detailed to the Department, all under
18 such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe;
19 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
20 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); payment of rent in
21 foreign countries in advance; printing and binding, includ-
22 ing printing and binding outside the continental limits of
23 the United States without regard to section 11 of the
24 Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passen-

ger motor vehicles; advertising without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; \$2,650,000.

North Atlantic fisheries: For necessary expenses of surveys, discussions, and other preliminary activities incident to the negotiation of an international agreement relating to conservation of the North Atlantic fisheries, \$25,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For necessary expenses as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, Public Law 724 (except title VII, sections 701, 702, 703, 704, 706, 707, title VIII, and ~~IX~~, section ~~901~~ and section 901 of title IX), including repairs, alterations, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment and devices abroad; ice and drinking water for office purposes; the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and purchase of ninety, including ten for chiefs of missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; maintenance, operation, and repair of airplanes; maintenance, operation, repair, and rental of motorboats and launches for use at posts where determined

1 to be necessary by the Secretary of State; insurance of official
2 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of
3 such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments; pur-
4 chase of uniforms; purchase of household furniture and fur-
5 nishings for Government-owned, rented, or leased buildings,
6 except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended
7 (22 U. S. C. 292-299), and the acquisition, by purchase or
8 otherwise, of household equipment for the purpose set forth in
9 section 912 of said Foreign Service Act of 1946, all without
10 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;
11 loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance
12 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and
13 similar services, including telephone service in residences as
14 authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679);
15 burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness
16 and death of certain native employees, as authorized by
17 the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); for relief,
18 protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen
19 as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45),
20 in foreign countries and in Territories and insular possessions
21 of the United States, and for expenses incurred in the
22 acknowledgement of the services of officers and crews of for-
23 eign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, air-
24 men, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad;
25 for expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco,

1 and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts
2 and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of
3 quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison
4 purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and
5 transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane;
6 for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing
7 home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime,
8 as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18
9 U. S. C. 659) ; and the operation and maintenance of commis-
10 sary and mess service (not to exceed ~~\$200,000~~ \$275,000) ;
11 ~~\$46,830,000~~ \$49,437,750: *Provided*, That the payment for
12 rent of Foreign Service quarters may be made in advance:
13 *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may lease or
14 rent, for periods not exceeding ten years, offices, buildings,
15 grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Serv-
16 ice, and may furnish heat, fuel, light, gas, and electricity for
17 Government-owned, leased, or rented offices, buildings,
18 grounds, and living quarters, all without regard to section
19 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) : *Provided*
20 *further*, That pursuant to section 8 of Public Law 600 ap-
21 proved August 2, 1946, automobiles in possession of the
22 Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the
23 exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales applied to re-
24 placement of an equal number of passenger vehicles and the
25 cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replace-

1 ment shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mis-
 2 sion automobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,300 in the
 3 case of all other passenger vehicles except station wagons,
 4 and such replacements shall not be charged against the
 5 numerical limitation hereinbefore set forth.

6 Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service: To
 7 provide for allowances as authorized by section 901 (1) and
 8 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724),
 9 ~~\$7,600,000~~ \$8,130,000.

10 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-
 11 sentation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of
 12 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724),
 13 ~~\$500,000~~ \$1,000,000.

14 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For
 15 financing the liability of the United States, created by the
 16 Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724), \$2,-
 17 085,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of
 18 the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund".

19 Printing and binding, Foreign Service: For printing
 20 and binding for the Foreign Service, ~~\$155,000~~ \$180,000:
 21 *Provided*, That printing and binding outside continental
 22 United States may be without regard to section 11 of the
 23 Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111).

24 Foreign Service buildings fund: For carrying into effect

1 the Act of May 25, 1938 (22 U. S. C. 295a), and the Act
2 of July 25, 1946 (Public Law 547), including the initial
3 alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under
4 said Act, \$51,500,000, of which \$50,000,000 is exclusively
5 for expenditure under the provisions of said Public Law 547
6 and shall be immediately available.

7 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
8 Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
9 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-
10 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to
11 the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31
12 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of
13 Columbia, \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That all refunds, repay-
14 ments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under
15 this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this
16 purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such
17 amounts are received: *Provided further*, That the Secretary
18 of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority
19 vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes per-
20 taining to certification of expenditures.

21 The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in con-
22 nection with the operation of diplomatic and consular estab-
23 lishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of
24 section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).

1 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

2 United States contributions to international commissions,
3 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual con-
4 tributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange
5 in discharge of the obligations of the United States in con-
6 nection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus,
7 and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts
8 as follows: American International Institute for the Pro-
9 tection of Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000; Bureau
10 of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section
11 (49 Stat. 2391, 54 Stat. 1417), \$6,983; Bureau of
12 Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International
13 Arbitration, including participation by the United States
14 in the work of the Bureau (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a),
15 ~~\$20,000~~ ~~\$30,000~~, of which ~~\$10,000~~ shall be expended
16 under the direction of the Speaker of the House of Repre-
17 ~~sentatives~~ of which \$15,000 shall be expended under the
18 direction of the President and the Executive Secretary of the
19 American group; Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of
20 Morocco (14 Stat. 679), \$800; Central Bureau of the
21 International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale
22 (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50; Emergency Advisory Committee
23 for Political Defense, including participation by the United
24 States in the Committee (Act of June 19, 1943, Public Law
25 80), \$25,000; Food and Agriculture Organization of the

1 United Nations (22 U. S. C. 279-279d), \$1,250,000;
 2 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a,
 3 278b), \$50,000; Inter-American Coffee Board (Convention
 4 of November 28, 1940), \$8,000; Inter-American Economic
 5 and Social Council (57 Stat. 159), \$23,000; Inter-Amer-
 6 ican Indian Institute (Convention of November 29, 1940),
 7 \$4,800; Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences
 8 (Convention of January 15, 1944), \$159,773; Inter-Amer-
 9 ican Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), \$6,720; Inter-American
 10 Statistical Institute (56 Stat. 20), \$31,955; International
 11 Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property (53 Stat.
 12 1748), \$2,491; International Bureau for Publication of
 13 Customs Tariffs (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233; International
 14 Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (32 Stat.
 15 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,723; International Bureau of
 16 Weights and Measures (20 Stat. 714, 43 Stat. 1687),
 17 ~~\$7,354~~ \$8,314; International Civil Aviation Organization
 18 (Convention ratified by the Senate July 25, 1946), ~~\$350,-~~
 19 ~~000~~ \$510,000; International Council of Scientific Unions
 20 and Associated Unions (22 U. S. C. 274) as follows: Inter-
 21 national Council of Scientific Unions, ~~\$23~~ \$163; Inter-
 22 national Astronomical Union, \$1,046; International Union
 23 of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920; International Scientific
 24 Radio Union, \$392; International Union of Chemistry,
 25 \$675; *International Geographical Union*, \$552; in all,

1 ~~\$6,066~~ \$6,748; International Hydrographic Bureau (22
 2 U. S. C. 275), \$9,147; International Labor Organization (22
 3 U. S. C. 271), \$522,000; International Office of Public
 4 Health (35 Stat. 2061), \$5,105; International Penal and
 5 Penitentiary Commission (37 Stat. 692), \$4,922; Interna-
 6 tional Statistical Bureau at The Hague (22 U. S. C. 269c),
 7 \$2,500; Pan American Institute of Geography and History
 8 (22 U. S. C. 273), \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau
 9 (44 Stat. 2041), \$63,909; Pan American Union (Treaty of
 10 February 20, 1928; 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282),
 11 \$379,488, including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and
 12 binding; Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat.
 13 2238, 53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000; total, ~~\$3,386,016~~ \$3,-
 14 557,661, together with such additional sums, due to increase
 15 in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine
 16 and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to
 17 pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions
 18 required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws estab-
 19 lishing the amount of the obligation.

20 United States participation in United Nations: For
 21 necessary expenses authorized by section 7 of the United
 22 Nations Participation Act of 1945 incident to the partici-
 23 pation by the United States in the United Nations pursuant
 24 to the provisions of said Act, including attendance at
 25 meetings of societies or associations concerned with the

1 work of the United Nations; hire of passenger motor
2 vehicles *and purchase of six, including one at not to exceed*
3 *\$3,000*; purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs;
4 and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of
5 the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; \$12,578,240,
6 of which amount \$10,949,805 shall be available for
7 contribution to the United Nations: *Provided*, That the
8 Department of State, when requested by the United Nations,
9 is authorized to acquire surplus property in accordance with
10 the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58
11 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby appro-
12 priated for the United States contribution to the United
13 Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value
14 of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including
15 transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof.

16 United States participation in the United Nations Edu-
17 cational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization: For neces-
18 sary expenses incident to the participation by the United
19 States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and
20 Cultural Organization pursuant to the provisions of the
21 Act of July 30, 1946 (Public Law 565), including attend-
22 ance at meetings of societies and associations concerned with
23 the work of the Organization; hire of passenger motor
24 vehicles; rental of halls, facilities, and services requisite for
25 or incident to sessions and conferences of the National Com-

1 mission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation,
2 by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of
3 the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5);
4 \$3,703,385, of which amount \$3,500,385 shall be available
5 for contribution to and advance to the revolving fund of that
6 Organization.

7 International activities: For necessary expenses, with-
8 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
9 amended, of participation by the United States upon ap-
10 proval by the Secretary of State, in international activities
11 which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs
12 and for which specific appropriations have not been pro-
13 vided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of
14 Congress, including personal services in the District of Co-
15 lumbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and
16 classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses
17 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel
18 Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as
19 amended; transportation of families and effects under such
20 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; steno-
21 graphic and other services; rent of quarters by contract or
22 otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions
23 for the share of the United States in expenses of interna-
24 tional organizations; printing and binding without regard
25 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.

1 111) ; *entertainment*, and representation allowances ~~(not to~~
 2 ~~exceed \$50,000)~~ as authorized by section 901 (3) of the
 3 Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 724) (*not to exceed*
 4 *\$100,000*) ; ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,700,000.

5 International Boundary and Water Commission, United
 6 States and Mexico: For expenses necessary to enable the
 7 United States to meet its obligations under the treaties
 8 of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the
 9 United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act
 10 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-
 11 277d), including operation and maintenance of the Rio
 12 Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protec-
 13 tion, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examinations,
 14 preliminary surveys, and investigations; detail plan prepara-
 15 tion and construction (including surveys and operation and
 16 maintenance and protection during construction) ; and Rio
 17 Grande emergency flood protection; construction and opera-
 18 tion of gaging stations; purchase of map-reproduction ma-
 19 chines and other equipment and machinery; personal services
 20 in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with sec-
 21 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600, at
 22 rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem; travel
 23 expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commissioner,
 24 expenses (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings of
 25 organizations concerned with the activities of the Interna-

1 tional Boundary and Water Commission which may be nec-
2 essary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the
3 Commission; printing and binding; purchase of eighteen
4 (*eight* for replacement only) passenger motor vehicles; hire,
5 with or without personal services, of work animals, and
6 animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment;
7 acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real
8 and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and
9 certificates of title; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspec-
10 tion of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; drilling
11 and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if
12 deemed necessary, purchase of planographs and lithographs,
13 and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand,
14 gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section
15 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5);
16 as follows:

17 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regu-
18 lar boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary
19 surveys, and investigations, \$950,000.

20 Construction: For detail plan preparation and construc-
21 tion of projects authorized by the Convention concluded
22 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,
23 the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22
24 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392),
25 June 4, 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22

1 U. S. C. 277f), and the projects stipulated in the treaty
2 between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington
3 on February 3, 1944, \$4,000,000, to be immediately avail-
4 able, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
5 That no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande
6 flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or
7 easement in connection with this project except such as has
8 been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been
9 approved by the Attorney General of the United States:
10 *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande
11 bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions and
12 conditions contained in the appropriation for said project
13 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (Public
14 Law 40): *Provided further*, That no expenditures shall
15 be made for the acquisition of lands or easements for sites
16 for boundary fences except for procurement of abstracts or
17 certificates of title, payment of recording fees, and examina-
18 tion of titles: *Provided further*, That unexpended balances
19 of appropriations for construction under the International
20 Boundary and Water Commission available for the fiscal
21 year 1947 shall be merged with this appropriation and
22 shall continue available until expended.

23 Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency
24 flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and

1 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Interna-
2 tional Boundary and Water Commission, United States and
3 Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the Rio
4 Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and erected
5 under the provisions of treaties between the United States
6 and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing
7 improvements on the Rio Grande, \$25,000, to be imme-
8 diately available, to be merged with the unobligated balance
9 of the appropriation for this purpose in the Department of
10 State Appropriation Act 1947, and to remain available
11 until expended.

12 *Appropriations for the International Boundary and*
13 *Water Commission, United States and Mexico, are hereby*
14 *made available for payment of claims pursuant to part 2*
15 *of the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946, Public Law 601.*

16 Salaries and expenses, American sections, international
17 commissions: For necessary expenses to enable the President
18 to perform the obligations of the United States under certain
19 treaties between the United States and Great Britain in re-
20 spect to Canada, including personal services in the District
21 of Columbia; stenographic reporting services by contract;
22 printing and binding; and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
23 as follows: For the International Joint Commission, United
24 States and Canada, under the terms of the treaty between
25 the United States and Great Britain signed January 11,

1 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including the salary of one Com-
2 missioner on the part of the United States who shall serve
3 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to
4 serve in that capacity without compensation therefor); sal-
5 aries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Com-
6 missioners on the part of the United States with the approval
7 solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compen-
8 sation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission
9 at such places in the United States and Canada as the
10 Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine
11 to be ~~necessary; \$37,200;~~ *necessary, \$37,200*; for special and
12 technical investigations in connection with matters falling
13 within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commis-
14 sion, United States and Canada, including the purchase of
15 three passenger automobiles; and the Secretary of State
16 is authorized to transfer to any department or independent
17 establishment of the Government, with the consent of the
18 head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure
19 by such department or establishment for the purposes set
20 forth in this ~~clause;~~ *clause, \$191,017*; for the International
21 Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and
22 Alaska, under the terms of the treaty between the United
23 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada signed
24 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), including the com-
25 pletion of such remaining work as may be required under

1 the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing
2 treaties between the United States and Great Britain;
3 commutation of subsistence to employees while on field
4 duty not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not to exceed
5 \$3 per day each when a member of a field party and
6 subsisting in camp; hire of freight and passenger motor
7 vehicles from temporary field employees; and for payment
8 for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line ~~clear~~;
9 *clear*, \$57,700; for the share of the United States of the
10 expenses of the International Fisheries Commission under
11 the convention between the United States and Canada, con-
12 cluded January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), \$30,000; for the
13 share of the United States of the expenses of the International
14 Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention
15 between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26,
16 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), including the purchase of four pas-
17 senger automobiles, \$99,500, in all, \$415,417, to be dis-
18 bursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

19 Cooperation with the American Republics: For ex-
20 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet
21 the obligations of the United States under the Convention
22 for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations
23 between the United States and the other American Re-
24 public, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and
25 to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to

1 authorize the President to render closer and more effective
2 the relationship between the American Republics", ap-
3 proved August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to supple-
4 ment appropriations available for carrying out other
5 provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the
6 establishment and operation of agricultural and other ex-
7 periment and demonstration stations in other American
8 countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration
9 of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction
10 of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include
11 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
12 \$150,000 for printing and binding; temporary services
13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
14 1946 (Public Law 600); *not to exceed \$12,000 for*
15 *entertainment*; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of
16 attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and
17 associations concerned with the furtherance of the pur-
18 poses hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary
19 of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, allowances
20 and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident
21 to training, including traveling expenses in the United States
22 and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government
23 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended,
24 of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and profes-
25 sors, students, internes, and persons possessing special scien-

1 tific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the
2 United States or the other American Republics; and the
3 actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former
4 homes the remains of such persons, not United States Gov-
5 ernment employees, who may die while away from their
6 homes under the authority of this appropriation: *Provided*,
7 That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regu-
8 lations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation
9 expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of sub-
10 sistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American
11 Republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, with-
12 out regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regu-
13 lations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding
14 section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended by
15 the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600; traveling
16 expenses of members of advisory committees in ac-
17 cordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939;
18 *purchase of six and hire of passenger motor vehicles;*
19 *rental of boats, ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$4,300,000;* and the Secre-
20 tary of State, or such official as he may designate is hereby
21 authorized, in his discretion, and, subject to the approval of
22 the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other
23 departments, agencies, and independent establishments of
24 the Government for expenditure in the United States and
25 in the other American Republics any part of this amount for

1 direct expenditure by such department or independent estab-
2 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such
3 expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein
4 contained or under the authority governing the activities of
5 the department, agency, or independent establishment to
6 which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That this
7 appropriation shall be available to make contracts with, and
8 grants of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in
9 the United States and the other American Republics, in-
10 cluding the distribution of materials and other services in
11 the fields of education and travel, arts and sciences, publica-
12 tions, the radio, the press, and the cinema.

13 Philippine rehabilitation: For expenses necessary to
14 carry out the provisions of title III and V of the Philippine
15 Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (Public Law 370, hereinafter
16 called the Act), without regard, outside the United States,
17 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, in-
18 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia, and
19 employment of personnel outside the continental United
20 States without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
21 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
22 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); purchase of nine
23 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance,
24 operation, and repair of aircraft; *purchase of health and*
25 *accident insurance for trainees (for whom such benefits are*

1 *not otherwise allowed) while in the United States in*
2 *pursuance of training programs; actual expenses of pre-*
3 *paring and transporting to their former homes the remains*
4 *of trainees who may die while away from such homes under*
5 *the authority of this Act; advances of funds to trainees,*
6 *such advancements to be deducted from allowances due to*
7 *such trainees; not to exceed \$35,500 for a health-service*
8 *program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public*
9 *Law 658); not to exceed \$1,100 for deposit in the*
10 *general fund of the Treasury for cost of handling penalty*
11 *mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; printing and*
12 *binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,*
13 *1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses of attendance at meetings*
14 *of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the pur-*
15 *poses hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the*
16 *Philippine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports,*
17 *and publications pertaining to the various programs set forth*
18 *in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of addi-*
19 *tional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings*
20 *acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act;*
21 *and acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house*
22 *employees of the United States Government, includ-*
23 *ing military personnel, by purchase, rental (without*
24 *regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932,*
25 *as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a)), lease, or construc-*

tion and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts as follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, ~~\$42,786,150~~ \$40,286,150; and (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 311 of said title III. \$2,213,850; in all, ~~\$45,000,000~~ \$42,500,000, to be available on July 1, 1947, and to remain available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 that would result in obligating the Government of the United States in any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation be available for expanding any public works project authorized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such as may be justified by sound engineering practice and which can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be obligated for the entire accomplishment of section 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available to make contracts with nonprofit institutions in the United States

1 and the Philippines in connection with training programs:
2 *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing applicable
3 appropriations may be transferred directly to and merged with
4 the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b) of the
5 Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for expenditures
6 therefrom for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
7 the construction of diplomatic and consular establishments of
8 the United States in the Philippine Islands shall be with-
9 out regard to the proviso contained in twenty-two United
10 States Code 295a: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of
11 State, or such official as he may designate, is authorized to
12 transfer from any of the foregoing amounts to any depart-
13 ment or independent establishment of the Government for
14 participation in the foregoing programs, sums for expendi-
15 ture by such department or establishment for the purposes
16 hereof, and sums so transferred shall be available for ex-
17 penditure in accordance with the provisions hereof and, to
18 the extent determined by the Secretary of State, in accord-
19 ance with the law governing expenditures of the department
20 or establishment to which transferred: *Provided further*,
21 That transfers of funds to participating agencies for the
22 programs set forth in sections 302 to 305 of the Act shall
23 be approved by the President prior to such transfer.
24 *Information and cultural program—Liquidation: To*
25 *enable the Department of State to meet the necessary expenses*

1 *incident to the termination, suspension, or curtailment of cer-*
 2 *tain international information and cultural activities,*
 3 *\$1,500,000: Provided, That the Secretary of State may, in*
 4 *his discretion, transfer the funds herein appropriated to any*
 5 *other appropriation or appropriations under this title for*
 6 *merger with such appropriation or appropriations for the*
 7 *purposes hereof, and such funds shall be available for obliga-*
 8 *tion and expenditure under the authority contained in the*
 9 *appropriation to which transferred.*

10 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving
 11 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations shall
 12 not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised
 13 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

14 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act
 15 of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any
 16 other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute
 17 discretion, on or before June 30, 1948, terminate the
 18 employment of any officer or employee of the Department
 19 of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States when-
 20 ever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable
 21 in the interests of the United States, ~~but such termination~~
 22 ~~shall not affect the right of such officer or employee to seek~~
 23 ~~or accept employment in any other department or agency of~~
 24 ~~the Government if declared eligible for such employment by~~
 25 ~~the United States Civil Service Commission.~~

1 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
2 Appropriation Act, 1948".

3 **TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

4 **LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**

5 For personal services in the District of Columbia,
6 including a health service program as authorized by the
7 Act of August 8, 1946, Public Law 658, and for special
8 attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General
9 as follows:

10 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor Gen-
11 eral, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor
12 General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals,
13 and Board of Parole, \$772,500.

14 For the Administrative Division, \$1,275,000.

15 For the Tax Division, \$810,000.

16 For the Criminal Division, \$890,000.

17 For the Claims Division, \$1,500,000.

18 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations
19 for personal services shall be available for the employment,
20 on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,
21 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard
22 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

23 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency
24 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General
25 or his Administrative Assistant, including stenographic re-

1 porting services by contract as authorized by section 15
2 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), a health
3 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8,
4 1946 (Public Law 658), and examination of estimates of
5 appropriation in the field; \$205,000.

6 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses
7 not otherwise provided for, \$140,000.

8 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
9 \$470,000.

10 Penalty mail: For deposit in the general fund of the
11 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
12 of June 28, 1944, \$140,000.

13 Damage claims: For payment of claims pursuant to
14 part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$25,000.

15 Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary
16 expenses, including travel expenses and employment of
17 special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of com-
18 pensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney
19 General or his Administrative Assistant. \$187,000.

20 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
21 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
22 including traveling expenses, services as authorized by section
23 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and
24 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,400,000, of
25 which \$250,000 shall be available exclusively for activities

1 in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Provided*,
2 That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the
3 establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices
4 of the Antitrust Division.

5 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
6 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
7 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,
8 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for
9 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets
10 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the
11 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the
12 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees
13 of such courts: travel expenses, \$95,000, to be expended
14 under the direction of the Attorney General.

15 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal
16 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary
17 expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized
18 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946. (Public Law
19 600) and notarial fees or like services. ~~\$2,550,000~~
20 \$2,500,000.

21 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
22 not otherwise specifically provided for, and such other
23 expenses for the field service, including travel expenses,
24 a health service program as authorized by the Act of August
25 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), temporary services as authorized

1 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
2 600), and notarial fees or like services; firearms and ammu-
3 nition therefor; \$500,000.

4 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
5 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States
6 district attorneys, their regular assistants and other em-
7 ployees, including the office expenses of United States district
8 attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed
9 clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered
10 during vacancy in the office of the United States district
11 attorney, \$5,200,000.

12 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For
13 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attor-
14 ney General and to United States district attorneys not other-
15 wise provided for employed by the Attorney General to aid
16 in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign
17 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,
18 \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign
19 counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons
20 except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice
21 under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of
22 Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation
23 out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed
24 hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per annum: *Provided*
25 *further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the

1 1st day of July and January showing the names of the per-
2 sons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation
3 or amount of any fee paid to each, together with a description
4 of their duties.

5 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
6 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
7 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
8 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska
9 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-
10 cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses,
11 including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the
12 transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals
13 to narcotic farms; purchase of five (for replacement only)
14 station wagons, busses, and vans at not to exceed \$3,500
15 each; \$5,150,000.

16 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems
17 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such
18 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for
19 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section
20 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be
22 available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses
23 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the
24 Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, which
25 approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part

1 of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any
 2 witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar
 3 day: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the
 4 United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness
 5 on behalf of the United States in any case involving the
 6 activity in connection with which such person is employed,
 7 his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable
 8 from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel
 9 expenses of such employee.

10 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not
 11 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, and meals and lodging
 12 for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries
 13 when ordered by the court, \$230,000: *Provided*, That none
 14 of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when
 15 deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties
 16 ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to
 17 be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

18 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

19 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
 20 crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and prose-
 21 cution of crimes against the United States; for the protection
 22 of the person of the President of the United States; the
 23 acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of
 24 identification and other records and their exchange with

1 the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of
2 States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investi-
3 gations regarding official matters under the control of the
4 Department of Justice and the Department of State as may
5 be directed by the Attorney General; including personal
6 services in the District of Columbia; a health service pro-
7 gram as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946, Public
8 Law 658; purchase of five hundred (for replacement only)
9 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to
10 exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor
11 vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000
12 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set
13 forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including
14 expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance
15 at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau when
16 authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to ex-
17 ceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal
18 Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically
19 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading
20 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to
21 exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
22 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the
23 Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount
24 of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to
25 specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a suffi-

1 cient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been
 2 expended; \$34,900,000: *Provided*, That the compensation
 3 of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000 per annum
 4 so long as the position is filled by the present incumbent:
 5 *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1948, such
 6 funds as may be determined by the Atomic Energy Com-
 7 mission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be neces-
 8 sary to carry out the duties imposed on that Bureau
 9 by Public Law 585, approved August 1, 1946, shall be
 10 transferred from funds available to the Atomic Energy
 11 Commission and the amounts so transferred shall be merged
 12 with the funds provided under this head.

13 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an
 14 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the
 15 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding
 16 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-
 17 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank
 18 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts
 19 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

20 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
 21 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
 22 civil-service employee.

23 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

24 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
 25 Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary

1 for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating
2 to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; per-
3 sonal services in the District of Columbia; a health service
4 program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946, Public
5 Law 658; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and
6 other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and
7 exclusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or
8 in foreign countries; payment of rewards for information
9 leading to the apprehension or conviction of violators of the
10 immigration laws; traveling expenses, including not to ex-
11 ceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the
12 purposes of this appropriation; purchase for replacement
13 only of two hundred and twenty-five and hire of pas-
14 senger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four),
15 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; firearms and am-
16 munition; citizenship textbooks for free distribution; re-
17 funds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and
18 other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who
19 become public charges and deposits to secure payment of
20 fines and passage money; mileage and fees of witnesses sub-
21 penaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting
22 services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
23 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; and operation, mainte-
24 nance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase
25 of equipment incident thereto; ~~\$27,445,000~~ \$27,000,000:

1 *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or
2 reimburse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal,
3 State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be
4 necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in
5 rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice
6 in connection with the administration and enforcement of said
7 laws; for all necessary expenses, incident to the maintenance,
8 care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of
9 alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, includ-
10 ing transportation and other expenses in the return of such
11 persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place
12 as may be authorized by the Attorney General, advance of
13 cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route, and for
14 the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work
15 performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva Con-
16 vention: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Immi-
17 gration and Naturalization may contract with officers and
18 employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned
19 horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibiting
20 or restricting the employment of aliens in the Government
21 service shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in
22 the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed
23 ten permanent and such temporary employees as are required
24 from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are
25 not available.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, \$420,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners, and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States, transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within the United States or to such place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; including purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed \$5,000; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the

1 work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in
 2 writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses; fur-
 3 nishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel
 4 necessary for employees in the performance of their official
 5 duties; not to exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land
 6 adjacent to any Federal penal or correctional institution
 7 when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the additional
 8 land is essential to the protection of the health or safety of
 9 the institution; firearms and ammunition; purchase and ex-
 10 change of farm products and livestock; ~~\$18,750,000~~
 11 ~~\$18,646,730~~: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised
 12 Statutes, as amended, shall not be construed to apply to any
 13 purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when
 14 the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

15 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for
 16 inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances
 17 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-
 18 trict of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uniforms
 19 and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the em-
 20 ployees in the performance of their official duties,
 21 ~~\$1,430,000~~ \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That there may be
 22 transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, com-
 23 missioned officers, Public Health Service", \$106,850 with-
 24 out limitation accounts, and to other appropriations of the
 25 Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary,

1 in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expendi-
2 ture by that Service.

3 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction,
4 remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at
5 existing penal and correctional institutions and all necessary
6 expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the direction
7 of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of material
8 and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United
9 States prisoners as the Attorney General may direct,
10 \$162,000.

11 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
12 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in
13 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and
14 medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from
15 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place
16 of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other
17 place within the United States as may be authorized by the
18 Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable
19 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an
20 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of
21 sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and mainte-
22 nance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein,
23 occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of
24 May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prison-
25 ers becoming insane during imprisonment and who con-

1 tinue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no rela-
2 tives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains
3 of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the
4 United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose
5 remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying,
6 pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards
7 for their capture; and for repairs, betterments, and improve-
8 ments of United States jails, including sidewalks; ~~\$1,850,000~~
9 \$1,750,000.

10 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

11 Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such
12 officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out
13 of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or
14 transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading
15 with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50
16 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out
17 the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General
18 pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,700,-
19 000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1948 for the
20 general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Prop-
21 erty, including the salary of the Director of the Office at
22 \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed
23 \$5,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
24 cost of penalty mail; rent in the District of Columbia; not to
25 exceed \$70,000 for temporary services as authorized by

1 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ;
2 personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling ex-
3 penses, including attendance at meetings of organizations con-
4 cerned with the work of the agency: *Provided further*, That
5 on or before November 1, 1947, the Attorney General shall
6 make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the
7 Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed
8 information on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-
9 penses incurred during the fiscal year 1947, in connection
10 with the activities of the Office of Alien Property.

11 None of the money appropriated by this title shall be
12 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem
13 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more than
14 one of such capacities on the same day.

15 None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used
16 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed
17 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and
18 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a
19 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

20 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of
21 the United States district attorney and the United States
22 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
23 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any
24 funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of
25 the District of Columbia.

In the procurement of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, the Department of Justice is authorized to exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1948".

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; teletype news service (not exceeding \$1,000); purchase of one passenger motor vehicle (not exceeding \$3,000); *and not to exceed \$1,000 for the entertainment of representatives of other countries by officials of the Department when specifically authorized and approved by the Secretary or the Under Secretary; ~~\$800,000~~ \$944,483.*

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department, except for technical and scientific services in the Office of the Secretary and for the Patent Office, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field

1 printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the
2 Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the
3 Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220),
4 \$1,000,000.

5 *Technical and scientific services: For necessary ex-*
6 *penses in the performance of activities and services relating*
7 *to technological development as an aid to business in the de-*
8 *velopment of foreign and domestic commerce, including all the*
9 *objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,*
10 *Office of the Secretary", is available (not to exceed \$25,000),*
11 *for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August*
12 *2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and not to exceed \$60,000 for*
13 *printing and binding, \$790,000: Provided further, That the*
14 *Secretary is authorized, upon request of any public or private*
15 *organization or individual, to reproduce by appropriate*
16 *process, independently or through any other agency of the*
17 *Government, any scientific or technical report, document, or*
18 *descriptive material, foreign or domestic, which has been re-*
19 *leased for public dissemination, and to sell such reproductions*
20 *at a price not less than the estimated total cost of reproducing*
21 *and disseminating same as may be determined by the Secre-*
22 *tary, the moneys received from such sale to be deposited in*
23 *a special account in the Treasury, such account to be avail-*
24 *able for reimbursing any appropriation which may have*
25 *borne the expense of such reproduction and dissemination and*

1 *making refunds to organizations and individuals when en-*
2 *titled thereto.*

3 Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit
4 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
5 of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aero-
6 nautics Board, as required by the Act of June 28, 1944
7 (39 U. S. C. 321d), ~~\$600,000~~ \$650,000.

8 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

9 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:
10 For expenses necessary for searching census records and
11 supplying information incident to carrying out the pro-
12 visions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory re-
13 quirements with respect to age and citizenship certification,
14 including personal services at the seat of government, travel,
15 microfilm, and binding records, and photographic supplies,
16 \$100,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the
17 furnishing from census records of evidence for the establish-
18 ment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations
19 approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security
20 Board.

21 Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for
22 collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics
23 provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be
24 fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the

1 Classification Act; the cost of obtaining State, municipal,
 2 and other records; preparation of monographs on census
 3 subjects and other work of specialized character by contract;
 4 purchase and rental of office furniture and equipment includ-
 5 ing mechanical and electrical tabulating equipment and other
 6 labor-saving devices; tabulating cards and continuous form
 7 tabulating paper; ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$5,845,000, of which amount
 8 not to exceed \$3,800,000 may be expended at the seat of
 9 government.

10 Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary
 11 preparatory to the taking of the seventeenth decennial census
 12 in accordance with law (13 U. S. C. 201-219), including
 13 printing and binding, \$200,000, to remain available until
 14 June 30, 1949.

15 Census of manufacturers: For expenses necessary for
 16 collecting, compiling, and publishing statistics relating to
 17 manufacturing industries in accordance with law (13 U. S.
 18 C. 217), including printing and binding, \$4,000,000, to re-
 19 main available until June 30, 1949.

20 General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-
 21 penses necessary for general administration, including tem-
 22 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the
 23 Census without regard to the Classification Act; purchase
 24 (for replacement only) of two passenger motor vehicles;

1 purchase, construction, repair, and rental of tabulating ma-
 2 chines and other mechanical or electrical equipment, tabu-
 3 lating cards, and continuous form tabulating paper;
 4 ~~\$1,200,000~~ \$1,245,000.

5 The foregoing appropriations "Seventeenth Decennial
 6 Census" and "Census of ~~Manufacturers~~ *Manufactures*" shall
 7 be available for personal services at the seat of government
 8 and for personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to
 9 be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the
 10 Classification Act, and funds from said appropriations for
 11 administrative expenses may be transferred to the appropria-
 12 tion "General Administration, Bureau of the Census."

13 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 15 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-
 16 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended
 17 (49 U. S. C. 401), incident to the enforcement of safety
 18 regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation
 19 facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service
 20 to States and other public and private agencies in connection
 21 with the construction or improvement of airports and landing
 22 areas; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
 23 the operation and maintenance of two hundred and twenty-
 24 six aircraft; contract stenographic reporting services; *not to*

1 exceed \$2,000 for entertainment of representatives of other
 2 countries when necessary to the development of civil aeronaut-
 3 ics and when authorized and approved by the Administrator;
 4 fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; purchase of
 5 three hundred and twenty-five and hire of passenger
 6 motor vehicles; purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes;
 7 and salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to
 8 attend courses of training conducted by the Government or
 9 other agencies serving aviation; ~~\$71,081,484~~ \$72,923,248,
 10 and the War and Navy Departments are authorized to trans-
 11 fer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration without charge
 12 aircraft, aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and hangar,
 13 line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of such Depart-
 14 ments: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appro-
 15 priation, funds received from States, counties, municipalities
 16 and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the
 17 maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

18 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
 19 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
 20 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional
 21 civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of
 22 additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and
 23 communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and
 24 modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acqui-

sition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; the construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau stationed at remote localities not on foreign soil where such accommodations are not otherwise available; personal services in the District of Columbia; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; ~~\$17,638,000~~ ~~\$11,109,066~~, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1947 which is hereby merged with this appropriation: *Provided, That the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and to remain available until June 30, 1948: Provided further, That* not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation shall be available for emergency repair and replacement of facilities damaged by fire, flood, or storm, not to exceed \$125,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautical Administration," for necessary expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and from and within the Territories and possessions of the United States of materials and equipment secured under this appropriation, and not to exceed ~~\$500,000~~ ~~\$280,000~~ may be trans-

ferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," for necessary administrative costs; and the War and Navy Departments are authorized during the fiscal year 1948, to transfer without charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation and communication facilities, including appurtenances thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Technical development: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such developmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods, and personal services in the District of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; purchase of ~~one~~ *two* passenger motor ~~vehicle~~ *vehicles*, and operation and maintenance of five aircraft: ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$1,600,000.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For expenses incident to the care, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport, including not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms, and not to exceed \$124,900 for the installation of runway lighting, repairs to existing paving,

1 and to pave parking lot, ~~\$1,236,000~~ \$1,102,500; and
2 the War and Navy Departments are authorized to transfer
3 to the Administrator without payment therefor a heavy duty
4 fire-crash truck, crane, and such other equipment as is
5 commonly used in ground operation at airports for use of
6 the Washington National Airport.

7 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act:
8 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act
9 of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$32,500,000,
10 to be available until June 30, 1953, of which \$29,000,000
11 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sec-
12 tions 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$1,662,500 shall be for
13 projects in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance
14 with section 5 (c) : *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,837,-
15 500 of the said \$32,500,000 shall be available as one fund
16 for necessary planning, research, and administrative ex-
17 penses; including personal services in the District of Colum-
18 bia; the purchase of fifteen and hire of passenger motor
19 vehicles; of which \$1,837,500 not to exceed \$176,000 may
20 be transferred to the "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-
21 nautics Administration", to provide for necessary adminis-
22 trative expenses, including the maintenance and operation
23 of aircraft, and \$26,000 may be transferred to the appro-
24 priation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce":

1 *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head
 2 for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby merged with this appro-
 3 priation.

4 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

5 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For
 6 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, includ-
 7 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; contract
 8 stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary
 9 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section
 10 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and
 11 traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses
 12 of training conducted by the Government or industries serv-
 13 ing aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of
 14 appropriations in the field; not to exceed \$7,500 for deposit
 15 in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty
 16 mail; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle and hire, opera-
 17 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles and aircraft;
 18 ~~\$2,500,000~~ \$3,100,000.

19 Printing and binding: For printing and binding, ~~\$35,000~~
 20 \$40,000.

21 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

22 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses
 23 necessary for the Survey in the District of Columbia, includ-

1 ing the compilation of field surveys and other data; the pro-
2 duction, purchase, or printing of maps and nautical and
3 aeronautical charts; maintenance of and equipment for an
4 instrument shop and procurement or exchange of wood-
5 working supplies and equipment; motion-picture equipment;
6 chart paper, drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and
7 printing supplies and equipment; instruments (except sur-
8 veying instruments) ; stationery for field stations and parties;
9 \$3,300,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be
10 available for personal services.

11 Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary
12 to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field
13 units of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations
14 required for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast
15 Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of all
16 coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United States;
17 research in physical hydrography; geodetic surveying opera-
18 tions to provide control for national mapping and for other
19 purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and the
20 establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and in
21 other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;
22 gravity surveys in United States territory and adjacent areas;

1 operation of two latitude observatories, including replacement
2 of one observatory and auxiliary buildings; field surveys
3 required for the production of aeronautical charts; pur-
4 chase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites
5 where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic
6 and seismological buildings; construction of magnetic and
7 seismological observatory and auxiliary buildings at Fair-
8 banks, Alaska; operation, maintenance, and repair of an
9 airplane for photographic surveys; packing, crating, and
10 transporting personal household effects of commissioned
11 officers when transferred from one official station to an-
12 other, and of commissioned officers who die on active
13 duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as
14 authorized by law; extra compensation at not to exceed
15 \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when
16 assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not
17 to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other
18 Federal agencies while observing tides or currents or tending
19 seismographs; and reimbursement, under rules prescribed by
20 the Secretary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey
21 for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for
22 the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities
23 and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by
24 them (not to exceed a total of \$500) ; \$5,000,000.

25 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances

1 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
2 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
3 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment
4 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
5 \$1,250,000.

6 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geo-
7 detic Survey shall be available *for the purchase (not to exceed*
8 *twenty-two), maintenance, operation, and repair of vehicles*
9 *known as station wagons and suburban carry-alls without*
10 *such vehicles being considered as passenger-carrying vehicles*
11 *and (not to exceed \$2,500) for temporary services as author-*
12 *ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public*
13 *Law 600).*

14 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

15 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-
16 ices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign
17 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-
18 ing the purchase of commercial and trade reports; temporary
19 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
20 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) (not exceeding \$50,000);
21 ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$4,943,537: *Provided, That expenses, except*
22 *printing and binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by*
23 *departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from*
24 *the amount herein appropriated.*

25 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate

1 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices
2 for the collection and dissemination of information useful in
3 the development and improvement of commerce throughout
4 the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed
5 \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
6 ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,375,000, of which \$15,000 shall be available
7 exclusively for the study of economic conditions in the Virgin
8 Islands.

9 PATENT OFFICE

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
11 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and the
12 salary of the Commissioner at \$10,000 per annum; tem-
13 porary services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946
14 (Public Law 600), at rates for individuals not to exceed
15 \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$50,000); expenses of trans-
16 porting to foreign governments publications of patents
17 issued by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against
18 the Commissioner of Patents; travel; production by photo-
19 lithographic process of copies of weekly issue of drawings of
20 patents and designs, reproduction of copies and drawings
21 and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks,
22 foreign patent drawings, and other papers; photo prints of
23 pending application drawings; and other contingent and
24 miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That
25 the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multi-

1 graphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photo-
2 lithography; \$8,000,000.

3 Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of
4 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations;
5 printing, engraving illustrations for, and binding the Official
6 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices; and for
7 miscellaneous printing and binding, \$1,450,000.

8 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in
10 carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March
11 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and
12 Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the
13 Bureau and the functions set forth under the Bureau of
14 Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation
15 Act, 1935", including personal services in the District of
16 Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field, building of
17 temporary experimental structures; expenses of the visiting
18 committee; demonstration of the results of the Bureau's
19 work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most
20 effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
21 guards; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; contract
22 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
23 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and
24 purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals
25 of articles prepared officially by Government employees.

1 Operation and administration: For the general operation
2 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of
3 the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and protection
4 of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;
5 ~~\$1,000,000~~ *\$1,450,000*.

6 Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying
7 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms
8 of the national standards; the preparation and distribution
9 of standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials,
10 and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the
11 improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to gov-
12 ernmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; the
13 maintenance and development of national standards of
14 measurement; the development of improved methods of
15 measurement; the determination of physical constants and
16 the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms
17 and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and
18 safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and
19 heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances,
20 and X-rays; the study of conditions affecting radio trans-
21 mission; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard fre-
22 quency; the development of methods of chemical analysis
23 and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare
24 substances; investigations relating to the utilization of mate-
25 rials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of

1 new processes and methods of fabrication; the solutions of
2 problems arising in connection with standards; cooperation
3 with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and
4 national organizations in developing specifications and facili-
5 tating their use; encouragement of the application of the
6 latest developments in the utilization and standardization
7 of building materials; the development of engineering and
8 safety codes, simplified practice recommendations, and com-
9 mercial standards of quality and performance; and the
10 compilation of and dissemination of scientific and technical
11 data; \$6,000,000.

12 Purchase and installation of betatron: For the purchase
13 and installation of a betatron and auxiliary equipment, and
14 the construction of an annex to the X-radiation laboratory of
15 the National Bureau of Standards with underground cham-
16 bers for housing the betatron, for the purpose of conducting
17 studies of X- and beta-radiation above 1.4 million volts,
18 \$415,000, to remain available until expended.

19 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau
20 shall be available for temporary services as authorized by
21 section 15 of the Act approved August 2, 1946 (Public
22 Law 600).

23 WEATHER BUREAU

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
25 carrying into effect in the United States and possessions, on

1 ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary,
2 the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved
3 October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved
4 October 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), section 803 of
5 the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603) as
6 amended by Public Law 691 dated August 8, 1946, and
7 section 308 of an Act approved April 30, 1946 (Public
8 Law 370), including investigations of atmospheric phe-
9 nomena; cooperation with other public agencies and societies
10 and institutions of learning; personal services at the seat of
11 government; purchase (for replacement only) of seven
12 passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, operation, and repair
13 of one airplane; repair, alterations, and improvements to
14 existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds,
15 including the construction of necessary outbuildings and
16 sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau
17 grounds; the erection of temporary buildings for living and
18 working quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and tele-
19 graphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages,
20 rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the
21 companies performing the service; and establishment, equip-
22 ment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and sta-
23 tions; \$21,000,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 may
24 be expended for the contribution of the United States to
25 the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International

1 Meteorological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000
2 for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Wash-
3 ington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars,
4 forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing
5 shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at
6 the Government Printing Office without impairing the serv-
7 ice of said Bureau: *Provided further*, That the War and
8 Navy Departments are authorized, during the fiscal year
9 1948, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau,
10 subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
11 equipment and supplies for upper air soundings: *Pro-*
12 *vided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this ap-
13 propriation may be expended for services as authorized
14 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
15 Law 600): *Provided further*, That in the conduct of
16 meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, pur-
17 suant to Public Law 296, approved February 12, 1946,
18 the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the
19 appointment of employees at rates to be fixed by the Chief
20 of the Weather Bureau without regard to the civil-service
21 laws and Classification Act *and titles II and III of the*
22 *Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945*, but the maximum
23 base rate of pay shall not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum
24 and at no time more than five employees shall be in a pay
25 status at such rate of pay, and no other employees shall

1 receive in excess of the base rate of pay of \$5,000 per
2 annum; the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective cloth-
3 ing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to em-
4 ployees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations;
5 and the War and Navy Departments are authorized in the
6 fiscal year 1948, subject to the approval of the Bureau of
7 the Budget, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau
8 materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to the needs of
9 the War and Navy Departments and necessary for the estab-
10 lishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic weather
11 stations.

12 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may
13 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in
14 Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and
15 transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather
16 Bureau.

17 *The appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-*
18 *navitics Administration"; "Salaries and expenses", Civil*
19 *Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses", Weather*
20 *Bureau, shall be available under regulations to be prescribed*
21 *by the Secretary, for furnishing on a reimbursable basis to*
22 *employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil*
23 *Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and*
24 *other areas outside the United States where determined*
25 *necessary by the Secretary emergency medical services by*

1 contract or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the pur-
2 chase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence
3 supplies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such
4 resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the
5 expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be
6 made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for
7 such supplies and the proceeds from such resale; and appro-
8 priations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the
9 Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed
10 \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other
11 supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons in
12 remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in
13 accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

14 The appropriations of the Department of Commerce
15 available for salaries and expenses shall be available for
16 health programs as authorized by Public Law 658, Seventy-
17 ninth Congress, and for the payment of claims under part
18 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601, Seventy-
19 ninth Congress).

20 Appropriations of the Department of Commerce avail-
21 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for attend-
22 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
23 activities for which the appropriations are made.

24 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce
25 Appropriation Act, 1948".

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$762,500.

Preparation of rules for civil procedure: For expenses of the Supreme Court incident to proposed amendments or additions to the rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), including personal services in the District of Columbia and printing and binding, to be expended as the Chief Justice in his discretion may approve, including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses for subsistence at rates to be fixed by him not to exceed \$10 per day, \$5,420.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Supreme Court of the United States, \$25,000, of which amount not to exceed \$18,000 shall be available immediately, to be expended as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed by such printer as the Court may designate.

Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses

1 to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$40,000,
2 of which amount not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available
3 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
4 penalty mail.

5 Structural and mechanical care of the building and
6 grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to
7 enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties
8 imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40
9 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance,
10 repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;
11 and personal and other services (including temporary labor
12 without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts,
13 as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and
14 equipment or under contract without compliance with sec-
15 tions 3709, as amended, and 3744 of the Revised Statutes
16 (41 U. S. C. 5, 16) ; \$122,800.

17 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District
19 Court of the United States for the District of Columbia
20 from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum
21 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals
22 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under
23 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any
24 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

25 Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United

1 States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
 2 provements to the courthouse, including repair and main-
 3 tenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and
 4 material and every item incident thereto, \$11,200, to be
 5 expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

6 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of
 7 Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
 8 provements to the United States Court of Appeals Building,
 9 including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-
 10 ment, and for labor and material and every item incident
 11 thereto, \$3,800, to be expended under the direction of
 12 the Architect of the Capitol.

13 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
 15 judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and em-
 16 ployees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court,
 17 including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing
 18 and binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge,
 19 \$168,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this appro-
 20 priation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of
 21 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail.

22 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

23 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
 24 judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of
 25 the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including

1 exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and
 2 binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$356,-
 3 400: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the
 4 Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of
 5 the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this
 6 appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general
 7 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail.

8 COURT OF CLAIMS

9 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice,
 10 four judges, seven regular and five additional com-
 11 missioners, and all other officers and employees of the court,
 12 including the compensation of stenographers authorized by
 13 the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges
 14 necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance
 15 of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act
 16 amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act ap-
 17 proved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled
 18 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by
 19 the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and com-
 20 pensation', and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930,
 21 and as also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944;
 22 and necessary expenses of the court including traveling
 23 expenses, and printing and binding; \$450,000: *Provided*,
 24 That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be avail-

1 able for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
2 of penalty mail.

3 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
4 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
5 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
6 \$11,000.

7 TERRITORIAL COURTS

8 Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-
9 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of
10 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of
11 judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

12 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

13 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; dis-
14 trict judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one
15 in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of
16 Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama
17 Canal Zone) ; and judges retired under section 260 of the
18 Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff
19 Act of 1930, \$4,515,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
20 priation shall be available for the salaries of all United
21 States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully en-
22 titled thereto whether active or retired.

23 Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of
24 United States circuit courts of appeals and United States

1 district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$3,600,000
2 \$3,631,295.

3 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
4 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the
5 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Flor-
6 ence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama; Grand
7 Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango, Colorado;
8 Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton, Illinois;
9 Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New Mexico;
10 Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Carolina; Ard-
11 more, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen, South
12 Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South Dakota;
13 Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyoming; or
14 Lander, Wyoming; Cumberland, Maryland; Charlottesville,
15 Virginia; Big Stone Gap, Virginia; Clarksburg, West Vir-
16 ginia; Springfield, Massachusetts; Key West, Florida; Paris,
17 Texas; Victoria, Texas; Richmond, Kentucky; Cairo, Illi-
18 nois; New Albany, Indiana; Terre Haute, Indiana; Bates-
19 ville, Arkansas; Harrison, Arkansas; Chadron, Nebraska;
20 Bellingham, Washington; Pueblo, Colorado; Pendleton,
21 Oregon; Medford, Oregon; but this paragraph shall not be
22 so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of court
23 of such employees as may be necessary from other offices to
24 the offices named herein.

1 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of
2 probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized
3 by the Act approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726),
4 \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall
5 be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to ap-
6 point probation officers, or to make such orders as may be
7 necessary to govern probation officers in their own courts:
8 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall
9 be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation
10 officer who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge
11 certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the
12 official orders of the Attorney General with respect to super-
13 vising or furnishing information concerning any prisoner
14 released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal
15 or correctional institution.

16 Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized
17 by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and
18 Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended
19 (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$320,000.

20 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States
21 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under
22 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), includ-
23 ing fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United
24 States courts, including the objects and subject to the condi-
25 tions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation com-

missioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act.
1937, \$475,000.

Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;
meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and
meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section
193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362);
and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not
exceeding three days for any one term of court; \$1,400,000:
Provided, That the compensation of jury commissioners for
the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of
section 1401, title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, but
such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For mis-
cellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their
officers; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase
of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906
(34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$84,000 for deposit in
the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
for the United States courts and the Administrative Office
of the United States Courts; \$500,000.

Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses,
not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, includ-
ing traveling expenses of probation officers and their clerks,
\$590,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an
amount not to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of attendance at

1 meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when
2 incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the
3 Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

4 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
5 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,
6 \$69,000.

7 Printing and binding: For printing and binding the
8 advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of
9 the Supreme Court of the United States, \$80,250.

10 Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters
11 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by
12 the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222), ~~\$800,000~~
13 \$865,000.

14 Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized
15 by the Act of June 28, 1946 (Public Law 464), \$350,000.
16 together with \$405,000 to be derived from the referees'
17 salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

18 Miscellaneous expenses of referees: For miscellaneous
19 expenses of referees, United States courts, including the
20 salaries of their clerical assistants, travel expenses, and
21 printing and binding; purchase of envelopes without regard
22 to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to
23 exceed \$30,000 for deposit in the general fund of the
24 Treasury for cost of penalty mail; \$350,000, together with
25 \$325,000 to be derived from the referees' expense fund

1 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (Public
2 Law 464).

3 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
5 Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including
6 personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, adver-
7 tising, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
8 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field,
9 \$400,000.

10 As used in this title, the term "circuit court of appeals"
11 includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District
12 of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the
13 chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
14 District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes asso-
15 ciate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
16 District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

17 The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for
18 the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price ex-
19 ceeding that approved by the court and for not more than
20 \$6.50 per volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased here-
21 under for United States judges and other judicial officers
22 shall be marked plainly "The Property of the United States",
23 and such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their
24 successors in office.

1 This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriation
2 Act, 1948”.

3 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this
5 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
6 who engages in a strike against the Government of the
7 United States or who is a member of an organization of
8 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
9 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
10 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
11 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:
12 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be
13 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the
14 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
15 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
16 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
17 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
18 ment of the United States, or that such person does not advo-
19 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
20 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
21 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
22 engages in a strike against the Government of the United
23 States or who is a member of an organization of Government
24 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
25 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a

1 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
2 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
3 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
4 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
5 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
6 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
7 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
8 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
9 provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the "Departments
11 of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary Appro-
12 priation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives May 15, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,
Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3311

[Report No. 343]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

MAY 16 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 24 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported with amendments

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3311

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 24 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BALL to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, viz: On page 71, after line 12, insert the following:

1 Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and
2 employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifi-
3 cally provided for, \$1,800,000: *Provided*, That the com-
4 pensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and dis-
5 trict judges (exclusive of any additional compensation
6 under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any
7 other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall
8 be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office with-

1 out regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,
2 except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with
3 that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal
4 (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or asso-
5 ciate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing
6 judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall
7 conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2),
8 associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional
9 grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to
10 review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested
11 by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise
12 to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any ad-
13 ditional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay
14 Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport sub-
15 sequently enacted) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries
16 and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed
17 \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit
18 judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each
19 district having five or more district judges, in which case
20 the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BARR to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

JUNE 24 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

80TH CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 3311

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 24 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BALL to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 3, line 1, after "1946;," insert the following:
- 2 "acquisition, production and free distribution of informa-
- 3 tional materials for use in connection with the operation,
- 4 independently or through individuals, including aliens, or
- 5 public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and with-
- 6 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of an
- 7 information program outside of the continental United States,
- 8 including the purchase of radio time (except that funds
- 9 herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than

1 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from
2 any person or corporation holding an international short-
3 wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications
4 Commission without the consent of such licensee), and the
5 purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance,
6 and operation of facilities for radio transmission and recep-
7 tion; purchase and presentation of various objects of a
8 cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic
9 and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or
10 other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental,
11 distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection
12 equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of
13 motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary
14 services by contract or otherwise without regard to section
15 3709 of the Revised Statutes; not to exceed \$5,000 for
16 entertainment;”.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BAILL to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

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H. R. 3311

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 24 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BALL to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 3, line 16, after “(19 U. S. C. 1354)” and
2 before the period, insert the following: “: *Provided further,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the
4 Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State
5 is authorized in making contracts for the use of international
6 short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf
7 of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators
8 of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may
9 be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or
10 damage on account of injury to persons or property arising
11 from such use of said radio stations and facilities”.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BALT to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

JUNE 24 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 1, 1947
For actions of June 30, 1947
80th-1st, No. 124

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill providing funds for foot-and-mouth disease and Sugar Rationing Adm. in July; Reps. Cannon and Dirksen debated "delays" in passing appropriation bills. Sen. Wherry moved to reconsider appropriation-continuation measure previously passed by Senate. House passed and President approved measure to continue export-control, allocations, and priorities powers until July 15, 1947. Senate received budget amendment for peanut quotas. House passed Hawaii statehood bill. Sen. Bushfield opposed "curtailing useful services to the American farmer" through USDA appropriation reductions. Senate disapproved Reorganization Plan 2 (re USES), which would authorize coordination of certain laws on Government contracts. Sens. Flanders and Baldwin introduced and included statement on bill to increase pay of department heads, etc. Sen. Wiley introduced and discussed measure for investigation of possible decentralization of USDA. Rep. Phillips introduced Foreign Agricultural Service bill.

HOUSE

- 1. APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed without amendment H. R. 4031, to provide emergency appropriations for various projects until the regular appropriation bills are passed (pp. 8084-9). Among these items are: Foot-and-mouth disease, \$5,000,000 for July 1947; Sugar Rationing Administration, \$750,000 for July 1947, \$400,000 of which would be available exclusively for terminal leave; and Office of Government Reports, authorization for expenditures at the same rate as 1947 pending passage of the independent offices bill. During the debate Rep. Cannon charged delays in considering the regular appropriation bills, discussing the Legislative-Budget and investigators, and Rep. Dirksen defended the Committee against these charges.
- 2. WAR POWERS.** Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 139, to continue existing export-control, allocations, and priorities powers until July 15, 1947 (pp. 8066-7). This measure later approved by the President.
- 3. HAWAII STATEHOOD.** Passed as reported H. R. 49, to provide for statehood for Hawaii (pp. 8077-84, 8089-102).
- 4. FOREIGN RELIEF.** Both Houses adopted a concurrent resolution "correcting certain clerical errors" in S. J. Res. 77, to provide for U. S. participation in the International Refugee Organization (pp. 8066, 8017).

5. FOREIGN RELIEF. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 124, to authorize appropriation of \$2,370,000 of unobligated UNRRA appropriations to provide for necessary administrative expenses of U. S. departments and agencies incident to UNRRA liquidation (p. 8102). This measure will now be sent to the President.
6. HOUSING. Both Houses received the President's message announcing signature of, but objecting to, H. R. 3203, the rent-control bill (pp. 8075-7, 8064).
7. CLAIMS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3690, to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act regarding death statutes and decisions in Ala. and Mass. (H. Rept. 748).
This Committee also reported with amendment H. R. 1810, to permit certain bankruptcy referees to prosecute claims against the Government before the court and the executive departments and agencies (H. Rept. 747) (p. 8125).
8. CREDIT CONTROLS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 222, terminating consumer credit controls (H. Rept. 746) (p. 8125).
9. PURCHASING. Rep. Foote, Conn., criticized the provision in the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill limiting prices which Government agencies can pay for typewriters (p. 8067).
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Reps. Rankin, Jones of Ala., and McCormack discussed this program under the War Department (pp. 8072-3).

SENATE

11. REORGANIZATION. Agreed, 42-40, to H. Con. Res. 40, disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 2, which authorizes coordination of certain laws relating to Government contracts (pp. 8017-35).
The Banking and Currency Committee reported adversely S. Con. Res. 51, against adoption of Reorganization Plan 3, relating to housing (p. 8037).
12. PEANUT QUOTAS; APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a budget amendment for 1948 in the amount of \$2,500,000 for administrative expenses in connection with the peanut marketing quota program (S. Doc. 71). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 8035.)
13. RURAL REHABILITATION. Received from this Department proposed legislation to provide for liquidation of the trusts under the transfer agreements with State rural rehabilitation corporations. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 8036.)
14. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Bushfield, S. Dak., opposed "curtailing useful services to the American farmer" through USDA appropriation reductions, referring particularly to those for SCS, REA, crop insurance, FHA, and ARA irrigation programs (pp. 8041-6).
Sen. Wherry, Nebr., entered a motion to reconsider the vote on S. J. Res. 140, the appropriation-continuation measure previously passed by the Senate (p. 8041).
15. WAR POWERS; EXPORT CONTROL. Continued debate on S. 1461, to extend title III of the Second War Powers Act and the Export-Control Act, and made it the unfinished business (p. 8041).
16. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 3311 (pp. 8046-63). Agreed to the committee amendments. Most of the debate concerned the State Department's foreign information program

agriculture goes this Nation goes; and, as a matter of fact, at this particular time as agriculture in America goes, practically the whole world goes.

These problems have been considered, at a time when the Democrats were in power, entirely without partisanship, because they affect the agricultural population as a whole, whether they be Republicans, Democrats, or whatnot. Under the able leadership of the Senator from Kansas, the work of the committee is being handled in just the same way that it was handled under the leadership of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. BUSHFIELD. The Senator is absolutely correct.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I yield.

Mr. STEWART. I have been listening very attentively to the Senator's discourse on the subject of the various agricultural problems. He certainly has put his finger on two of the most important things to be considered from that standpoint today, the conservation of soil fertility and the extension of rural electrification. I join in complimenting the Senator upon his splendidly prepared and well-thought-out discourse, which he has not yet concluded. We who have interrupted him and have taken advantage of his courtesy and his kindness are interested, just as is the Senator, in these problems, but I am sure we should refrain from interrupting the Senator.

The conservation of soil in this country, as has been remarked by the Senator and by others who have interrupted him, is of supreme importance. I can think of nothing of greater economic importance to the country. As the Senator has observed, the loss of a large portion of the fertile soil of the Middle West, in Iowa and in other States, through the recent heavy rains and floods, it seems to me simply adds to the problem of the moment. I have been interested in the national soil fertility program called for by a bill introduced by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and other Senators, including myself. I think the soil fertility must be not only maintained, it must be increased. I have forgotten the figures at the moment, but I have understood that each year literally hundreds of thousands of acres become worthless for cultivation for one reason and another, one of the principal reasons being the lack of proper fertilization of the soil, perhaps through lack of knowledge on the part of the farmer cultivating the soil. The soil finally becomes so impoverished that it is absolutely impossible for the farmer and his family to earn a living on it. We had a concrete example of that in my State of Tennessee, in a community in a county near my home, comprising 60 farmers who had been operating small farms. They had completely worn out their land, because each year they had taken from the soil more than they had put back into it. Some years ago a very forward-looking energetic farm agent in that county undertook to work with the community. He found an immediate response. He taught the farmers how to build up their

soil to a high state of cultivatability. Today they are producing crops of the finest sort. The farmers' homes are painted. Fences have been rebuilt. Beautiful churches have been built in the community. Of those 60 farmers, several of them have actually been paying income tax for the last few years. But for the increased fertility of the soil, they, indeed, might have been on the verge of accepting charity. Soil fertility is one of the most important things that we, as legislators, can seek to promote. I agree with the Senator, it is not only a short-sighted policy, it is an extremely dangerous policy to fail to appropriate money intelligently and in the right direction, to maintain the soil-fertility program.

Of course, rural electrification follows, without the necessity of elaboration, as one of the essential things for the farmers of this country. We have begun the program; we cannot afford to stop. A few days ago we extended for 2 years the period of time within which copper might be imported into this country, tariff-free. One of the arguments in favor of doing that was that copper ore is highly essential in the manufacture of electric wire and other equipment necessary to extend REA. I think that, during the 2 years when we may expect to receive copper ore from other countries tariff-free, we should take advantage of it. As pointed out by the Senator from North Dakota, the money requested by REA itself was far in excess of the amount set as the limitation in the President's budget, which I believe was in the amount of \$250,000,000. I do not remember the amount asked by the President, but the amount requested by REA was considerably in excess of it. I think that the amount asked by REA, assuming it to be reasonable, should be granted. I think we ought to spend all that can be judiciously spent toward extending REA throughout the entire country, not only in the Senator's State and in my State, but in all other States. I think the Senator is making a fine talk.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I thank the Senator for his fine contribution. If the \$250,000,000 in loan funds, as requested by the President, were made available, \$9,000,000 would probably be made available for electrification in South Dakota in the 1948 fiscal year. This amount would fall short by \$2,000,000 of meeting requests on hand and in process in the field. The 28.5 percent cut in administrative funds as specified in the House appropriation bill would make it especially difficult to make loans in the State of South Dakota. Construction progress all over the Nation would be slowed down by about 25 percent if the Senate sustains the House reduction.

It is difficult for me to see at this time how proper assistance can be made available with the few people that would be left for work on power generation and transmission problems. This is a field of great importance in South Dakota and all over the Nation, and the need for assistance will increase as rural lines are extended and the demand for power grows.

There can be no doubt of the merit of the REA program. Since REA began, the percentage of electrified farms has increased from less than 11 percent to about 57 percent; but 2,500,000 farms still lack electric service. The most of those still without electric service are in more sparsely settled and inaccessible areas, making the problem ahead bigger and far more difficult than it has been. Applications for loans have far exceeded the available funds. This reflects the strong demand for electric power by millions of our rural population.

I regard the request for \$250,000,000 as the minimum amount necessary to enable borrowers to enter into contractual obligations and continue their progress in extending this essential service to rural people in the most orderly and economical manner.

Most of the REA borrowers are independent, tax-paying, locally owned cooperatives, organized by farmers for the purpose of bringing electric service to themselves. The sound financial condition of these cooperatives is testimony that their operations are managed on a businesslike basis in every sense of the word.

But the REA program is more than a money-lending operation. It brings into the hands of the rural people the power to improve through their own efforts their own welfare as they make their homes more livable and their farms more prosperous.

Can we, as Members of Congress, vote to hinder individual effort on the part of the farmer to provide for his own welfare? Can we, through short-sighted planning, stand in the way of the farmer who is trying to get for himself some of the comforts which we are so proud to speak of as being typical of America?

The farmer's life is not easy. We have continually made demands on him, and he has assumed these obligations with head high and conviction in his heart. He produced more food during the war, with less help than ever before dreamed possible. Did he complain? Did he strike? No, we may be sure he did not.

Is it too much now to ask for a small amount of Federal assistance to improve the lot of this sturdy fellow and his family?

The worth-while REA program demands the support of Congress. I beseech you, Senators, to restore sufficient funds to this appropriation so that the program can go forward and so that our farmers can take advantage of the great industrial progress which has been made available to the city dweller through his having electric power at his fingertips.

If we can contribute billions to the people of foreign nations, we certainly cannot forget the farmer and turn down a request for this relatively small increase in appropriation.

Another item in the appropriation bill about which I feel strongly is the one for crop insurance. As passed by the House, \$1,000,000 is recommended for liquidating this program.

Now, this sum is entirely inadequate. About 450,000 crop-insurance contracts are now in force, and potential liabilities run into hundreds of millions of dollars. I ask, how can an operation of this size be supervised with a \$1,000,000 fund, and at the same time protect the interests of the Government in any way? This amount would not provide enough even for liquidation, much less for building a sound foundation for any future crop-insurance program Congress may authorize. Experts say that about four times that much would be needed to do any kind of a satisfactory job.

In my opinion, crop insurance can be a vital means of cushioning the blows of bad weather and other blights which farmers cannot avoid. That any such program must be operated according to businesslike, efficient methods goes without saying. But one does not cure a headache by cutting off the patient's head; he finds out what is wrong and tries to correct it. Let us find out what is wrong with crop insurance and correct it. Given a sound foundation, I think crop insurance will work. This is no pious hope. In South Dakota the program has worked just the way it was intended to by Congress. Ever since 1940 the wheat-insurance program in my State has operated in the black, with premiums exceeding losses. These good years have served to offset the very bad crop years of 1939 and 1940, the first two years of the Federal crop insurance program. After 8 years under the program, South Dakota is for all practical purposes even with the board.

But each year some counties, some individual farmers, have lost heavily as a result of drought, excessive moisture, hail, or other unavoidable hazards. No one can say when disastrous years like 1939 and 1940 will return again. Farmers have thought they were building up protection against such catastrophes. Surely the Federal Government would not deny to farmers a measure of protection which is available to all business undertakings. So much for crop insurance.

Another program in which I am interested is that of the Farmers Home Administration. The House took a sizable chunk from the funds requested for the appropriation of this agency. As the bill now stands, direct loans for farm purchases for which 41,000 veterans have applications on file with the Farmers Home Administration would be eliminated. There is also a cut of a third in the funds for farm-operating loans.

Nation-wide demand for farm-purchase loans has developed among veterans who became eligible to participate in the program under section 505b of Public Law 346, the GI bill of rights. Farms purchased under this program must be bought on the basis of their long-time earning capacity.

Veterans across the Nation also have heavily increased the demand for farm-operating loans made to farmers who cannot get credit from private sources. During the first 10 months of the present fiscal year, more than 144,000 applications for new loans were received by Farmers Home Administration, 48,000 of them from veterans. With loan

funds exhausted in most States, 11,600 of the veteran applications were still on file, although preference was given to them wherever possible. Not more than 6,500 operating loans can be made under the reduction in operating-loan funds prescribed by House action.

To meet the cut, the Farmers Home Administration is preparing to close 575 county offices and has given dismissal notices to more than 3,400 employees. In South Dakota 18 county offices will be closed. Nationally, the reduced staff will service more than 1,200,000 borrowers whose obligations to the Government total \$700,000,000. Part of the Government's security for these loans has come from the assistance in farm and home planning and in on-the-farm guidance toward improved farm practices given borrowers by Farmers Home Administration personnel.

In South Dakota the Farmers Home Administration made 2,137 loans, totaling \$3,081,152, during the first 10 months of the present fiscal year. Seventy-two percent of the funds went to veterans. As of April 30, 1,162 applications for loans were on file, 484 of them from veterans.

Direct loans totaling \$4,336,538 for the purchase of 539 farms have been made in South Dakota under the program which has been eliminated by House action. Applications on file from veterans alone total 260. Operating loans totaling \$78,480,951 have been made in South Dakota, and 473 applications are on file. The bill passed by the House reduces funds for this type of loan to the point that an average of only two new loans per county can be made during the next fiscal year. Almost all of the proposed funds will be needed to meet the credit requirements of present borrowers.

From the figures I have given, it is obvious that farm tenants and the veteran are taking advantage of the funds made available to them. I should like to look to the day when every farm would be home-owned; that is, owned and operated by the same farmer. This would make for a more stable farm economy for very apparent reasons. The Farmers Home Administration is certainly a way to promote this condition.

As I have shown, the veteran, whom we were all worried about getting back on the farm, is using these funds to establish or reestablish himself in agriculture. I think it is the obligation of the Federal Government to continue this program so that our veterans will be given every opportunity to take their places on the farms and ranches of the Nation.

The Farmers Home Administration should be continued, and I ask the Senate's support in adding sufficient funds to sustain an adequate program in this activity.

Now, last but not least, tucked away in the House committee report is an item headed "Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering." There is a reduction of \$100,000—a relatively small sum when we are used to dealing with millions and billions here in Congress—for soil improvement, management, and irrigation projects.

I have talked with officials in the Department of Agriculture, and they tell me that six dry-land experiment stations will be closed unless this appropriation is allowed. One of them is located in my own State of South Dakota. I am speaking of the Belle Fourche Irrigation and Dry-land Field Station at Newell.

As a citizen of South Dakota, I have watched the work of this station. It was established in 1906 in an effort to study crop rotation, soil moisture, conduct maximum production tests, meteorological investigations, and also provide facilities for lamb feeding experiments.

The project has been a worth-while one, which has been entirely beneficial to the rancher of western South Dakota. New techniques have been developed. These have been made available to the rancher and dry-land farmer, and they have continually worked to his satisfaction.

I am sure the same is true at the other stations which are to be closed if the appropriation is not allowed.

The sudden closing of the Newell station would result in the loss of much valuable research material, and it would disrupt cooperative arrangements with the State experiment station.

I hardly see how we can justify closing this important project, and I ask that the Senate restore the \$100,000 appropriation for soil improvement, management, and irrigation projects.

I have consistently argued for economy, and I have not changed my views. That is the reason I have spoken today. I feel that it would be false economy to abandon the worthwhile farm practices which I have mentioned. Our most valuable natural resource is our soil. Soil fertility is essential to the prosperity of our Nation. It is especially important now that the American farmer has been called upon to feed the nations of the world. If we are going to meet these commitments we must maintain our farm land at its highest level of production.

We must contribute to the welfare of the farmer. Agriculture is our basic industry, and upon it depends the prosperity of the Nation.

It is the obligation of us Members of Congress who are charged with the responsibility of determining the course of events for our Nation to look to this important industry. We must do everything in our power to assure the prosperity of the farmer, for when he prospers, so does the Nation.

We cannot break faith with the farmer by discontinuing the program upon which he has come to depend.

As was reflected in the election last fall, the farmer placed his faith in this Congress. We cannot betray him. I urge the support of Members of the Senate in restoring funds for the activities of the Department of Agriculture which I have mentioned today.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, ETC.,
APPROPRIATIONS, 1943

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Jus-

tice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of State," on page 2, after line 1, to strike out "Office of the Secretary of State" and insert "Department Service."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 7, after the figures "\$12,000", to insert "employment of aliens; temporary employment of persons in the United States, without regard to civil service and classification laws (not to exceed \$9,000);"

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I move to amend the committee amendment in line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$9,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$20,000."

The succeeding amendments deal with the so-called OIC, and I should like to take this opportunity to make a brief explanation of the changes made by the Senate committee in the bill.

The committee bill makes a net increase of \$15,000,000 in the Department of State appropriations. That amount is made up of a one-and-a-half-million-dollar increase in the regular appropriations for the Department; a \$500,000 increase for the research and intelligence program; a \$700,000 increase for the international activities, which concerns the unscheduled, unforeseeable international conferences which are held; an increase of \$1,300,000, in the appropriation for the Inter-American Affairs program; \$13,000,000 for the OIC program; and a \$500,000 increase in representation allowances. We reduced the funds available for the Philippine rehabilitation by \$2,500,000.

The break-down of the \$13,000,000 program for the OIC, which the House struck out completely on a point of order, is found on page 3 of the committee report. After conferences with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] I have agreed to accept an amendment to increase that amount by \$470,000, which will allow the State Department itself to program its short-wave-broadcast programs to Russia, part of its German program, the oriental program, and some of the Balkan and east European programs. Their estimate as to the personnel required for that purpose totals \$470,000. However, it will not permit the \$3,000,000 operation which is now going on in New York City. That will be trimmed down considerably, and more of the programing will be contracted.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I am not sure that I heard all that the Senator said. Does this relate to the so-called Voice of America program?

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. Will the Senator be good enough to tell me how the amount appropriated compares with the amount requested by the Department of State?

Mr. BALL. As I recall, the request was

for about \$26,000,000. This year the Department had \$9,146,000. \$6,000,000 of the increase was for two new relay stations which, in view of the status of the whole program and the fact that it has no authority in law at the present moment, we did not feel we should allow in this year's appropriation. So with the amendment I have proposed, it represents a reduction of a little more than \$2,000,000 under what they had this year. That arises from the fact that in the programing activities the State Department now contracts for about half the programing, and does half of it itself.

The half which the State Department does costs about three times as much as what it contracts. With the amount which the Department will have, with a limitation on personal services, the State Department will have to contract a larger percentage of the programing, and will thereby save considerable money, but will still have enough funds to program broadcasts to the critical areas in which it is most interested.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Are we awaiting the expected action of the House of Representatives authorizing this program in some way before we appropriate additional money?

Mr. BALL. No. Under the Reorganization Act, action by the House does not authorize the Senate to include the funds. Later I shall ask to suspend the rule in order to place in the bill language authorizing the State Department to carry on the program.

Mr. PEPPER. What is the total amount available for the Voice of America program?

Mr. BALL. The total amount will be \$11,970,000 for operating expenses, plus approximately one and a half million for accrued terminal leave and other liquidation expenses which will be involved in cutting down the program.

Mr. PEPPER. As I understand, the State Department requested \$16,000,000.

Mr. BALL. The State Department's request was for \$26,000,000.

Mr. PEPPER. Will the Senator tell me why the amount requested by the State Department was not granted?

Mr. BALL. It was not allowed because the witnesses who appeared on behalf of the State Department could not justify that much expenditure. In fact, there seemed grave doubt in my own mind as to whether they even justified as much as we have allowed. But in view of the fact that in the next few months the Foreign Relations Committee will review the whole program and act on permanent legislation, we wanted to keep the essentials of the program alive, particularly the short-wave broadcasting, preserve all the frequencies, and give them enough funds to operate the program about as it is being operated now, with the single exception that the Department will contract a somewhat larger percentage of the programs.

Mr. PEPPER. I should like to say a word on that subject, but I shall wait until the Senator has concluded.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH. I have two main questions which I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, which I shall come to in a few minutes, and some collateral questions; but before asking those questions I wish to make a brief explanation of my part in this debate at this moment.

The matter of the information and cultural program of the State Department, the so-called Voice of America, apparently has a distinct bearing on our foreign policy. Because of that fact the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee [Mr. VANDENBERG] appointed the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] and myself as a subcommittee of two to check up on the Voice of America program. As the majority member of the subcommittee I was appointed chairman. Immediately on my appointment I conferred with Secretary Marshall at some length and became convinced of the necessity and immediacy of making financial provision for the continuation of the program in some form, at least.

It so happens that in the middle of our checking up on this question the so-called Mundt bill was passed by the House. That bill aims to regularize the procedures in connection with the Voice of America program—and, in fact, the whole information and cultural program—and if possible write legislative authorization for any congressional appropriation.

The Senator from New Mexico and I feel that it is proper to take up the Mundt bill immediately. Hearings will begin on Wednesday of this week, which will last for a few days, to determine whether the time has come for us to place this matter on a legislative basis. Heretofore it has been handled more or less under the discretion of the State Department, under what was supposed to be the authority of the Secretary of State.

We have some questions as to where we are going to be in the development of that important legislative program in the event the appropriation recommended by the committee is approved. Therefore I am raising these questions now.

Let me state briefly that after talking with Secretary Marshall and others, I am convinced that we have the problem of carrying on this program, and that issue is not challenged by anyone.

We are engaged in a war of ideologies. America is being constantly misrepresented and consequently misunderstood. We have a responsibility to give the peoples of the world the truth with regard to what is happening in America. The program which is being carried on by the State Department, and which is about to be legally authorized, should we pass the Mundt bill, involves radio broadcasts, news stories, information for libraries abroad, motion pictures, and exchange of students. I shall not go into a debate at this moment as to the merits of those steps, except to say that it is felt that a program along this line is vital at this time, in the light of the

urgency expressed to me by the Secretary of State and also by General Eisenhower. I think we are agreed that we should continue the program.

So the question comes up as to what the appropriation should be for 1947 and 1948 and after we have acted on the appropriation, after we have considered the Mundt bill—whether if we pass that bill we would need additional appropriations for any particular program that might be developed from that legislation. So my first question is this. The State Department, in this connection, put in a budget, as I have the figures, of \$31,000,000-plus for 1947 and 1948. They call attention to the fact that in 1947 the expenditures were \$19,000,000-plus, so they originally asked for an additional \$12,000,000. The Appropriations Committee, as the Senator has just reported, is recommending \$13,000,000 plus the \$470,000 increase which has just been referred to, making \$13,470,000?

Mr. BALL. That is correct. Approximately a million and a half of that amount is for accrued terminal leave and other liquidation expenses which will be involved.

Mr. SMITH. As against that, Secretary Marshall, at my request, sent me an absolute minimum program under which he figured the State Department should carry on its broadcasting, which calls for \$16,000,000. So that the issue between the minimum program of the Secretary of State and that of the Appropriations Committee is in the neighborhood of two and a half million dollars. Am I correct in that respect?

Mr. BALL. Yes. That is what the Secretary of State wanted. I say to the Senator that by the method which I am proposing we are giving the State Department what the Secretary requested as the minimum program of broadcasts, which I think is far and away the most essential part of the program. I am not in favor of and would oppose most strongly giving them the other \$2,500,000 for the rest of the program which involves motion pictures and all kinds of expensive press service to newspapers and other publications in foreign lands.

Mr. SMITH. I understood that from talking to the Senator before the session this afternoon. But I should like to ask this specific question: If we approve the appropriation of \$13,470,000, would it then be possible for those of us who are conducting hearings on the Mundt bill, in the event that bill should be reported out and conceivably passed, and an additional amount should be called for, whether it be what the Secretary is asking for or any other additional amount, between now and July 31, when the Congress will adjourn, will it be possible to bring in a deficiency bill for that difference, assuming that we convince the Senate that such an amount is necessary to carry out the program.

Mr. BALL. It would be possible. I understand that there is a deficiency bill being drafted in the House.

Mr. SMITH. I discussed this question with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and he was of the opinion

that if those facts developed in the hearings of the Mundt bill it would be possible to bring in an additional deficiency appropriation between now and the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point for just a moment?

Mr. SMITH. I do not know whether I have the floor. I think the Senator from Minnesota has the floor.

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. On the point which the Senator from New Jersey is now discussing I should like to say that he and I talked with the parliamentary clerk on the question, and we were told that while it would not be strictly a deficiency appropriation, it would be a supplemental request. But there is no reason why a supplemental request of that nature could not be attached to a deficiency bill, is there?

Mr. BALL. No. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH. If the Senator will yield a little further I will come to the second main question, that is, with regard to the whole problem of commercial broadcasting. In connection with my discussion of this point, I want to read from page 3 of the report of the committee, as follows:

With the one exception of the International Broadcasting Division, the distribution of funds made by the committee as shown above—

Which refers to the table immediately above—

is tentative and is not to be considered binding on the Department. Should the Department find it necessary, funds may be transferred from one division to another.

In other words, up to that point we are leaving it to the discretion of the Department regarding the fund for one purpose or another purpose. But I now come to this very important paragraph which I quote from page 3 of the committee's report:

The committee also recommends that not to exceed \$687,000—

I pause there a minute, because I understand that the \$470,000 which has just been agreed to will be added to that amount. Is that correct?

Mr. BALL. Yes. The amendment has not been offered yet, but it will be at the proper time.

Mr. SMITH. That would make a total amount, if I am correct—

Mr. BALL. Of \$1,157,000.

Mr. SMITH. Reading further from the paragraph to which I referred:

The committee also recommends that not to exceed \$687,000 of the funds allocated to the International Broadcasting Division be used for personal services. The committee is of the opinion short-wave broadcasting can be handled more effectively and efficiently by private broadcasters. The limitation is designed to limit the number of employees in this division so as to require the State Department to contract with private broadcasters for the short-wave programing.

I am not questioning the wisdom of that conclusion, but I will ask a question, because the same issue came up in the hearings on the Mundt bill in the House committee, and they handled the matter slightly differently, although they agreed in principle with the position taken by

the Senate Committee on Appropriations, from which I have just quoted.

The point which I bring up at this time is this: I consider that a limitation like this in a committee report has the binding effect of legislation. In other words, the State Department could not adopt any more flexibility than is contained within these limits. If they did not act exactly as laid down here, the appropriation might not be authorized.

Mr. BALL. It does not have the binding effect of legislation; but the departments generally follow recommendations in committee reports. The limitation on the amount that may be spent for personal services, in line 17 on page 3 of the bill, is definitely binding on the Department, and we would require them to contract a somewhat larger percentage of their programing than they now contract.

Mr. SMITH. In the bill itself no reference is made to this mandatory requirement of contracting with private broadcasters. The bill, at page 3, lines 17 to 19, contains this language:

Provided further, That not to exceed \$687,000 of the funds—

Which is now raised to a higher figure because of the addition of the \$470,000—allocated to the International Broadcasting Division from this appropriation shall be available for personal services.

That does not say anything about short-wave broadcasting, except that that is all that can be spent for personal services.

Mr. BALL. It has this effect, that if they want to do more programing than they can do within that limitation they will have to contract with somebody to do it; it does not matter with whom they contract.

Mr. SMITH. The question which I should like to raise is simply this: At the time of the hearings in the Mundt bill in the House committee the same issue came up, and the conclusion arrived at, as I understand after talking with Members of the House, was the same conclusion at which the Senator has arrived, that they should contract with commercial concerns for as much of the program as possible. But the language used is slightly different and gave just enough flexibility in case there was some problem which came up which might not be handled without some discretion.

I shall read section 502 of the Mundt bill, which passed the House, and I am asking the Senator from Minnesota whether this kind of language would be as satisfactory to him, should the Mundt bill be passed, and whether, if Congress should pass the Mundt bill, it would supersede the provision in the committee report. After holding hearings on the Mundt bill I do not want to recommend legislation inconsistent with legislation which we have already passed through adopting the committee report. The section of the Mundt bill reads as follows:

In authorizing international information activities under this act—

And that includes more than just short-wave broadcasting—

It is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage and facilitate by

appropriate means the dissemination abroad of information about the United States by private American individuals and agencies, shall supplement such private information dissemination where necessary, and shall reduce such Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate; (2) that nothing in this act shall be construed to give the Department a monopoly in the production or sponsorship on the air of short-wave broadcasting programs, or a monopoly in any other medium of information; (3) that the Department shall invite outstanding private leaders of the United States in cultural and informational fields to review and extend advice on the Government's international information activities.

The rest of it has to do with printed matter, which is not quite relevant to this point.

Then, Mr. President, there is another section covering the same point on page 20 of the Mundt bill, section 1006, from which I read:

In carrying out the provisions of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, insofar as is practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, through contractual arrangements or otherwise. It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary shall encourage participation in carrying out the purposes of this act by the maximum number of different private agencies in each field consistent with the present or potential market for their services in each country.

My question is this: If we favorably report this bill and if it carries these provisions, will that be satisfactory to the Appropriations Committee, and will it be consistent with this paragraph in the report limiting the use of personnel, and so forth; or would the Senator be willing to say at this time that if we brought that in, it would supersede, because it would be legislation, the paragraph in the report? Do I make myself clear?

Mr. BALL. Yes; and I say that the language the Senator refers to would not supersede the specific limitation in an appropriation bill.

Mr. SMITH. That is what I feared.

Mr. BALL. In other words, we are giving them \$1,157,000 of flexibility, which is quite some flexibility.

Mr. SMITH. I understand that; but I wished to know about the limitation.

Mr. BALL. There would have to be specific language in the bill, perhaps repealing this proviso in the appropriation bill. That would be the only way by which it would supersede the language of the appropriation bill.

Mr. SMITH. I thank the Senator; and we shall be guided accordingly in our hearings.

Mr. President, there are several other questions which I should like to ask, because this is an important matter.

First of all, is a large part of the program to be controlled by the private companies?

Mr. BALL. There is no question of having any private company control the broadcasts. The State Department determines the policies and issues the directives and determines what kind of program shall be broadcast—how much news, how much commentary, or what kind of commentary shall go into the program. The State Department is now

contracting with the National Broadcasting Co. and with the Columbia Broadcasting System to have them actually prepare the program—in other words, the scripts, music, and so forth.

Mr. SMITH. I assumed that would be the Senator's answer; but the language on page 3 of the report does not clearly set that out, nor does anything in the proposed legislation set it out.

I have some further questions. Is the Secretary of State to control the policy?

Mr. BALL. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. Second, how can commercial programs be coordinated except by central control by the Secretary of State?

Mr. BALL. There would be no way, but the Senator is in error in calling them commercial programs. There is absolutely no profit to be made from such short-wave international broadcasts. The State Department contracts with the networks, or with those with whom it wishes to contract, to actually do the programing—in other words, to prepare the scripts and to broadcast them.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator says that the State Department will prepare the scripts—or does he say that the commercial company will prepare the scripts?

Mr. BALL. The State Department decides the policy and the type of programing it wants, and the contractor does the actual preparation of the script and its broadcasting.

Mr. SMITH. Is that set forth anywhere in the proposed legislation?

Mr. BALL. No; but it is what is meant by "programing."

Mr. SMITH. My next question is: How can the planning and integration of transmitter facilities and the use of frequencies be handled, and how about overseas relay bases?

Mr. BALL. The State Department will run the overseas relay bases. There is sufficient appropriation for that. The State Department now contracts with private companies for the actual broadcasting facilities—in other words, the actual transmitters. All that is now contracted for, and that will continue.

Mr. SMITH. The present practice will be continued; is that correct?

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH. The Mundt bill contains very strong provisions for careful screening by the FBI of all employees of the State Department concerned with this program. The question arose in my mind whether we would have the same control over employees of commercial companies who might be concerned with these programs.

Mr. BALL. No; we would not have direct control, but I know of no reason why the State Department could not specify in its contract that the employees engaged in the program should pass a check by the FBI.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator would agree that that should be done?

Mr. BALL. As a matter of fact, it badly needs doing in the present OIC set-up in the State Department.

Mr. SMITH. There is no question about that.

I have this further question: Is the intent of the language on page 3 to retain in the Secretary of State the responsibility and authority for the policy and supervision of the broadcasts? The answer was, "Yes."

Next, I have the same question in reference to the program planning and coordination. Apparently the answer was "Yes."

Next, the frequencies, facilities, planning, and usage are to be carried on, as the Senator says, the way they have been carried on in connection with the use of these commercial companies.

As to personnel, I understand that the Senator agrees that FBI screening should be done of the personnel, regardless of whether the programs are handled by the State Department or by commercial companies.

Finally, the evaluation and control of programs would be entirely a State Department responsibility, would it? Am I correct in my understanding as to that?

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his patience in letting me obtain answers to these questions, because it seems to me they should be a matter of record. They will be a guide to the Senator from New Mexico and myself in the hearings this week on the Mundt bill, in which we are interested because it may give us the necessary guidance for the legislative program which is thought desirable.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Ives in the chair). Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. The questions the Senator from New Jersey has asked cover practically all the points I had in mind, with the exception of one, and I think the Senator from Minnesota covered it in the statement he just made. Questions have been asked, he suggested, as to whether under the present bill there is some requirement telling the State Department with whom it should contract, in connection with the matter of private-company contracts. I think the Senator from Minnesota stated a moment ago that the bill contains nothing whatever making any such direction.

Mr. BALL. No; not at all.

Mr. HATCH. Generally, then, insofar as private contracts are concerned, the bill makes no change from the present policies of the State Department, except as to the limitation on personnel within its own right?

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Is it correct to say that the amount appropriated is approximately \$4,000,000 less than what General Marshall requested?

Mr. BALL. No; it is approximately \$2,500,000 less.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish to say that I realize that the committee goes into de-

tail regarding these matters, and I do not suggest the superiority of my own judgment over theirs. But I have always felt that this is a worth-while expenditure for the United States Government to make. When I was a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I did all I could do to support the program, and I have continued to support it. I think a few million dollars spent in this way will do, in good will, probably more than we could do in any other feasible way, and I regard it as false economy to attempt to save \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 if there is a chance that by making that reduction we diminish the effectiveness of the program and the effectiveness of the job we seek to do.

I assume that the State Department must have had some reason for doing the work directly, instead of contracting for it. I do not assume that General Marshall is over there just to spend the money of the United States, and I feel he has been over there long enough now to have some personal responsibility for this program. So, unless they agreed that the diminution in the amount of \$2,000,000 would be in the public interest, I do not think we should subscribe to it.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, this whole activity was developed during the war as part of the OWI. At that time it did the whole job, and it has carried on since then without any authority of law. From year to year we have suspended the rule here in the Senate and have given them their appropriations.

From our extended examinations in the committee, we are convinced that they are doing many things that are completely unnecessary and useless. For instance, this year they are spending \$3,000,000 on motion pictures, and they are contracting to have approximately 52 documentary shorts on America made, despite the fact that Hollywood is turning out literally scores and scores of motion pictures which they could very easily adapt to their own use. So we thought that expenditure was unjustified.

As I say, as to short-wave broadcasts we preserve their frequency by the amount of appropriation we are allowing; and we preserve the same number of hours of broadcasting, with this addition; and we have given the State Department sufficient funds for personal services to permit the Department itself to program all the broadcasts to the critical areas—Russia and eastern Europe—and to do some of the broadcasts in oriental languages, which they say they want to do themselves, because they are very critical, and that is where the Communist propaganda is stronger, and they wish to upset it.

I think we are giving them sufficient funds to permit of the carrying on of all the essentials of the program until the legislative committees have had a chance really to look into the subject and decide how we wish to handle this program—whether we wish to have it handled directly by the State Department or whether we wish to set up some kind of foundation to do the job. There are many questions involved.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am glad to have this statement by the able Senator from Minnesota. Undoubtedly

he has given much thought to it, and so did the committee. Nevertheless, it is a rather serious matter for the Senate and our committees, who have limited time to devote to a study of this subject and to repudiate a program which must be presumed to have been carefully thought out and seriously proposed by a department as responsible as the State Department of this Government. The Senator says that they are going to contract to take special pictures, when Hollywood is making pictures all the time that could be used. Why would not the same argument lead us to say, "Why make any special broadcasts, when the four or five networks of this country are broadcasting programs all the time?" Yet the State Department evidently feels that the ordinary broadcasts that are being used and prepared by the broadcasting systems are not adequate for this purpose, that they do not present the picture of America in the way that we would like to see it presented. It seems to me the same is true about pictures. The pictures that are made in Hollywood are made for profit, by and large. They are not trying to sell America to somebody; they are trying to make money for their stockholders. I do not mean that they are not doing a great job for America; but, as I say, there is a difference in making a film for profit which may have some incidental or direct benefit, of very good quality and very large volume; I say that is one thing. But, to make the kind of picture that we think will show to foreign people the best that there is in America, or at least the true America, may require a specialized kind of film.

Personally, if I had any real chance to vote on this matter, I should be very reluctant to reject the program that General Marshall must have approved and for which he requested funds of the Congress, merely because, in my personal opinion, it might not seem to me to be a good thing. I think the motion picture, especially the talking picture, is an even more effective method of presenting our point of view than the radio. I think I remember that 87 percent of the knowledge we acquire comes through the eye, not through the ear. I am sure that one who saw a picture and heard the dialogue that went along with it would be much more impressed than one who merely heard a radio broadcast. There might, therefore, be very serious room for difference of opinion on this subject. To save two and a half million dollars at the expense of cutting out a material part of a program that means so much in trying to create the right kind of attitude in the world today respecting this country is, in my own opinion, I respectfully submit, a questionable, if not a dangerous, economy.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, to answer a question?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Can the Senator tell me what is included in the \$2,500,000 which General Marshall requested and which the committee denied?

Mr. BALL. He did not specify. He wanted this increase. He asked for something more than \$470,000. He wanted something for overhead, which we dis-

allowed, in view of what we had already given him for that. He wanted it to spread among the UNESCO appropriation, various area appropriations, appropriations for press and publications, and all those various activities.

Mr. LUCAS. How did the committee arrive at the reduction of \$2,500,000?

Mr. BALL. The original request for operating expenses, as I said, was \$26,000,000. After listening to the justification from each of the divisions, we made our own allowance for each of the divisions, then worked with the budget officer of the State Department to determine how much of that went into the department service, and how much went into foreign service. I will say to the Senator that we allowed them the full amount they are spending this year on the Wireless Bulletin, which goes to over 40 missions abroad, and it gives them the texts of important documents. We allowed them \$500,000 needed only to publish the magazine America, of which we distribute about 55,000 copies in Russia, and we gave them the same they have this year for the library, which I think made a better case than did any of the other divisions.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator cannot tell me, then, where this \$2,500,000 cut was made? As I understand it, it was taken practically from the over-all request.

Mr. BALL. I cannot tell the Senator where General Marshall wanted it restored, or for what specific items, because he talked entirely in generalities when he appeared before the committee.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LODGE in the chair). Does the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. All I know is that we cut back from the budget requests made by the various divisions of OIC. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH. I may say, in answer to the question by the Senator from Illinois, that at my request Secretary Marshall sent me a budget comparison of the actual expenditures in 1947, broken down under the different headings, and his minimum budget for 1948. It occurs to me in the light of having received those figures, and in the light of the colloquy which has just taken place between the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Minnesota, these matters should be shown in the RECORD. They show the reduction that was brought about in personnel, which was one of the matters that concerns the Department.

I am not defending the large personnel they have had in 1947, which is 2,852, but the minimum they request is 2,412. That covers both foreign personnel and those employed at home. The committee proposal apparently would cut that down very substantially. I am not sure that the figures on that, which I have here, are correct, but apparently there is a big cut, probably down to somewhere around 1,000. I think it is well worth while for us to have in the RECORD comparative figures. My reason for raising the point before is that, if we substantiate these figures in our hearings on the Mundt bill, I want to come back to the Senate and ask for the increase Sec-

retary Marshall requested. I think the door ought to be open, even though we approve this appropriation today, to come back for the difference, because I agree with the distinguished Senators from Illinois and from Florida that the Secretary of State has the responsibility, and when he says these are the minimum, bedrock figures, I find myself in the position of defending him and saying that we ought to take those figures and not go below them. But, as I said to the Senator from Minnesota, I do not want to complicate this matter by having to work over a difference of two or three million dollars, as long as I can be assured that when we come back with assurances that the additional amount is needed, we can open up the question.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator from New Jersey for those figures. It seems rather strange to me that, when a Senator is seeking information upon the break-down of \$2,500,000, the Senator from New Jersey, who is not a member of the Appropriations Committee, comes up with the figures.

The Senator from New Jersey could get a complete break-down from General Marshall. The Senator from Minnesota tells us that General Marshall testified in general terms, giving no break-down at all. I do not quite understand why the Appropriations Committee could not get figures to show definitely where Secretary Marshall wants to use this money, rather than merely obtaining generalities, as the Senator from Minnesota states.

Mr. SMITH. I did not mean in any way to suggest that the Appropriations Committee did not get all this information.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not suggest anything, either; I am merely asking for information, which I have to get from the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH. I asked the Secretary of State if he would give me a break-down of the different headings under which the money was wanted, the number of employees under each heading, and what the effect would be of the committee's proposal. I received figures which led to a grand total for the minimum budget, under the Secretary of State's testimony, of \$15,772,000, which is approximately the \$16,000,000 that he was asking for, and a grand total of 2,412 employees, both overseas and at home. Those are the figures I wanted for my satisfaction. I did not urge that in the form of an amendment today only because this week the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] and I are to conduct hearings on the Mundt bill, which raises exactly the same issues. We hope to come back with more intelligent recommendations than we could give on a cursory examination, or on just the first presentation of the figures.

Mr. LUCAS. I understand the Senator is in this debate only because of the fact that he and the Senator from New Mexico are to hold hearings on the Mundt bill, which has passed the House.

Mr. SMITH. That is correct.

Mr. LUCAS. May I inquire of the Senator whether or not General Marshall's figures show precisely where the cut took place?

Mr. SMITH. The table which Secretary Marshall sent me has a third column which is called the "Ball proposal," but that was the original suggestion by the Appropriations Committee, and I did not include it because it is not quite accurate. It arrives at a total of only about \$10,000,000, whereas by the final figures, I understand the Senator from Minnesota comes to a total of about \$11,000,000, before adding the extra \$1,500,000 for the liquidation expenses.

Mr. BALL. Approximately \$12,000,000.

Mr. SMITH. Approximately \$12,000,000. I did not think it fair to put in these figures as against the Senator from Minnesota because they were not accurate as to what his proposal had been under the committee report, but I think for the purpose of the RECORD, I will ask that in connection with my immediate remarks, the table I have been inserted in the RECORD at this point merely as giving the break-down, so we shall have it before us.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OIC budget comparison

Unit	1947		1948	
	Number	Actual expenditures	Number	Minimum budget
Director's Office (Administration).....	58	\$432,847	40	\$275,000
UNESCO.....	25	-----	25	150,000
Inter-American Co-operative program.....	20	77,808	21	78,000
Overseas program supervision.....	116	718,382	75	521,000
Libraries and institutes.....	64	442,879	60	400,000
Exchange of persons.....	69	352,794	70	348,000
Motion pictures.....	54	2,703,313	30	1,400,000
Press and publications.....	113	1,458,217	60	1,000,000
Broadcasting.....	494	7,792,856	491	5,450,000
Total United States.....	1,013	13,979,096	872	9,622,000

FOREIGN SERVICE

Radio.....	45	\$700,000	37	\$650,000
Other.....	294	5,533,142	290	5,500,000
Total.....	339	6,233,142	327	6,150,000
Grand total.....	20,212,238	-----	15,772,000	-----

PERSONNEL SITUATION

	1947 actual	1948 minimum	Committee proposals
Overseas:			
Americans.....	339	327	131
Aliens.....	1,500	1,213	400
Total.....	1,839	1,540	531
Departmental and foreign service:			
Americans.....	1,352	1,119	387
Aliens.....	1,500	1,213	400
Total.....	2,852	2,412	787

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I merely want to make one final observation on this appropriation. I am of the firm belief that this is one of the most important appropriation items that can come before the United States Senate. I do not believe that we can afford to spend a tremendous amount of money in helping re-

habilitate any country in Europe unless we accompany that appropriation with the right type of American propaganda. I believe that when we talk about saving \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 through an appropriation of this character it is false economy. I, for one, am willing to take the viewpoint and the understanding of Gen. George Marshall, now Secretary of State, upon a question that involves a foreign policy, rather than the judgment of the Appropriations Committee upon a matter of this kind. A request is made for a break-down of the \$15,000,000, or whatever amount it was that General Marshall requested. The break-down apparently cannot be obtained from the evidence that was submitted before the Appropriations Committee. It seems to me that we should have a line of evidence that would give to the Senate the exact amount of money Secretary Marshall desires upon each particular item of the total of \$15,000,000 or \$16,000,000 requested by him. The able Senator from Minnesota said that Secretary Marshall came before the committee and in general terms stated that he wanted this amount of money, but apparently without submitting budgetary estimates of the individual items.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like very briefly to support what the Senator from Minnesota has said. I was not present at all the meetings of the subcommittee, but I was present at both meetings at which Secretary Marshall testified. As the Senator from Minnesota said, he did not go into details with respect to the figures at any time, but he emphasized in his second appearance that the matter he considered important was the continuation of the broadcasting program under the charge of the State Department. The money proposed to be placed in the bill by the amendments to be offered by the Senator from Minnesota covers, as I understand, what is necessary so that the program which is now being carried on may be continued for 50 hours a week. The Mundt bill had passed the House just before the Senate Appropriations Committee acted on this appropriation measure. I personally voted for the amount as it is now submitted, without the language amendment, of course. That amendment has my approval.

The thought is that if the Mundt bill passes the Senate and becomes law, automatically we can put back into the appropriation the amount of money that is necessary to carry on what we legally authorize the State Department to do. At the present time, until the legislative amendment to be offered by the Senator from Minnesota is inserted in the bill there is nothing the State Department legally can do. It requires a two-thirds vote to put in the bill the amendment the Senator from Minnesota shall offer. It seems to me that since Secretary Marshall said the broadcasting was the important thing, we should make provision for it, and then after proper hearings by the Committee on Foreign Relations a bill be reported giving the State Department instructions as to what we believed is the right thing

to do. Then we can later provide the money that is necessary to carry out the work. That is the basis on which I voted for the bill. I agree with what the Senator from Illinois has said in its entirety, but I believe the present appropriation covers what Secretary Marshall wants, so far as the broadcasting feature is concerned, and, as he emphasized, that is the important thing.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Massachusetts that that is probably the important item. But we are working here upon the contingency, apparently, that the Senate will pass the Mundt bill, and that a request will then be made for additional appropriations which are necessary to carry on this work. I do not believe we can legislative in any such manner.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If the Senate does not pass the Mundt bill, then certainly the additional money should not be included, because the State Department has included it up to the present time as a war emergency. It will be necessary to pass the legislative amendment today, which is printed on the third page of the bill reported by the committee, by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. LUCAS. How did the Appropriations Committee arrive at the deduction of \$2,500,000?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator from Minnesota will have to answer that question. I take his word for the statement made in his discussion with the State Department officials, that the amount he proposed to insert in the bill will be sufficient to carry on the broadcasting.

Mr. BALL. The two and a half million dollars the Senator from Illinois is talking about was never in the budget estimate. It never came up before the committee. The presentation by Mr. Benton and his associates called for restoration of the full budget estimate of \$26,000,000 for operating expenses. After the subcommittee had acted and the full committee had acted and reported out the bill as it now stands, Secretary Marshall came before a special meeting of the full committee and said he would like to have \$3,000,000 more. He had no breakdown with him at that time. He simply said he thought that much money was necessary. He had presumably been told by Mr. Benton and his subordinates that they would like that much more. That was the minimum program that came out after the Appropriations Committee had acted.

Mr. LUCAS. I want to say that I am surprised that Secretary Marshall would come before an Appropriations Committee of the United States and ask for \$3,000,000 and not be able to tell the Appropriations Committee a single thing that he was asking for in that \$3,000,000. That does not square with the General Marshall I know.

Mr. BALL. I was somewhat disappointed myself, because I have very great respect for Secretary Marshall.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. In view of what the Senator from Illinois has just said, I believe that, as one member of the Com-

mittee on Appropriations, I ought to make a brief statement. Many of us on the committee were not at all satisfied with the action which the committee took from the point of view of the job which confronts the country and the job which should be done. But I am perfectly well satisfied that with the amendment which the Senator from Minnesota is about to offer, the action will be about all that we can expect to obtain. That is for the reason that the House of Representatives allowed not one penny to carry on these international broadcasts. The justification for the action of the House may be based upon the fact that there is no authorization for such an expenditure, and, as the Senator from Minnesota has said, these expenditures in the past have been carried on as war-time expenditures under suspension of the rule.

After the pending bill has been passed, the conferees on the part of the Senate will have to go back to the House conferees and convince them that, though the authorization has not been enacted by both Houses of Congress, this sum, or some similar sum, should be appropriated.

Now with respect to General Marshall. The general was in the position of having had a budget estimate presented to Congress which was ample in all details with a consideration of what was desired to be done from the point of view of the State Department. But he was also confronted with the fact that the House of Representatives had authorized nothing for the item. He was before the Appropriations Committee seeking the most that could be obtained out of the recommendations that had been submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. I want to assure the Senator from Illinois that as one member of the full committee, though not of the subcommittee, who heard the testimony of Secretary Marshall when he came before the committee the second time to urge a larger sum than that which had been allowed, I feel that he lived up completely to the reputation which he has established with Congress over many years of knowing exactly what he desires and exactly what ought to be done. He was in the position of saying, "The Congress is not giving me as much as we ought to have to carry out this program as set forth by the Bureau of the Budget."

Toward the close of his testimony I asked the Secretary a specific question, based upon the considerations which I have just now mentioned, namely, that the House of Representatives made no appropriation at all, and that it may be difficult to get anything there. I asked the Secretary what was the least amount he felt it would be possible to get along with, and it was then that he offered the figure of \$16,000,000, and before there was any opportunity to go into detail the meeting of the committee broke up. It was adjourned, and later the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], as a member of the subcommittee dealing with the legislative bill, the Mundt bill, made his inquiries of the Secretary of State, inquiries which had not been made in the committee, and received a clear, specific answer, which is now in the RECORD.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator for that explanation. I was positive in my own mind that that was probably what took place, because, knowing General Marshall as I do, I know that he would not have come before any committee of Congress unless he was prepared. In other words, with respect to any questions that he might have been asked, he could have furnished any information the committee wanted. I have seen him before congressional committees time after time.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There is not the slightest doubt about that.

Mr. LUCAS. I saw General Marshall before the Pearl Harbor Committee, when they kept him before the committee six straight days, and he did not have any notes, but took care of himself very well.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. He is still measuring up to those standards.

Mr. LUCAS. I simply could not understand how the general would come before the committee and ask for \$3,000,000 without knowing what he was talking about. I am glad the able Senator from Wyoming assures me that he did have the information, and had the Appropriations Committee wanted to find out what the \$3,000,000 was for, they could have obtained it for the asking.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think it only proper to add that the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], who attended all the meetings, entered into negotiations, after the committee had adjourned, which brought about the proposal for increased appropriation which will be moved presently by the Senator from Minnesota.

I think it ought to be added further that we are facing a condition here. The Senate and the country ought to know the facts that are printed on the back of the daily calendar. This is the 30th of June. It is almost half-past four on the afternoon of the 30th of June. At midnight tonight the Treasury and Post Office Departments will be the only departments in the Government with an appropriation bill passed by both Houses of Congress for the fiscal year beginning tomorrow. There are 12 major appropriation bills, and of those 12, only 1 has passed both Houses of Congress, and upon which the conference report has been approved.

The State, Justice, and Commerce bill which passed the House on May 15, and was received in the Senate on May 16, was reported to the Senate on June 24. The committee in charge of the bill had before it many difficult questions, owing to the fact that in each of these departments substantial cuts had been made. I know the Senator from Illinois is particularly interested in the cut that was made with respect to air facilities in the Department of Commerce bill.

Unless we pass this bill, it means only additional delay for the State Department, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Commerce. We are in the position of having to do the best we can with a very bad situation, which results primarily from the fact that these

appropriation bills have come to us very late in the session.

Mr. LUCAS. I appreciate that. Let me ask the able Senator what is going to happen with respect to the thousands of employees on the Federal pay roll if we do not pass these appropriation bills by midnight tonight.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There will be no possibility of paying Federal employees in the field or in Washington, except for those in the Treasury and Post Office Departments, unless we pass a resolution, which I understand is now in preparation in the House. An urgent deficiency bill carried an authorization to the departments to expend ratably the smallest amount that was allowed in either the House or the Senate. To my mind that is an utterly inadequate method of handling this matter. Last Friday the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a resolution which would have gone far toward correcting the difficulty. As I understand, it has been rejected in the House because the House felt that the Senate should not have acted first, should not have done anything about the matter; although the bills have been very slow in coming over here from the House.

Mr. LUCAS. Probably in the Senator's absence, a motion was made to reconsider the resolution which we agreed to on last Friday, with respect to continuing the payment of these employees. A motion to reconsider is now lying on the table. I presume that is done to appease Members of the House.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No doubt it was done for that reason. As the Senator knows, it has been the traditional system for the House to initiate tax bills, because the Constitution so provides, but also to initiate appropriation bills, because that has been the practice. However, the Senate was wholly within its rights in taking the initiative.

Mr. LUCAS. I know that. The surprising thing to me is that the leadership of the majority are continually appeasing the leadership of the House. I do not believe that that was always the case when the Democrats were in power. But every time we get into a "jam" in the United States Senate we find the majority party, with its fine leaders, with all their belligerency and tenacity, letting Members of Congress who are elected for only 2 years compel them to agree on practically everything. I was surprised at my friend from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] today when he asked for reconsideration of the resolution which we agreed to unanimously. Obviously the powers in the House came to him and said, "You must retract, sir," and he did so. Now we shall see whether or not we get a resolution from the House. It is a strange thing the way Members of the majority yield to the House. I served in the House for 4 years, and I do not remember that we had such a complex then. We always looked up to the Senate when I was a Member of the House; but today the Senate is looking up to the House, under the leadership of the majority.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I am particularly grateful for the explanation

which was given to the Senate by the Senator from Wyoming. I had intended to make a rather extended address upon the subject of this appropriation. However, in view of his explanation, I shall withhold it until the Mundt bill comes before the Senate for action. Then I hope to join forces with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] in doing everything possible to see that the bill is enacted into law, and that a sufficient appropriation is granted.

If I may take just a moment, I think perhaps I should tell Members of the Senate why I feel as I do. After November of last year I made a trip to Europe. Incidentally, I had the pleasure of being with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who is now presiding over the Senate, on the trip across the ocean. One of my principal reasons for making that trip was to find out how our information program was functioning on the other side. I spent considerable time in the embassies in Paris and London, in personal investigation. What did I learn in Paris? I learned that we had 11 men in all of France, taking care of presenting America's side of the picture. Britain had about 55, and Russia had 1,014.

Let me show the Senate what the result was in connection with a subject in which I am particularly interested, namely, the effective control of weapons of mass destruction. The result was that all over France the Communists had pushed and pushed, and put over the Russian viewpoint upon this great subject. I found to my consternation and disappointment that we had not been successful, as I had hoped we would be, in presenting our viewpoint. Our viewpoint on that subject is so much sounder, so much more right and objective morally, that we should do everything we can to present it to the peoples of the world, because we are rapidly reaching the point where we shall have decisions to make: and it is important, when those decisions are made, that the peoples of the world comprehend why it is that we must take certain courses of action.

Mr. President, that is all I intend to say on the subject today. I shall speak at greater length when the Mundt bill is before the Senate.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, like the Senator from Connecticut, I shall not take time now to discuss many features involved in the information program which I think should be discussed. However, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing my own individual view that the appropriation has been curtailed too much. It is my judgment that if any change at all is made, the appropriation should be increased.

But, Mr. President, we in the Senate were faced with a condition under which, when the bill came over from the House, there was not a dollar in the measure for this work. The subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee spent a long time in going into the entire subject and making such investigations and reaching such conclusions as it could. It has recommended a sum of money which in my judgment will make it possible to carry on the program, which,

after all, is most essential, because if no appropriation had been made frequencies would have been lost, personnel would have been disbanded, and the whole program destroyed. Things would have been lost which might never have been recovered.

I am glad the Senate subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations have seen fit to do as much as they have done in connection with this measure. I think we should express our appreciation to the committee, for at least the program will continue. As the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] has said—and I wish to emphasize the point again, because it will be of some use in the Department—the provision limiting the funds and enlarging the work by contract will result in no basic change whatever. The Department will continue its supervision and control, as it has exercised such control in the past. The only difference will be in the matter of funds.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] and others have expressed the thought that the Mundt bill, upon which hearings will commence next Wednesday, will likely take care of the situation, and that we can come back later with a request for a deficiency or supplemental appropriation.

I wish I could assure the Senate that that is true; but frankness compels me to say that I can give no assurance that the Mundt bill will be passed by the Senate at this session, or that there will be any request for a deficiency or supplemental appropriation. It may be that we shall have to continue to operate with the funds allotted in this particular bill. It is essential that we have this much money. I trust that the measure will shortly pass. Especially I urge that the conferees who are appointed—if there is to be a conference on this bill—stand squarely behind the Senate amendments, so that these appropriations will not be curtailed or reduced in conference.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from New Mexico that to my mind, much more important than the amounts we are to appropriate is the necessity for the State Department to control the broadcasts, and select a board or some individual who can write the proper kind of broadcasts. We are wasting money if we do not have the right kind of broadcasts. They should be dignified, and really reflect the facts with respect to the United States. We should not broadcast great quantities of jazz, hurrah, and trash such as characterize many broadcasts in this country.

I simply wanted to put that thought into the RECORD for whatever influence it might have with the State Department.

Mr. HATCH. I may say to the Senator from Texas that I do not think any persons in the Congress or in the Department of State who are advocates of continuing the program have evinced any satisfaction with programs as they have been broadcast in the past. There may have been much that was bad; I do not know about that; I pass no judgment. I do know that some of us are concerned with the question and hope that the Congress will exercise some au-

thority, and make some investigation and study of the programs, so that in laying down the final and ultimate policy what the Senator from Texas has mentioned will not occur, and that "trash" will not be broadcast from America.

There is one thing which the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] said a moment ago which I think ought now to be made clear. He suggested that our own State Department should have an FBI investigation as to some of the persons employed in this service. Mr. President, I reveal no secret, I am sure, when I say that the FBI is actually now engaged in such an investigation of everyone connected with the activity. That investigation, of course, will be complete and thorough, as investigations conducted by that Bureau have always been.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator for that information. There is something more involved than simply the question of loyalty. A man might be entirely loyal and yet might not have a proper conception of the kind of messages that should be sent to another nation which would truly reflect and exemplify the attitude of Americans on these questions. So my interest is in that larger question, as well as in the loyalty question. Of course, if a man is not loyal he has no business being in the State Department or in any other department. But I do think that the State Department heretofore—perhaps it was because of the leadership of the particular service now being discussed—has not shown a grasp of the importance of the character of the broadcasts which we should send out in order to convey to the rest of the world what American ideals are, what we believe in, and what we are doing for the rest of the world. We should send out broadcasts of that nature, rather than the usual "blah, blah, blah."

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Senator will yield, I suppose in that connection he would also express the hope that we would not inflict upon foreigners some of the stuff of which we are ourselves victims over the radio in the United States. I shall not give any specific instances of it, but there is much stuff to which we have to listen, and we cruise around all over the dial trying to find a decent program, finally turning off the radio in disgust.

Mr. CONNALLY. I think the Senator should give us a break-down of that.

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall be glad to go into executive session with the Senator from Texas if he is interested.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thoroughly agree with the Senator, and that is probably what has been operating on my mind as to foreign broadcasts. If they are no better than some we have at home we had better not spend a dime on them.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I agree entirely with that statement, but it does not seem to me that in cutting the appropriation to less than half of the estimate we are likely to improve the quality. They must have some money in order to employ people with talent. We cannot expect them to get for so little money anyone with talent.

Mr. CONNALLY. I will say to the Senator that he evidently did not hear what I said when I first rose. I said that regardless of the amount, of much more importance was the quality of the programs we are going to send out.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. There is some relation between the ability to pay and the quality.

Mr. CONNALLY. There is some, yes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In addition to that, it seems to me that we have overemphasized the broadcasting feature, perhaps, because of the notoriety given to it in the newspapers. In addition to that, there is the library service and the maintenance of offices for information in the various countries, which I do not think have come in for any criticism of the kind which attaches to the radio programs. That is very important. I think I saw in the newspapers figures regarding the numbers maintained by one society in France. I think there are 1,453 rooms where they maintain information service under the name of the United States-French Society, whereas our force in France, I think, consisted of 10 people. The amount involved is very small in that field as compared with the amount shown by such a country as Russia, and, I understand, even by England. In her straitened circumstances she expends considerably more money than we do.

I would say that if this program is worth doing at all it should be done in a fair way. I think the amount involved is very small as compared with the amount we are likely to spend in such programs as the Greek and Turkish programs; and I do not know how much may be involved in anything which may come under what is known as the Marshall plan. I think we have been very short-sighted in cutting this program down as much as we have.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not wish to prolong the discussion. I merely rise to associate myself with those Senators who have expressed the hope that when we thoroughly understand this program, when it has been revised to the point where it is really worth while and informative, we shall appropriate enough money to make it effective.

During a recent hearing downtown, which was called by the Secretary of State, at which were present most of the heads of the large broadcasting companies, as were also a number of Senators and Members of the House, there was quite a discussion all the afternoon. It seemed to me that the need for this service was demonstrated beyond all doubt. There would be, and there is, doubt about the extent to which purely entertainment programs should go out under this system. That is where I find some difficulty in coordinating my mind with the kind of entertainment that should go out. Much of it does not truly reflect life in the United States, just as there are many moving pictures which I should not like to have go abroad all over the world as representative of the life of our people. I think there can be a refinement of the service brought about to give to the people whom we are trying to help accurate information not only about our lives, but about the kind of life we under-

take to lead as the disciples of genuine democracy. That is what the object of this service is, it seems to me.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, in line with what the Senator from Arkansas said, take the case of our action in regard to Greece and Turkey. It seems to me that would be a fine subject-matter to call attention to and let the rest of the countries of the world know about, showing that we have no selfish ambitions in those areas, but are trying to aid those nations in protecting themselves and getting on their feet, to restore them and to prevent hunger and misery. That sort of a message going out to the world would do us some good.

Mr. BARKLEY. I agree. I happened to be in Greece and in Turkey just about the time that question came up. I was in Greece at the time the Greek-aid bill was being discussed on the floor of the Senate and in the House of Representatives. I was in Turkey also about that time. The strongest effort was being made at that particular time to convince the Greek and Turkish peoples, on the part of some other country—I do not have to name the country, but the ideology, I suppose, is well understood—that our object was to take over the Greek Government and to interfere with the Turkish Government; that it was a selfish motive on our part to use money in order to get control of the Greek Government and of the Turkish Government. There was nothing more strongly needed at that time than an effort to offset and rebut that sort of misinformation which was being fed to the Greek and Turkish peoples. No one could do it except the Government of the United States, and it could do it only through methods that would reach the Greek people and the Turkish people in language which they could understand.

It was unfortunate that that situation arose at a time when an effort was being made to create doubt of the good faith of the United States with respect to our efforts in Greece and Turkey or any other country. It was a very unfortunate effort, it seemed to me, one which did incalculable harm and might have done more if it had been more widespread and had been accepted at its face value. Nevertheless, the need to combat it was, to my mind, demonstrated in Greece and Turkey, and also in France. Although we were not momentarily helping France, the situation which did develop there was one which easily could have lent itself to a total misunderstanding of our motives, ambitions, and desires in respect to the reconstruction of the world. It still exists. The ferment is still there. It is capable of being misdirected and our attitude toward all those countries which we are trying to help, misunderstood.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Some of the ferment has come back home.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I know the Senator will recall that in both countries we were told on absolutely reliable information that broadcasts were coming from other countries which were sowing the seeds of suspicion and distrust of us and of our motives, not once a day, but many times daily, in the Turkish and Greek languages; and they were

not being offset. Those seeds of suspicion and distrust which were then being sowed and are even now being sowed may bear fruit. We cannot estimate how much fruit they may yet bear. For that reason I want to corroborate everything which the Senator has said, which explains my reason for saying that, if anything, we need to increase our appropriation for the right kind of work along this line.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think I may have called attention to this once before, and I am sure the Senator from New Mexico will corroborate it. When we were in Athens I took it upon myself to gather up one morning a large number of local newspapers printed in the Greek language. The back page of one of them contained nothing but cartoons. There were three cartoons on the back page of that Athens local morning paper depicting the President of the United States in terms of opprobrium. They were insulting to the greatest degree. I was informed in Athens that the plates for those cartoons were not made in Greece; they were made outside of Greece, were sent in, and were used by this local newspaper, which was seeking to whip up some opposition to the United States on the false theory that we were taking advantage of the situation, in our effort to help Greece, in order to get control of Greece. There was no agency in Greece that was in a position to counteract that influence—certainly none in the press and at that time no broadcast calculated to counteract that sort of influence was reaching the Greek people from the United States.

So, in addition to counteracting the radio broadcasting of misinformation from other sources that is poisoning the minds of those people, we need to counteract and offset the publication of falsehoods and misinformation in propaganda in many of the newspapers in other countries.

It may be that we do not have the facilities for offsetting what is contained in the printed word, because we do not have any newspapers in Europe, except for the Paris edition of the Herald Tribune, which is a most excellent newspaper and has a wide circulation. But I do not think there is any newspaper printed in the language of any of those countries that gives our viewpoint and states what we seek to do in the way of reestablishing peace, as well as in establishing political and economic freedom in those countries.

I think that when we have learned all about this problem, we should also enact certain substantive legislation, if our theory is worth anything; for in view of all the money we are spending throughout the world to help restore political freedom, as well as economic freedom, which is inseparably linked with it, we certainly can well afford to spend a little more money in letting the people of those countries know what we are trying to do, and in counteracting the attempts of others who pretend to show that all we seek to do is to establish imperialism throughout the world.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I should like to say that the discussions

now going on in Paris only emphasize the importance of a true presentation of our ideas and motives under the so-called Marshall plan; and the Russians certainly will take advantage of our lack of facilities if we do not do something in this field. So the entire situation only emphasizes, in my mind, the growing importance, rather than the lessening importance, of this matter.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I simply wish to add that it seems to me inconsistent on our part to move our money into those countries and at the same time to move our intellectual and psychological influence out.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Certainly that is so.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is the proposition as it appeals to me.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota to the committee amendment on page 2, in line 9.

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I should like to have a chance to vote "no." I appreciate the desire to expedite these matters, but I wish to be recorded as having voted "no."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair regrets that the Senator from Florida feels he did not have an opportunity to be recorded. The Chair never seeks to prevent the Senator from Florida from recording his position.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, the amendment we just voted on increases the allowance for the employment of aliens in the OIC from \$9,000 to \$20,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 2, line 9, as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 2, in line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$26,000" and insert "\$30,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$65,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, in line 9, after the word "State", to strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$30,097,250."

Mr. BALL. To that amendment, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 3, in line 9, it is proposed to strike out "\$30,097,250", and insert "\$30,567,250."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, in line 17, after "(19 U. S. C. 1354)", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That not to exceed \$687,000 of the funds allocated to the International Broadcasting Division from this appropriation shall be available for personal services.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, to that amendment I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 3, in line 17, it is proposed to strike out "\$687,000" and insert "\$1,157,000."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 22, after the word "for", to strike out "\$720,000" and insert "\$960,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 2, to insert:

North Atlantic fisheries: For necessary expenses of surveys, discussions, and other preliminary activities incident to the negotiation of an international agreement relating to conservation of the North Atlantic fisheries, \$25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Foreign Service", on page 5, line 11, after "title VIII", to strike out "and IX, section 901" and insert "and section 901 of title IX"; on page 7, line 10, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$275,000", and in line 11, before the word "Provided", to strike out "\$46,830,000" and insert "\$49,437,750."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 9, after "(Public Law 724)", to strike out "\$7,600,000" and insert "\$8,130,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 13, after "(Public Law 724)", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 20, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$155,000" and insert "\$180,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the subhead, on page 10, line 1, after the word "Obligations" to insert "And Activities."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 15, after "(22 U. S. C. 276, 276a)", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$30,000"; in line 15, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "of which \$10,000 shall be expended under the direction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives", and insert "of which \$15,000 shall be expended under the direction of the President and the Executive Secretary of the American group";

on page 11, line 17, after "(20 Stat. 714, 43 Stat. 1687)", to strike out "\$7,351" and insert "\$8,314"; in line 18, after the numerals "1946)", to strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$510,000"; in line 21, after the word "Unions", to strike out "\$33" and insert "\$163"; in line 25, after the figures "\$675", to insert "International Geographical Union, \$552;"; on page 12, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "\$6,066" and insert "\$6,748", and in line 13, after the word "total", to strike out "\$3,386,016" and insert "\$3,557,661."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 2, after the word "vehicles", to insert "and purchase of six, including one at not to exceed \$3,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 1, after the numerals "111)", to insert "entertainment"; in the same line, after the word "allowances", to strike out "(not to exceed \$50,000)"; in line 3, after "(Public Law 724)", to insert "(not to exceed \$100,000)"; and in line 4, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 4, before the word "for", to insert "eight."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 11, to insert:

Appropriations for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, are hereby made available for payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946, Public Law 601.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 11, after the words "to be", to strike out "necessary; \$37,200;" and insert "necessary, \$37,200;"; in line 20, after the word "this", to strike out "clause;" and insert "clause,;"; and on page 20, line 8, after the word "line", to strike out "clear;" and insert "clear,."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 14, after "(Public Law 600)", to insert "not to exceed \$12,000 for entertainment;"; on page 22, line 18, after the numerals "1939" to insert "purchase of six and", and in line 19, after the word "boats", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$4,300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 24, after the word "aircraft" to insert "purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees (for whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in the United States in pursuance of training programs;"; on page 24, line 7, after the word "trainees", to insert "not to exceed \$35,500 for a health-service program as authorized by the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658)"; on page 25, line 4, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$42,786,150" and insert "\$40,286,150", and in line 6, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$45,000,000" and insert "\$42,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 23, to insert:

Information and cultural program—Liquidation: To enable the Department of State to meet the necessary expenses incident to the termination, suspension, or curtailment of certain international information and cultural activities, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may, in his discretion, transfer the funds herein appropriated to any other appropriation or appropriations under this title for merger with such appropriation or appropriations for the purposes hereof; and such funds shall be available for obligation and expenditure under the authority contained in the appropriation to which transferred.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment, which goes along with the other amendments we have offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to amend the committee amendment, on page 27, line 3, by striking out "\$1,500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,430,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, at this point in the bill I want to offer another amendment which was called to the attention of the committee, after the full committee had reported the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 27, after line 13, it is proposed to insert the following:

The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to any travel or transportation of effects payable from funds appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secretary of State or the Department of State.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, under existing law, all employees of the United States traveling on appropriated funds must travel in vessels of United States registry. During the war, we suspended that provision in the appropriation bill, because of the extreme shortage of transportation. People going abroad were booked on whatever boat was available, and the State Department informed me, after this bill was reported, that the House acted on the assumption that things were now back to normal. In fact, that is just not true. If this language is not placed in the bill, the State Department will have great difficulty in getting its Foreign Service officers to their posts. They can often get berths on vessels of foreign registry many months ahead of time, when they could not get them on United States vessels.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 21, after "United States", to strike

out the comma and "but such termination shall not affect the right of such officer or employee to seek or accept employment in any other department or agency of the Government if declared eligible for such employment by the United States Civil Service Commission."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I believe that while we are on the State Department appropriations, I should offer two amendments authorizing the Department of State to carry out the OIC program. To do this, it is necessary for me, in accordance with notice given, to move to suspend the rules. I now move to suspend the rules, so that I may offer the first amendment, which is on the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, line 1, after "1946", it is proposed to insert the following: "acquisition, production and free distribution of informational materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through individuals, including aliens, or public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of an information program outside of the continental United States, including the purchase of radio time (except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international shortwave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee), and the purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission and reception; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools; or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the point.

Mr. CONNALLY. Should not the Chair state that the motion was carried by a two-thirds vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Not unless a point of order is raised against it, in the Chair's opinion. The amendment was submitted directly.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thought it necessary to suspend the rules, in order to vote on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that it is only necessary to suspend the rules in case a point of order is made against the amendment.

Mr. CONNALLY. I take it the rule is suspended, then.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the second amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, line 16, after "(19 U. S. C. 1354)" and before the period, insert the following: "*Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota a question before proceeding to the next amendment. There is no amendment on page 29, but under the item for salaries and expenses of the Antitrust Division I notice that the committee has limited the activities of the Antitrust Division so that none of the appropriations may be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Division. There were certain offices set up throughout the country, one in my own city of Seattle, and at several other places, I presume. What is the reason for this provision? Did the State Department request it, or did the committee itself arrive at that decision?

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator that the Department of Justice did not ask for any changes in the bill in this item as it came from the House, so the committee did not go into the reason behind that particular limitation. I should assume that if the Department of Justice thought it would be a serious handicap to them, they would have requested us to take it up. The Attorney General did not do that.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Is it the understanding of the Senator from Minnesota that, with the words "permanent regional offices" included, if there were a matter requiring the attention of the Antitrust Division on the Pacific coast, say at Los Angeles or Seattle, and it became necessary for the Department of Justice to establish an office there for that particular case, this would be no restriction on that type of establishment?

Mr. BALL. I do not think it would be. I am told the provision has been in the appropriation bill for 2 years.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal Activities and General Administration," on page 30, line 19, after the word "services", to strike out "\$2,550,000" and insert "\$2,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 9, to strike out:

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not exceeding three bailiffs in each court, and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when ordered by the court, \$230,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota to explain the cutting out of the payment of the expenses of all court bailiffs.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, in another section of the bill on the Judiciary, there is an appropriation, I believe of \$320,000 to supply criers for the courts.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Is it the intention to call them criers instead of bailiffs?

Mr. BALL. Apparently that is the idea. That is pursuant to an act passed by Congress, I believe, at the last session, or shortly before that, which gave each court a crier. In view of that, we could not see the necessity for having a bailiff in addition to a crier. Furthermore, the crier is a permanent official of the court on an annual salary, whereas bailiffs, under a very outmoded, antiquated statute, are appointed from day to day, to serve on a per diem basis.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I recall, of course, having had some experience in Federal court when I was United States district attorney, and I know there are many courts in which a crier might be used, where the court sits only 2 or 3 months out of the year, in which case the crier would be paid for doing nothing; whereas, under the bailiff system, a bailiff would be brought in temporarily and paid on a per diem; when the court was not in session, he would not be working. It probably might be all right, if the committee had seen fit to handle it in that way. On what page is the section dealing with the criers?

Mr. BALL. It is under the Judiciary, title IV, on page 70 of the bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Was this satisfactory to the Department of Justice?

Mr. BALL. They made no objection to it. It was discussed with one of the assistants to the Attorney General.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Immigration and Naturalization Service," on page 36, line 25, after the word "thereto", to strike out "\$27,445,000" and insert "\$27,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Prison System," on page 39, line 10, after the word "livestock", to strike out "\$18,750,000" and insert "\$18,646,730."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 21, after the word "duties", to strike out "\$1,430,000" and insert "\$1,400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 8, after the word "sidewalks", to strike out "\$1,850,000" and insert "\$1,750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the title that is now under consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 37, line 1, after the word "Provided", it is proposed to insert the following:

That none of the funds appropriated for the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall be used to pay compensation for overtime services other than as provided in the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 (Public Law 106, 79th Cong., 1st sess.), and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law 390, 79th Cong., 2d sess.): *Provided further*,

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, the amendment is necessary as the result of recent court decisions which require the Immigration and Naturalization Service under a law, the repeal of which is now being considered by the proper legislative committee, to pay employees of that service, immigration inspectors, who work on Sunday, three days pay for that day, instead of the normal time and a half which is paid to other employees. It is a terrifically expensive item for the departments. At all the ports of entry inspectors must be maintained on Sunday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Minnesota a question? I have not been able to find anything in the bill about the matter I have in mind, but there was a good deal of publicity given to statements that the House had eliminated altogether any appropriation for the employees of secretaries and law clerks for judges. Is that taken care of?

Mr. BALL. It is not in the bill, because there is no law authorizing it. We felt it was safer to offer it as a separate amendment, and I have already given notice that I shall move to suspend the rule so the provision can be placed in the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate that. I have not found anything in the bill covering that item.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of Commerce—Office of the Secretary," on page 43, line 17, after "(not exceeding \$3,000)" to insert "and not to exceed \$1,000 for the entertainment of representatives of other countries by officials of the Department when specifically authorized and approved by the Secretary or the Under Secretary;" and in line 21, after the amendment just above stated, to

strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$944,483."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 4, to insert:

Technical and scientific services: For necessary expenses in the performance of activities and services relating to technological development as an aid to business in the development of foreign and domestic commerce, including all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", is available (not to exceed \$25,000), for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and not to exceed \$60,000 for printing and binding, \$790,000: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is authorized, upon request of any public or private organization or individual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independently or through any other agency of the Government, any scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive material, foreign or domestic, which has been released for public dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a price not less than the estimated total cost of reproducing and disseminating same as may be determined by the Secretary, the moneys received from such sale to be deposited in a special account in the Treasury, such account to be available for reimbursing any appropriation which may have borne the expense of such reproduction and dissemination and making refunds to organizations and individuals when entitled thereto.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 7, after "(39 U. S. C. 321d)", to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$650,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Census", on page 46, line 7, after the word "paper", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$5,845,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the figure in the next line, line 8. I may say that in increasing the total amount for collection of current census statistics we overlooked the limitation which has been placed in the bill by the House, which should be increased by a like amount.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 46, line 8, it is proposed to strike out "\$3,800,000" an insert in lieu thereof "\$4,645,000."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 4, after the word "paper", to strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert "\$1,245,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "Manufacturers" and insert "Manufactures."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Administration", on page 47, line 24, after the word "services", to insert "not to exceed \$2,000 for entertainment of representatives of

other countries when necessary to the development of civil aeronautics and when authorized and approved by the Administrator;"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in line 9, after the word "aviation" to strike out "\$71,081,484", and insert "\$72,923,248."

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, the figure "\$72,923,248" appears to be the sum of five items appearing on page 4 of the report. One of those items is for operation of CAA aircraft. I notice that the committee has reduced the appropriation figure of the House by \$250,000. On that subject, Mr. President, as one who usually favors keeping the figures in appropriations at the lowest possible level, I find myself unable to agree with the able Committee on Appropriations.

The operation of CAA aircraft is definitely a safety measure. If there was a time in the history of our country and in the history of aviation when every step for safety ought to be taken I think it is now. We have had many tragic examples of the wrecking of airplanes and great loss of life.

As I understand, the original budget estimate for operation of CAA aircraft was \$2,050,000. The House appropriated \$1,750,000, and the Appropriations Committee of the Senate has cut that figure by \$250,000, and made the figure \$1,500,000.

The CAA aircraft are used, I am advised, to check and correct courses of flight on the regular air routes by the regular air lines, and also the smaller air fields which the regular air lines do not enter. It seems to me to be unwise to take any step that would lessen proper investigation by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. I am hopeful that the proponents of the measure will at least restore the figure to that of the House of Representatives, that is, increase the amount by \$250,000, which is not a great sum considering the amount appropriated in the bill.

I am told that the safety men of CAA fly on the main regular transport planes. That is the understanding, I am advised, of the members of the committee. I made inquiry about that, and I am told that the CAA inspectors fly with the pilots of the regular planes upon the regular routes checking what the pilots do from time to time. But there is additional work to be done in safety, Mr. President, rather than fly on the regular planes. They must, as it is called, crisscross a route. They must see whether or not the beams are functioning correctly. They must test them. That cannot be done by flying on a regular passenger plane between two specific points.

As I stated, the CAA investigators are supposed to go into fields where the regular air lines do not go. It seems to me not one thing should be done or one step taken here which would in any way lessen the work of safety upon our air lines.

It will be noted from the report on page 4 that the House cut the Budget estimate a considerable sum, but now the Senate committee comes along and asks us to cut that amount \$250,000

more. I urge upon the Senators who sponsor the bill to reconsider that figure and to restore the amount of \$250,000, so these CAA safety workers and investigators can carry through their plans of making the kind of investigation they desire to make. I want nothing done that would lessen safety or would mean the taking of any chances on failure of inspections of these air routes. For that reason I rose on this point to ask that the amount of \$250,000 be restored, and I hope it may be done with the consent of those who sponsor the bill upon the floor.

Mr. President, unless that is agreeable to the Senator from Minnesota, at this time I offer an amendment, if I may state it orally, that the figure of \$72,923,248 be stricken and that in lieu thereof there be inserted \$73,173,248, being an addition of \$250,000 to be used for the purpose of the operation of CAA aircraft.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, the committee devoted perhaps more time to the CAA items in the bill than to any other single group. We found great difficulty in obtaining from the CAA justifications for some of their expenditures. The main appropriation item for safety enforcement is the enforcement-of-safety-regulations item, for which the House allowed \$10,000,000, and the Senate committee proposes \$10,000,000. That is an increase of nearly two and one-half million dollars over what they had in the fiscal year 1947, namely, \$7,561,000. For the operation of aircraft this year they have \$1,665,100. It was the consensus of the committee that they are carrying the flying of their own aircraft to extremes. They now have 226 planes owned by CAA which they fly around the country, including three big four-motored DC planes. We all know how terrifically expensive it is to fly one of these four-motored planes. I will say to the Senator from West Virginia that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], who is a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce investigating safety in the air, appeared before our committee and made this statement in advocating the reduction in the amount of flying in their own planes done by CAA personnel:

Formerly the CAA inspectors rode on the commercial air liners to test and check. He would get on a commercial air line and ride with the pilot and check out his operation.

Now they do this checking by their own planes, DC-4's and 3's. I have been unable to see why the other means was not quite practical, and why it perhaps was not even more effective, because these checks are on the airplane and the operators and at the same time it checks the operation of the radio and navigation facilities.

Mr. President, I heard nothing in the committee about cross-checking an air navigation radio beam, and I have difficulty in knowing what it would mean.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I made my statement upon information which I secured

in answer to inquiry made of those who work with the CAA. This is the statement which was furnished me:

In checking the operation of the air lines the CAA inspectors do ride in commercial aircraft on a routine time basis.

This is the information furnished me:

The Federal Airways System, as suggested by the committee, cannot be checked by having inspectors do the checking while riding on commercial air lines. The air lines fly from point to point in as direct a line as possible, and base their revenues on the pounds carried. To check the operation of the Federal Airways System it is necessary that the patrol aircraft circle and crisscross the radio beam or range from all directions to determine its stability and accuracy. Since the air lines maintain a time schedule and fly in straight lines from point to point, it would be clearly impossible for the airways patrol inspectors to perform the necessary checks while riding the commercial air line. Also, the electronics equipment necessary to properly check the airway's facilities exceeds 700 pounds in weight and requires special installation in the aircraft. If this weight were added to the commercial air liner it would either reduce the air line's revenue poundage by that amount or would require an uneconomical payment by the Government to have the additional weight carried.

I can only accept the views of men who are doing this work. They say that in order really to check accurately the beam, which is the great safety instrument for flying, as I understand, they must crisscross and circle it, and in doing so they carry an apparatus which weighs 700 pounds. They point out that it is impracticable to place that equipment on a regular air liner on its regular route to make the check. I am advised that if this reduction is made—this is the claim that is made to me—it will mean less checking.

The argument appeals to me, for the reason that if there is one consideration to which we should give attention, it is safety. If the importance of safety in air transportation has ever been brought home to us and to the American people, it has been within the past few weeks. Of course, the inspectors say, "We fly the regular routes and check the pilots. We check what they do, and we check their lines as best we can, but for real testing we must crisscross and circle the radio beams."

Mr. President, it seems to me little enough to add \$250,000 to permit them to carry on this work of safety.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] to the committee amendment on page 48, line 9. (Putting the question.) The "noes" appear to have it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 48, line 9.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota a question with respect to this amendment.

I notice the break-down in the report. I presume that aids to navigation, such

as ILS, high intensity light lanes, and all the other aids to navigation, are included in the \$72,000,000 amendment which we are now considering. Is that correct?

Mr. BALL. No. That is another item, entitled "Establishment of air navigation facilities."

Mr. MAGNUSON. On what page does that appear?

Mr. BALL. Page 49. What we are now considering is operation and maintenance of the Federal airways.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I shall wait until we reach the next amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 48, line 9.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 1, after the word "grant", to insert "the construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau stationed at remote localities not on foreign soil where such accommodations are not otherwise available."

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the bill why it was that the committee reduced the item in the House bill from \$17,638,000 to \$11,109,066. As I understand, this item covers appropriations to aid local authorities which establish airports.

Mr. BALL. No. This is for the establishment of air navigation facilities, providing for new radio beams, instrument landing systems, and ground-control approach and landing systems. As a matter of fact, well over \$1,000,000 of the amount which we allow is for building housing for employees of the CAA who are operating these facilities in remote localities, both in the United States and out in the Pacific.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, this is the amendment about which I wished to ask the Senator from Minnesota. I notice from the break-down in the report, on the second page, under item No. 10, that the Alaskan program is completely eliminated. Instead of accepting the House reduction, which was considerably under the budget figure, the committee has eliminated the item entirely. I appreciate that much of it is for housing.

Mr. BALL. The House committee did not specify what it was allowing the funds for. In allocating the reduced amount allowed by the House the CAA itself eliminated the Alaskan program. From what little testimony we could get, most of it, as the Senator says, was for housing. There was very little in the Alaskan program for air navigational aids. In view of all the housing which the Army and Navy has built in Alaska, and which is now available, I assume, since the Army has moved out, and in view of the fact that all the construction crews which were working up there have moved out and the housing is available to CAA and similar agencies, we could not see that the expenditure of

more than \$3,000,000 for housing was justified.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I agree with the Senator as to that portion of the appropriation. It probably can be deferred until we find out just what Army and Navy facilities can be used. Perhaps next year the authorities will know which facilities they are going to keep and which they are going to abandon or declare surplus. But I cannot see the necessity of eliminating the intermediate landing fields, the ILS high-intensity light lanes, and other aids for the wholly inadequately staffed Alaskan airports. There will be much flying in Alaska, both military and commercial. The Budget amount for intermediate landing fields is only \$209,965. The Budget figure for ILS is \$651,000; and the Budget figure for high-intensity light lanes is \$203,170. If there is any place in the world where high-intensity light lanes are needed, it is throughout all of Alaska, particularly in the Aleutian area.

Mr. BALL. I may say to the Senator that we allowed the CAA two high-intensity light approach lanes. It can put them wherever it wishes. I assume that it will put them where it thinks the conditions are the worst. The testimony before the committee clearly indicated that, in the first place, high-intensity light lanes are terrifically expensive to maintain. Their consumption of power is tremendous, and they are by no means proved. It has not been demonstrated that by the time a pilot gets down close enough so that the high-intensity lights do him much good, he is entirely out of the woods. It represents a terrific expenditure for a very little additional safety.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I appreciate that this work is in the experimental stage, but all these safety navigational aids are of necessity in the experimental stage. I believe that the money we spent for them will be well spent. I think the Senator from Minnesota will agree with me that allowing the CAA two high-intensity light lanes does not solve the problem. If I know bureaus, I do not suppose that they will place either one of them in Alaska if they can be placed in southern California or Florida to be tested. But the place to test them in is Alaska. There is no better place in the world, and no place where flying conditions are worse.

The same observations are true of the general appropriation for airport landing aids. Instrument landing, of course, is in the research stage. For ILS the budget asked for \$4,700,000. The House reduced that figure very substantially, to \$2,600,000, which is wholly inadequate for such research. The Senate committee reduced the item still further, by \$500,000.

The following statement, as to why the amount was reduced, is the most amazing statement I have ever seen in a report:

The committee fears that following the installation of a large number of these sets attempts will be made at all-weather flying and the number of accidents will increase.

In other words, we should not continue research in air safety because if we do

establish ILS, high-intensity approach lights, and other ground navigation facilities, the pilots will do more flying in bad weather, and therefore we shall have more accidents. It seems to me that that is progress in reverse. There may be some good reason for the action of the committee.

Mr. BALL. Let me say to the Senator that this is not the research program.

Mr. MAGNUSON. No; but it is the practical application of research.

Mr. BALL. It is the establishment of air navigation facilities which presumably are proved. The Bureau of the Budget wanted to install, at 68 airports, both instrument landing systems and ground-control approach. Those are both systems used in helping to land planes when the weather is bad. Both of them are very expensive to maintain once they are installed, and they are very expensive to install. As the Senator well knows, the Army and Navy are both experimenting with different types. The CAA now has approximately 98 ILS systems in operation. As a matter of fact, they are not being used much because very few of the commercial planes yet have the air-borne equipment necessary to use them. The subcommittee felt that the CAA and the Budget Bureau had gone completely hog-wild on installing landing devices. They are not only very expensive to install in the first place, but even more expensive to maintain afterward.

As stated by the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], who was chairman of the subcommittee which investigated these accidents and as shown by the record, only approximately 10 percent of the airplane accidents in the past year would have been affected in the slightest degree by this system; and they were the less serious accidents. None of the last three crashes which killed over 150 people would have been averted in the slightest by this system. I think one reason why the air lines have been rather putting on pressure to get these all-weather landing aids is that they want to go in for all-weather flying. As the Senator well knows, when a flight is canceled there is a terrific loss to the commercial air line. When they get into all-weather flying, as they had to do during the war, when most of these devices were developed, the accidents in landing will multiply many times, inevitably, because no kind of a system can eliminate accidents when pilots are trying to land or take off in bad weather.

Mr. MAGNUSON. As the Senator well knows, the fact that the last three accidents might not have been caused by absence of such aids does not mean that in the future the situation may not change. The real problem of air lines is the fact that these aids do not exist in the so-called major airports. What the country needs is not more airports, but better airports, with such improved facilities. Some of them have been proven to some extent. The ILS has not yet been proven. Maybe the budget estimate should have been cut a little, but these devices may be the very things that will some day prove the answer to the prevention of many of these accidents. They

cannot increase a great deal because of bad weather. Air lines complete over 98 percent of their schedules. Of course, it costs money to handle a flight, but we still have control of flights through the CAA, through air control-towers, the appropriation for which the House also cut.

Mr. BALL. The item for control towers has been increased.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Over the budget estimate?

Mr. BALL. We even went over the budget estimate. We provided for some additional towers where the traffic justified it, to be operated by CAA. We have in this country, not including those in Alaska and in the Pacific, 98 instrument-landing systems now in operation. The committee has allowed no more ILS. Ninety-eight are taking care of all the major airports where there are bad weather conditions. We allowed two ground-control approach systems.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Was the action regarding the ground-control systems on the theory that they are not proven yet?

Mr. BALL. They are not entirely proven, as the Senator well knows. They were used by the Army and the Navy during the war, but they are very expensive systems to operate. They involve in the present set-up five maintenance men and operation men on duty 24 hours a day. Mr. Wright testified that they wanted them not as a primary landing aid—they consider the ILS the primary landing aid in bad weather—but merely as a standby in case something happens to ILS. That involves a cost of operation of something over \$70,000 a year. It costs \$110,000 to install. That struck us as an extremely expensive stand-by equipment which was not justified.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is going to cost us more money unless we properly approach this matter. Perhaps we are going to spend a little more than we need in the matter of air safety. I may be reading the report incorrectly or not reading it completely, but the CAA program for 1948 contemplates the operation of 19 additional towers. Included in that number are those at Baton Rouge, La., Williamsport, Pa., and Texarkana, Tex. I understand that 19 were cut out and 3 were put back. Perhaps I am not reading the report correctly on that.

Mr. BALL. Three more were added on the House floor, as the Senator knows. Since that time CAA itself has abandoned or closed down towers at three airports where the traffic had fallen to less than two or three thousand points of traffic density. We recommended one additional tower where their own report showed far less than 5,000 traffic points, where the CAA itself said there should be at least 7,500 traffic points to justify a control tower. We recommended that that be left out of the new program, and that Baton Rouge, Williamsport, and Texarkana, where the traffic is far less than 7,500 points minimum, be closed, and that five airports be equipped at Willow Run, Detroit, Petersburg, N. J., Muskegon, Mich., Westfield, Mass., and Bedford, Mass., where the traffic points run over 60,000. For some reason they were not in the CAA program.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I want to add just this further comment. I appreciate the problem of the committee and of the CAA in the matter, because it is a new field, and in respect to many of these research and navigation aids the problem is very difficult. But it seems to me that rather than skimp in this matter, which may be so vitally important to the efficiency of both our commercial and military aircraft, we might well have accepted a great deal of what the budget and the CAA asked for, with the exception of the planes. I am not convinced that the United States Government, as to both ground control and ILS, should give the impression that we want no part of this program, because 80 percent of airplane accidents—they may not all be fatalities—occur in landing and taking off.

Mr. BALL. I am sorry, but less than 10 percent of the accidents of record—

Mr. MAGNUSON. Is the Senator speaking about fatalities?

Mr. BALL. No; less than 10 percent of the accidents of record had anything to do with landing and taking off on the regularly scheduled flights.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Many are not reported, but the trouble is always in the airports; that is, failure to make schedules at airports, or inability to get off. One can fly from here to New York and be held up for 2½ hours because of inability to land the plane. The traffic is getting too dense.

I shall not object to this item. I appreciate that there is somewhat of a controversy between the Army, Navy, and CAA as to which system is the best, but I think the committee in the future should give encouragement to these research programs, rather than cut them down.

Mr. BALL. There are 98 systems now either authorized or already in operation, and we allowed for two experimental ones.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. HAWKES. I served on the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which investigated air accidents and studied the problems as to what should be done to bring about maximum safety. There is no intelligent American today who does not appreciate that nothing is more important than to do everything which is right and proper to provide the greatest maximum safety in air travel, if we are to keep our position in the air.

I agree with the Senator from Minnesota that this high-intensity lighting system is wanted by the pilots. They think it is very vital. I think it is their No. 1 request; but in all the evidence which came before our committee there was a vast difference of opinion as to what is the best lighting system. I think it is perfectly proper for us to find out what is the best system, before we permit them to go ahead and install numerous systems throughout the country. What the Senator has said has definitely come before our committee. I think there are 98 installations of ILS completely in effect, or the money is in the hands of the CAA to complete 98 installations?

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

Mr. HAWKES. The Army and the Navy are very strong for it. Some others are not so strong for it.

Mr. BALL. The pilots do not like it at all.

Mr. HAWKES. But that does not prove it is wrong. It simply proves that we have got to find out whether it is right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I want to ask one question. Recently the Northwest Airlines had authority to make one east-and-west flight, landing at Aberdeen, S. Dak., and I was informed that this bill does not provide for communication systems, radio beam, teletype service on weather, and that sort of information. Can the Senator enlighten me as to whether that will be taken care of?

Mr. BALL. I am not sure whether it is included. We allowed the full amount for new air-communication stations, weather stations, and that sort of thing. There were 13 new airways which have been approved by CAB. We gave them everything they asked for. If this is a new route—

Mr. GURNEY. The service is presently being operated. I just wondered if there were funds enough to allow them to continue.

Mr. BALL. I am informed that the service is already there. I think all they were worried about was the continuance of it.

Mr. GURNEY. Yes; the continuance.

Mr. BALL. That is provided for.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, referring to the appropriation, in total, of \$747,885, which has to do, among other things, with the erection of air-control towers, I notice in the committee print that towers are listed at Detroit (Willow Run); Teterboro, N. J.; Muskegon, Mich.; Madison, Wis.; Westfield, Mass.; Pueblo, Colo.; and Salem, Oreg.—

Mr. BALL. I am sorry; the only ones that are included are the five mentioned at the bottom of page 6 of the committee report.

Mr. WHERRY. That list includes Bedford, Mass. Are the others omitted because the budget estimates were not prepared prior to the time when they were submitted? For instance, in the list from which I was reading, No. 16 is Lincoln, Nebr., which is eligible for a tower, for it has more than 7,500 traffic points. Why are the five included in the bill, and the others omitted?

Mr. BALL. Because we had information from the Civil Aeronautics Administration in regard to those five, which are very high in traffic points and are regarded by the CAA as essential to the airway system. But the information on the others did not get in until too late.

I may say there are 15 or 20, I believe, that are above the minimum of 7,500 traffic points which the Civil Aeronautics Administration says merits a control tower. But we had no information, or in some cases only a guess, as to the traffic density at the others, so we did not feel justified in including them at this time.

Mr. WHERRY. The information as to the others came in only after the bill went to the House; is that correct?

Mr. BALL. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Can the Senator inform me whether a later bill will provide a chance for the inclusion of an appropriation for the others?

Mr. BALL. A deficiency bill will come up. Two items are required every time a tower is added: One for the equipment of the tower, and another for its operation and maintenance.

Mr. WHERRY. What would the Senator's suggestion be in the case of the tower at Lincoln, Nebr., now that that airport has qualified?

Mr. BALL. I would suggest that the Senator from Nebraska, and any other Senator who is interested in an airport which he thinks has qualified, first clear the information through the CAA and get the proper figures and a statement of what the CAA thinks about it, and then present that information to the committee.

I think it is very bad procedure to add airports to this program on the floor of the Senate, without having any committee consideration in regard to them.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is there not a controversial item on page 51, relative to Federal aid to airports? I understand there is. So I wonder whether it would meet with the approval of the Senator to pass over the controversial item, which I understand will be brought up by the Senator from Illinois, and pass on the rest of the bill tonight, and then take up that matter for consideration the first thing tomorrow when the Senate convenes?

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, we could continue with the committee amendments, and then let the bill go over, because no committee amendment is involved in that airport matter.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. I wish to inquire about the three airports at which towers were discontinued by the committee. That action was taken over the recommendation of the Civil Aeronautics Administration; was it not?

Mr. BALL. The CAA itself had discontinued control towers at three of those airports where the traffic was falling off. We put in these three. The CAA did not take any position on that matter, because they had been placed in the list originally, as I understand it, by congressional action, either in the Congress or in a committee report or on the floor of the Senate, or in some other manner of that sort.

Mr. CONNALLY. I wish to say to the Senator that on page 6 of the report it is stated:

The CAA program for 1948 contemplated the operation of 19 additional towers; however, included in this figure of 19 is Baton Rouge, La., * * * Williamsport, Pa., * * * and Texarkana, Tex.

So the CAA proposed to continue the towers at those points, but the committee has come along with its knife and simply has cut them out. I wish to inquire why the committee did that.

Mr. BALL. They were not continued. They were new proposals for 1948.

Mr. CONNALLY. I know. But the CAA planned activity at those points for 1948, but the committee cut them out.

Mr. BALL. That is correct; because the CAA's own basis for having a tower at an airport is that there must be a traffic density of at least 7,500 points. None of those three had such a density. The five which we included had densities of from 55,000 points to 16,000 points. But we felt we did not have sufficient information to include approximately a dozen others.

It seems to me that if the Federal Government is going to take over control towers, it should do so on the basis of assisting and improving the operation of a Federal airway system; but if the traffic density is so low as not to justify that, we simply think there is no justification for doing it.

Mr. CONNALLY. The CAA thought it wise, and the CAA proposed that program for 1948. But the committee cut them out.

Mr. BALL. That is correct. We do not always go by what the departments or the Bureau of the Budget tell us. Let me say that Texas now has, under the pending bill as it stands, 11 airports at which the CAA will operate control towers, and I suspect that is about twice as many as any other State of the Union has.

Mr. CONNALLY. Well, it is twice as many because the distances in Texas are so great and the business justifies it.

Mr. BALL. That is right. But it does not justify one at Texarkana.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is what I am talking about. The CAA's plan was to maintain it for 1948, but the committee now says, "No, we know more about it than the CAA does, and we will cut it out."

Mr. BALL. We cut it out because of the CAA's own standard for traffic density, because the traffic density at that airport did not justify including it.

Mr. CONNALLY. Then why did the CAA plan to have it included in 1948?

Mr. BALL. They had planned several others at which the traffic was not sufficient to justify their inclusion, so we decided to abandon them, insofar as this matter was concerned.

Mr. CONNALLY. I simply wish to enter my protest; I suppose that is all I can do. It seems to me that this action on the part of the committee is entirely arbitrary and is in direct contradiction of the attitude of the CAA.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. MYERS. I wish to inquire about the tower at Williamsport, Pa. Did the committee inquire why these three airports were included in the program for control towers, even though they did not meet the traffic-density standards as set up by the CAA?

Mr. BALL. We did; yes. We went into this whole airport control-tower program at some length with the CAA, and they did not have any explanation as to how it happened to get in there. They did not have any explanation as to why several of these airports, with very little traffic at them, had CAA-operated control towers under the 1947 appropriation—the appropriation for the present

fiscal year—whereas a number of airports with very heavy traffic were not included in that program. We got a very complete picture. We tried to do the best job we could on the basis of the density of traffic.

Mr. MYERS. Did the committee direct a specific question to the CAA, and does it appear in the hearings, as to why these three airports were included, although they did not meet the standards for traffic density as set up by the CAA itself?

Mr. BALL. Yes; we did. We asked them for the information at the hearings. They were not able to supply it. Afterward we asked them to supply it for the record and give it to the subcommittee. They did furnish their list, and they furnished explanations of one or two airports where they had control towers, such as those in Alaska, which are essential. The traffic is very light there, but, nevertheless, they have to have them there. But they offered no explanation whatever as to why they had these in the United States in the control-tower program. So we eliminated them.

Mr. MYERS. Do I correctly understand that the Senator has said that the CAA has not offered, and it appears at no place in the record, any information as to why they included the tower at Williamsport, Pa.?

Mr. BALL. That is correct. We asked them why they had control towers in the program at airports which have less than 7,500 traffic points, and they offered no explanation for those which we eliminated. As I have said, they did offer an explanation in the case of some in Alaska, which we then proceeded to keep in.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 49, in line 1.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 8, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$17,638,000" and insert "\$11,109,066"; in line 8, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the comma and "together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1947 which is hereby merged with this appropriation"; in line 11, after the amendment just above stated, to insert the following proviso: "Provided, That the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and to remain available until July 30, 1948"; and in line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$280,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 16, after the word "of", to strike out "one" and insert "two"; in the same line, after the word "motor", to strike out "vehicle" and insert "vehicles", and in line 17, after the word "aircraft", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$1,600,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 1, after the word "lot", to strike out "\$1,236,000" and insert "\$1,102,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, at that point I should like to insert in the Record an amendment which I propose to offer, I hope tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

The amendment submitted by Mr. LUCAS is as follows:

On page 51, line 9, strike out "\$32,500,000" and insert "\$65,000,000", and strike out the remainder of the language under the heading "Federal Aid to Airport Program, Federal Airport Act."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Board", on page 52, line 18, after the word "aircraft", to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$3,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, are we going to pass over until tomorrow the amendment on page 51, the Federal-aid airport program?

Mr. LUCAS. I may say to the Senator that the amendment I just offered was to the airport provision. It is not an amendment to the committee amendment. It is an amendment to the House language, which was agreed upon by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate.

Mr. CONNALLY. It is an amendment to the bill?

Mr. LUCAS. It is.

Mr. CONNALLY. If that is to go over, I shall defer my remarks; otherwise, I should want to interrogate the Senator from Minnesota about it.

Mr. BALL. I may say, Mr. President, that I have conferred with the leaders on this side, and they suggest that, since the hour is late, we should finish with the committee amendments. I have one amendment, relative to stenographers and law clerks for the judges, which I shall offer, and then we will let the other matter go over until tomorrow.

Mr. CONNALLY. Very well.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 19, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$35,000" and insert "\$40,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Coast and Geodetic Survey," on page 55, line 7, after the word "available", to insert "for the purchase (not to exceed 22), maintenance, operation, and repair of vehicles known as station wagons and suburban carry-alls without such vehicles being considered as passenger-carrying vehicles and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," on page 55, line 21, after "(not exceeding \$50,000)" to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$4,493,537."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 6, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,375,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Bureau of Standards," on page 58, line 5, after the word "thereto", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,450,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Weather Bureau," on page 61, line 21, after the word "Act", to insert "and titles II and III of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945."

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield for a question in connection with this Weather Bureau appropriation of \$21,000,000?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. IVES. I note from the committee report, on page 21, that sufficient funds presumably are to be allocated to take care of essential air navigation weather stations, including a station in Delaware, proposed by the Weather Bureau, in 1948. I am glad to know that Delaware is at least being taken care of, but there is one matter on which the Senator from Minnesota and the junior Senator from New York talked. That is the matter of \$35,000 for a weather station in connection with Floyd Bennett Field in New York. The situation in New York City is becoming more and more congested, as I think everyone knows. LaGuardia Field is now practically overgrown insofar as its capacity to handle traffic is concerned. It is necessary now to turn to Floyd Bennett Field. Idlewild is not yet operating, or at least, if it is, the facilities are not in sufficient quantity to take care of anything. Consequently, if New York is to handle the traffic which presumably it will have in the coming year, it will require help in this direction. I am merely rising, because I understand the Senator from Minnesota agrees, to say that it is his understanding, here on the floor, that of this \$21,000,000, it is expected that \$35,000 will be used for the weather station at Floyd Bennett Airfield in New York.

Mr. BALL. That is correct; and we are so assured by the Weather Bureau.

Mr. IVES. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, on page 61, line 21, there is a matter similar to the one mentioned by the Senator from New York, but I am going to offer an amendment to increase the amount by \$52,000.

Mr. BALL. What is this for—an air station?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No, this is for the establishment of another weather station. I have only about 5 minutes. Perhaps the Senator will accept the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment is not in order at the moment. The committee amendments are not yet concluded.

Mr. BALL. I would suggest to the Senator that he allow the matter to go over until tomorrow.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator wishes the matter to go over until tomorrow?

Mr. BALL. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is the understanding of the Chair that when the committee amendments are

disposed of, the bill will go over until tomorrow.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 61, line 21.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, after line 16, to insert:

The appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration"; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing on a reimbursable basis to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and other areas outside the United States where determined necessary by the Secretary emergency medical services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resale to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—The Judiciary—United States Supreme Court", on page 64, after line 8, to insert:

Preparation of rules for civil procedure: For expenses of the Supreme Court incident to proposed amendments or additions to the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States pursuant to the act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1664), including personal services in the District of Columbia and printing and binding, to be expended as the Chief Justice in his discretion may approve, including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses for subsistence at rates to be fixed by him not to exceed \$10 per day, \$5,420.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous items of expense", on page 69, line 1, after the word "assistants", to strike out "\$3,600,000" and insert "\$3,631,295."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 14, after "Wyoming", to strike out "Cumberland, Md.; Charlottesville, Va.; Big Stone Gap, Va.; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Springfield, Mass.; Key West, Fla.; Paris, Tex.; Victoria, Tex.; Richmond, Ky.; Cairo, Ill.; New Albany, Ind.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Batesville, Ark.; Harrison, Ark.; Chadron, Nebr.; Bellingham, Wash.; Pueblo, Colo.; Pendleton, Oreg.; Medford, Oreg."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, line 12, after "(Public Law 222)", to strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$865,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I have one more committee amendment, appropri-

ating \$1,800,000 for the law clerks and stenographers for the judges, which went out in the House on a point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 71, following line 12, insert the following:

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,800,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does that complete the Senator's desire for the day?

Mr. BALL. It does.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota a question. In the appropriation we are considering I understand \$13,500,000 has been allowed for cultural and information branch offices in different parts of the United States, such as New York, Miami, New Orleans, and San Francisco. As I correct in that?

Mr. BALL. For what type of branch offices? I am sorry, I could not hear.

Mr. OVERTON. Information and cultural branch offices of the State Department.

Mr. BALL. We allow a total of \$13,500,000, approximately, for the whole program. There is one office in New York, I know. Where else do they have them?

Mr. OVERTON. They have only four. They have four in the United States. They are at New York, Miami, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

Mr. BALL. The matter of the branch offices was not gone into at all in our hearings except that an over-all allowance was made for the program. It is for the State Department to decide how they will spend it, and what offices they will keep open.

Mr. OVERTON. Is that all they requested?

Mr. BALL. No, no; they asked for \$26,000,000.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I should like to address a question to the

Senator from Minnesota, if he will permit.

I was called out of the Senate Chamber just at the moment when that stage of the bill was reached, and passed, having to do with the appropriation for the maintenance and operation of traffic control towers at air fields. Am I correct in my understanding that none of the traffic towers in the State of Florida were displaced by the committee?

Mr. BALL. No; no towers in Florida were affected.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 124) to enable the President to utilize the appropriations for United States participation in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for meeting administrative expenses of United States Government agencies in connection with United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration liquidation.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2369) providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the Territory of Alaska.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4931) making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 2369. An act providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the Territory of Alaska;

S. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution to continue for a temporary period of 15 days certain controls now exercised by the President under the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and under the Export Control Act; and

H. J. Res. 221. Joint resolution to provide for permanent rates of postage on mail matter of the first class, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 30, 1947, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

S. 350. An act to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States until June 30, 1948;

S. 1072. An act to extend until July 1, 1949, the period during which income from agricultural labor and nursing services may be disregarded by the States in making old-age assistance payments without prejudicing their rights to grants-in-aid under the Social Security Act;

S. J. Res. 77. Joint resolution providing for membership and participation by the United States in the International Refugee Organization and authorizing an appropriation therefor;

S. J. Res. 135. Joint resolution to extend the succession, lending powers, and the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; and

S. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution to continue for a temporary period of 15 days certain controls now exercised by the President under the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and under the Export Control Act.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 3993. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 4031. An act making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on today, June 30, 1947, the President had approved and signed the following acts and a joint resolution:

S. 350. An act to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States until June 30, 1948;

S. 1072. An act to extend until July 1, 1949, the period during which income from agricultural labor and nursing services may be disregarded by the States in making old-age assistance payments without prejudicing their rights to grants-in-aid under the Social Security Act; and

S. J. Res. 135. Joint resolution to extend the succession, lending powers, and the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

EXTENSION OF RENT CONTROLS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 370)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

(For President's message, see today's proceedings of the House of Representatives on p. 8075.)

JOHN B. BARTON—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 72)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

I return herewith without my approval S. 423 "For the relief of John B. Barton."

The bill would authorize and direct the Federal Security Administrator to review under section 22 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act a compensation order made in the case of John B. Barton on January 16, 1932, and to issue a new compensation order in the case notwithstanding the provision in section 22 of that act limiting the time for seeking review of such an order.

It appears that John Barton sustained an injury on March 20, 1931, while re-

moving a stack from the *S. S. Traverse*; and that subsequently there was under consideration a compensation award covering temporary total disability of the claimant from March 20, 1931, to and including August 16, 1931, resulting from dislocation of the left hip.

At a compensation hearing held on November 9, 1931, Mr. Barton stated that as a result of the accident he was suffering from an injury in his right shoulder and that his sight and hearing were affected, in addition to the dislocation of his left hip. Medical testimony failed, however, to disclose any compensable condition other than that found previously from which the employee had originally recovered on August 16, 1931. Accordingly a compensation order was entered on January 16, 1932, awarding compensation under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act in the total amount of \$494.58; and this amount was paid to Mr. Barton.

Mr. Barton failed to apply for a judicial review of the compensation order, as was his right under the act, within the period provided by the act for this purpose.

Mr. Barton's claim for compensation was against his private employer, the Calumet Shipyard and Drydock Co. (and the latter's insurance carrier). The United States does not pay compensation under the above-mentioned act, and has no interest in the case beyond seeing that it is properly adjudicated under the applicable statute. The statute as enacted has been applied, and properly so in this case and the limitations in the statute prevent further administrative action.

In enacting these limitations, the Congress undoubtedly considered the administrative desirability, from the viewpoint of all concerned, of settling these cases finally and expeditiously. Approval of this measure would be highly discriminatory in that it would extend to Mr. Barton the right to have his case reviewed while others similarly affected would not be accorded a like right.

The bill also singles out one private employer and its insurance carrier for discriminatory treatment as compared with all other employers and their insurance carriers similarly situated, since it, in effect, waives the provisions of the statute so as to pave the way for an award against the employer in this particular case.

The bill would establish an undesirable precedent whereby the purposes of the time limitations in the Longshoremen's Act could be defeated with resulting uncertainty and confusion as to the rights and liabilities under that act.

For these reasons I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 30, 1947.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,
The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

John M. Moore, of Kentucky, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Kentucky; and

Otto Kerner, Jr., of Illinois, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois, vice J. Albert Woll, resigning upon the appointment and qualification of a successor.

By Mr. BUCK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

James W. Lauderdale, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for a term of 3 years from July 1, 1947 (reappointment).

By Mr. TAFT, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

Arthur H. Neill and Richard B. French, for promotion in the regular corps of the Public Health Service.

RECESS

Mr. WHITE. I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 1, 1947, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 30 (legislative day of April 21), 1947: -

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Abbot Low Moffat, of New York, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 2, a consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

William A. Conkright, of the District of Columbia, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 3, a consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

Robert B. Elwood, of Iowa, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 4, a consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

Neil M. Ruge, of California, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 5, a vice consul of career, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Hugh G. Appling, of California.

Richard W. Carlson, of Ohio.

Henry L. Coster, of California.

William R. Duggan, of Utah.

John M. Farlor, of North Carolina.

E. Allen Fidel, of Wyoming.

Richard E. Funkehouse, of New Jersey.

Harold G. Josif, of Ohio.

Abbott Judd, of Rhode Island.

James A. May, of California.

John L. Murphy, of Oklahoma.

Joseph W. Neubert, of Washington.

John M. Perry, of Massachusetts.

Harold C. Roser, Jr., of New Jersey.

Sidney Sober, of New York.

Edmund Owen Stillman, of New York.

George S. Vest, of Virginia.

Elmer E. Yelton, of Virginia.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Harley Hise, of California, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the unexpired term of 2 years from January 22, 1946.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 2, 1947
For actions of July 1, 1947
80th-1st, No. 125

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to continue appropriations, substituting its version for House's. House committee approved bill to provide for review of USDA packers-stockyards and perishable-commodities orders. House debated War Department civil appropriation bill. Sen. Byrd submitted resolution to investigate Government corporations.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS CONTINUATION. Passed H. R. 4031, to continue certain appropriations pending enactment of new appropriations, with the language of S. J. Res. 140 (see Digest 123). Indefinitely postponed action on S. J. Res. 140 in view of this. Sens. Bridges, Ball, Wherry, Cordon, McKellar, Hayden, and Thomas of Okla. were appointed conferees. (p. 8145.)
2. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, H. R. 3311, was passed with amendments (pp. 8133-43).
3. CIVIL SERVICE Committee ordered reported*: S. 999, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to require veterans to obtain a passing grade in civil-service examinations to be eligible for appointment; S. 1486, to require payment of salaries for the period of separation from Government service of persons improperly removed; and S. 1497, to provide for collection of statistics on certain seeds and oils (p. D464).
*Copies not available until actually reported, when this Digest will carry a note to that effect.
4. FARM CREDIT; PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee considered S. 1381, to include employees of national farm loan associations under the Retirement Act, and the bill was referred to subcommittee for study (p. D464).
5. LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, Nebr., resolutions were inserted by Sen. Butler, relating

to foot-and-mouth disease, sanitary embargo, 28-hour law, meat inspection, reciprocal trade, pledge to produce, packers and stockyards administration, cattle and beef industry committee, national livestock and meat board, American Meat Institute, national livestock tax committee (pp. 8128-9).

6. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee submitted a report (S. Rept. 339, pt. 2) setting out the statutory provisions appearing in S. Doc. 42, relating to termination of war controls, and indicating how such provisions are affected by S. J. Res. 123, recently passed by the Senate (p. 8129).
7. CORPORATIONS. Chairman Aiken of the Executive Expenditures Committee stated that he has furnished each Senator a copy of a report by the Legislative Reference Service on "Major Government Lending Agencies" and inserted a statement regarding the report (pp. 8131-3).
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., announced that the Senate will not be in session Fri. and Sat. and that, this week, it is expected that the Senate will debate S. 1461, to continue export-control, allocations, and priorities powers (p. 8146).

HOUSE

9. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Price, Ill., spoke in favor of additional flood control, mentioning farm-land damage (p. 8175).
10. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 2700 (pp. 8216-8).
11. REPORT of the Office of Price Administration through Mar. 31, 1947, was received (H. Doc. 371)(p. 8219).
12. PERSONNEL. Received from the War Department a proposed bill to "amend section 102 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 to exclude certain experts and consultants from the coverage of the act"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8219).
13. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. Received a petition from S. Dak. citizens opposing H. R. 1692, to provide for sale of USDA submarginal lands (p. 8219).
14. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 4002 (pp. 8184-216). There was discussion throughout the debate of the farm lands and crops destroyed by floods.
15. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. The Judiciary Committee ordered* reported H.R. 1470, to provide for the review of orders of the Federal Communications Commission and of certain orders of the Secretary of Agriculture made under the Packers and Stockyards Act and Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (p. D466).
*Copies of the bill and report will not be available until the bill is actually reported, when this Digest will include a statement to that effect.
16. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H.R. 3958, to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents and for taking action in the U.S. Patent Office with respect thereto (H.Rept. 757) (p. 8219).
17. MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H.R. 1602, to establish within the Interior Department a National Minerals Resources Division (H. Rept. 755) (p. 8219).

financed by the interests which are enjoying the money.

Under the Government Corporation Control Act, which was passed in December 1945, the General Accounting Office has been given permanent authority to conduct annual audits of all Government corporations and I would like to say for the record, Mr. President, that the reports which have thus far been submitted to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments have been excellent. They are comprehensive and written in a style fully intelligible to the layman, and I think it is safe to say that they set a precedent in the quality of Federal fiscal reporting.

One of the many results of these audits is that the General Accounting Office is able to bring to the attention of the Committee those corporate activities which may profitably and safely be liquidated.

Along with its other activities in the field of management, the committee is keeping a close watch on all Government corporate activities and intends to make suitable recommendations to the Congress as rapidly as possible.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, notified the Senate that Mr. TABER had been appointed a manager on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, vice Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, excused.

The message announced that the House had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 254) for the relief of the legal guardian of Glenna J. Howrey, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. JENNINGS, Mr. REEVES, and Mr. CRAVENS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 22) relative to House bill 493, concerning the possession, sale, transfer, and use of dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, ETC., APPROPRIATIONS, 1948

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

Mr. LUCAS obtained the floor.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield that I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Bricker	Bushfield
Baldwin	Bridges	Butler
Ball	Brooks	Byrd
Barkley	Buck	Capper

Chavez	Kilgore	Pepper
Connally	Knowland	Reed
Cooper	Langer	Revercomb
Cordon	Lodge	Robertson, Va.
Donnell	Lucas	Robertson, Wyo.
Downey	McCarran	Russell
Dworshak	McCarthy	Saltonstall
Ellender	McClellan	Smith
Ferguson	McFarland	Sparkman
Flanders	McGrath	Stewart
Fulbright	McKellar	Taft
Green	McMahon	Taylor
Gurney	Magnuson	Thomas, Okla.
Hatch	Malone	Tydings
Hawkes	Martin	Umstead
Hayden	Millikin	Vandenberg
Hickenlooper	Moore	Watkins
Hill	Morse	Wherry
Hoey	Murray	White
Holland	Myers	Wiley
Ives	O'Connor	Williams
Jenner	O'Daniel	Wilson
Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney	Young
Johnston, S. C.	Overton	

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of illness in his family.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is absent because of illness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. IVES in the chair). Eighty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the amendment I shall discuss briefly deals specifically with the Federal air airport program which was adopted by the Congress of the United States during the seventy-ninth session. The legislation was approved in May 1946, and authorized annual appropriations amounting in the aggregate to \$500,000,000, to be expended over a period of 7 years, to aid in the development of civil airports in this country.

The first appropriation made last year amounted to \$45,000,000. The President requested an appropriation this year of \$65,000,000. The Senate committee has recommended that the second appropriation be thirty-two and one-half million dollars instead of \$65,000,000. At this rate, the 7-year program will take 14 years to complete. I submit we are not economizing by cutting down at this time the appropriation for aid to airports. This work must go forward. Sooner or later we are going to have to spend the half billion dollars which we authorized originally. Putting off that expenditure is not a real economy. The need for the development of civil airports at the present time is overwhelming. There is a huge, pent-up demand which could not

be satisfied during the war when airport construction and improvement were brought almost to a complete standstill. The materials and manpower needed for this purpose had to be devoted to the war effort. We desperately need new airports and to improve the old ones.

The Federal Aid to Airports Act recognizes that it is as much a Federal responsibility as it is a local responsibility that a well-planned, Nation-wide system of commercial airports be developed for the healthy and even growth of the aviation industry in this country.

The fact of the matter is that we are not getting the airports built that we need. The Civil Aeronautics Board has granted certificates of necessity and convenience to 350 cities. More than 70 of these cities are not now being served by the air lines because of a lack of airport facilities.

In 1941 the air lines of this country own 350 two-engine passenger planes. The air lines now own, as of today, 450 two-engine passenger planes and 200 four-engine planes. In 1941 we had 23,000 private planes. As of today we have 90,000 private planes, and by the end of 1948 it is estimated that we will have 170,000 private planes using the airport facilities of this country. Our cities were prepared to expend \$240,000,000 in excess of the amount which the Civil Aeronautics Administration has been able to program under the appropriations made so far.

More and better airports are a very important contribution to safety in the air, a subject in which we are all interested. When we cut down the Federal Air to Airports program, we are cutting doing on the installation of better lighting facilities, on the improvement of existing runways, on the lengthening of runways. Additional runways go a long way toward eliminating the stacking of airplanes in the air waiting for space in which to land. Air traffic is now so heavy that the existing airport facilities, particularly in bad weather, are not adequate to cope with it.

Mr. President, I plead with the Senate to restore the appropriation which has been reduced by such an unusual and heavy cut. We have witnessed in the past year one air tragedy after another. Many Americans have perished in these unfortunate accidents. When we cut down appropriations in the name of economy, or for any other reason, we give great impetus to an already existing psychological fear with respect to present air safety which now disturbs the minds of many Americans who are tremendously air conscious. In the name of safety alone, and of the saving of human lives in the future, the present air program should in no wise be impaired or curtailed.

I submit that the airport program was well considered last year, was well thought out by Congress at that time. It is a 7-year plan. Cities throughout the United States agreed with the plan, and one after another proceeded to prepare their own communities to carry out the plan by matching Federal funds for airports in their various communities.

There is one more point that seems to me to be most important. We are all anxious to save as much money as possible. All we are doing here is putting off the spending of money. What happens? All that happens as a result of the delay in the construction of airports is that the desirable airport locations are being snapped up for other uses—for the building of factories and for housing developments. When we get around to building these airports in later years, we shall find that the only locations available are far removed from the cities which they are to serve and in locations which will require a much greater expenditure for grading and conversion into airports.

I am, of course, particularly concerned about the effects of this cut on the development of airports in the State of Illinois. The largest single project in Illinois is Douglas Field in Chicago. That is where the Douglas plant was located during the war. It was one of the great plants which produced munitions and instruments of war which helped to defeat the Axis powers. If the Congress approves the appropriation in the full amount, recommended by the President, for the coming fiscal year for the Federal airport program, the Federal Government will contribute \$2,868,750 to the development of Douglas Field, which will be matched by the expenditure by the city of Chicago of \$8,506,250. This sum of over \$11,000,000 will be spent almost entirely for the acquisition of the land required to build the new Chicago airport, which is sorely needed as a link in the chain of airports across the country. The development of Douglas Field will take a long time; the project is an ambitious one, but no more ambitious than is required by the size of the city of Chicago and its importance to the economy of the Nation. If at this point there is a reduction in the appropriation of the kind proposed by the committee instead of the Federal Government contributing \$2,868,750, the Government will contribute only \$1,788,750, which constitutes a reduction in the Federal contribution of \$1,080,000. This kind of reduction cannot have any effect except to delay and hinder very seriously the completion of this airport. It will mean that for many more years than are necessary, air travel in and out of Chicago will have to be accommodated by a woefully inadequate airport. Anyone who has traveled into or out of Chicago by plane knows that what I am saying is correct, so far as the inadequacy of airport facilities in that metropolitan city is concerned.

The city of Chicago is the second largest city in the United States. The whole economy of the Midwest, and in a large degree the economy of the United States, revolves about the activities carried on there. But not only is Chicago important from an economic point of view; its strategic location in the center of the Midwest area makes it a key point in the defense of the United States. Its importance must be viewed both from the point of view of our economy and our military security.

The Douglas Airport will become one of the chief airfields of the world. Does

anyone suppose that we would hesitate to spend enormous sums of money in the construction and improvement of Douglas Field in the event that the safety and security of the United States were endangered by the threat of a military force? No one would hesitate for a moment to spend whatever was required to strengthen that airport as a military matter.

If I may digress for a moment, I should like to make one observation. Every time a great emergency arises the American people rush pell mell to meet the emergency, spending billions of dollars, much of it needlessly, because they would not have to make such large expenditures had they spent money ahead of time in proper planning for an adequate national defense. Anyone who knows anything about the present world situation realizes that in the event of war in the future, attacks will be from the air.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I invite the Senator's attention to a statement which appeared in the press the other day, by the great Chief of Staff of the United States Army, in which he said that if an attack were to be made upon us it would come from the North and hit first the industrial centers of Chicago and Detroit.

Mr. LUCAS. I saw that statement, and that is what I am talking about. I am stressing the importance of this particular section of the country from the standpoint of the future defense of the Nation.

It has become tremendously popular to save a few million dollars here and there, in order to economize, regardless of where the cut is made. If we reduce the program of civil aviation by almost one-half, we delay and hamper it to the point where, if anything should happen, it would cost us billions in the future, which we might save by spending a little more money at the present time. I contend seriously that any cut in this aviation program, realizing what the future may hold in store for us, is utterly false economy.

Because of its location, the city of Chicago is bound to become the hub of the flying universe; and yet for alleged reasons of economy—which, as I previously stated, I deem false economy—we are prepared to delay indefinitely the completion of Douglas Airport.

There is another airport in the State of Illinois which was built during the war. It is not yet quite completed. It was built for military reasons. I refer to the airport at Quincy, Ill. All that the Government has to do is to appropriate \$86,000 of Federal funds to complete that airport. The airport in Quincy has been given a certificate of necessity and convenience by the Civil Aeronautics Board. The air lines are anxious to accommodate travelers in and out of Quincy with air-line service, but because of a lack of adequate facilities that cannot now be done. An administration building is desperately needed, additional aprons must be built, adequate access roads must be constructed, and public utilities must be furnished to the build-

ing area. If the committee action stands, there will be no Federal contribution at all for the required construction. The Quincy Airport was constructed during the war and needs to be completed with all convenient speed. A reduction in the appropriation would mean that there would be no Federal contribution. The citizens of Quincy voted for a bond issue of \$200,000 back in 1941 for the construction of an airport. They took a chance, because they earnestly wanted an airport that would link their city with the airways of the Nation. Yet the proposed reduction in Federal aid to airports would leave them with nothing. The public-spirited citizens of that community are going to have to do without Federal funds next year in the development of their airport.

In the city of Springfield additional approach zones must be constructed; an administration building is sorely needed. The CAA proposed to match a contribution of the city of Springfield of \$276,500 with Federal funds of \$250,000. Under the committee proposal the Federal Government would contribute nothing to the construction of an airport at Springfield.

Mr. President, here is the capital of the State of Illinois; here is the home of Abraham Lincoln; here is the place where Abraham Lincoln is buried. The city has a wonderful airport. As the result of a great deal of civic pride in the city of Springfield the airport is just about to be completed. If we pass the appropriation bill which has been passed by the House of Representatives and reported by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, we will delay the completion of that important airport.

I have never been able to understand why it is that the Congress of the United States, once it begins a building program of some kind, will delay the progress of the project. I just cannot understand it. In other words, the Federal Government encourages a community to go ahead and says to that community, "We will match funds with you in the event you want to construct an airport or a water system in your city," or whatever it may be in the way of a civic project, then it finally turns thumbs down, and later on says, "We have not the money. You will have to wait." I have never been able to understand that. That is exactly what we are doing in connection with the airport program. If we do not want it we should not have started it in the first place; we should not have passed the law last year; we should not have gone throughout the United States of America and encouraged one municipality after another to go into this kind of a program, with the Federal Government matching funds.

The city of Decatur is prepared to spend \$300,000 to be matched by CAA funds. Applications are now pending from the air lines to go in and out of that city. But unless an administration building is provided, obviously there can be no use of the airport facilities which are now in that city.

The city of Champaign is prepared to spend \$72,500 to be matched by Federal funds. Both of these projects would receive no Federal funds whatsoever if

the committee action stands. In total, it would mean that for the State of Illinois, there would be a contribution of Federal funds of only \$1,788,750, which would be used exclusively in connection with the Douglas airport if the committee action is sustained; whereas, otherwise, there would have been a Federal contribution of \$3,577,250 for fiscal 1948 matched by Illinois contributions of \$9,241,250. All of the airports I have mentioned, with the exception of Douglas Field, are class-4 airports. Douglas Field would be a class-5 airport.

Class 4 and class 5 airports are being affected as a result of this cut. That is the kind of airport that is obviously essential for Nation-wide travel.

Refusing Federal funds for the construction of airports means, for the most part, that airport facilities which are partially completed, some of which were constructed as a matter of military necessity during the war, are not going to be used in the near future. It means that we shall leave these facilities undeveloped for more years than are necessary. To my mind, that is not economy. That is waste. I cannot understand an economy drive that postpones the maximum utilization of the resources of this country.

I note in the committee report that one of the reasons assigned for reducing funds for airports is that the committee is of the opinion that Federal funds should not be allocated for building construction at the present time, in view of the housing situation in this country. This painstaking regard for the difficulties in the present housing situation is in marked contrast with the attitude of the Republican leadership regarding the Federal controls of housing.

House bill 3203, now awaiting the signature of the President, removes all controls of building materials over housing and other construction, with the exception of controls over amusement and recreation projects. This, of course, is perfectly in line with the desire to dump Government controls as fast as possible. But what it means is that we shall have fewer houses for veterans. It means that there is no limitation on the size of a house, and valuable building materials may go into luxurious mansions, beach cottages can be constructed, siphoning off materials that are needed for the construction of permanent-type houses. It means that the steel industry is no longer under any obligation to see to it that a certain quantity of steel goes into the manufacture of bath tubs, furnaces, building hardware, electrical wiring devices, and so forth. We are going to have fewer of these as a result of the removal of controls. Our precious building materials are now free to go, without limitation, into factories, stores, public utilities; and the builders of houses will just have to get into the race to get materials to build houses with. But when it comes to reducing appropriations for the construction of airports, we forget what we did with respect to housing, and insist that the needs for veterans' houses is such that we cannot afford to build administration

buildings on airports, which are an urgent civilian and military necessity. I do not find any consistency in this attitude.

Mr. President, as I understand the situation, the real reason this cut took place is the fact that last year Congress appropriated \$45,000,000, and that sum was allotted to class 1, 2, and 3 airports, and as a result of what the Board did in the allocation of funds, more or less committing itself to class 1, 2, and 3 airports, class 4 and 5 airports have suffered.

The Appropriations Committee is now taking the position, while it is not a matter of record, that the Civil Aeronautics Board had no right to allot what it did and therefore they are giving the Board a little punishment.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. With respect to the \$45,000,000 which the Senator has mentioned, will they get that \$45,000,000 in addition to the appropriation, or is that out?

Mr. LUCAS. No; it is not out. As I understand, it is allotted to communities that have class 1, 2, and 3 airports, and in the event that those communities can finally comply with the regulations laid down by the Civil Aeronautics Board, they will get that money.

Mr. CONNALLY. They will get the balance of the \$45,000,000?

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. And then, in addition, what we give them in the present bill?

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am in sympathy with the Senator's views on this subject. There are a couple of cases in my State of the character mentioned by the Senator.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator from Texas. There are cases all over the country just like those I am talking about. There are cases in the State of Nebraska, the home State of my friend, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the majority whip, I am sure he will be interested in them. I am sure he might be interested in the situation in Omaha and North Platte.

The fifth region has included in Senate Document No. 14 a \$400,000 administration building. They do not, however, mention it in their justification. At North Platte the fifth region proposes development of a new building area to permit adequate clearance between runways and buildings so that an instrument landing system can be installed. Included in the project is a terminal building.

The Senator from Nebraska will not get that under this appropriation.

The Senators from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. VANDENBERG] might be interested in Saginaw and Battle Creek. This is a DLA airport and funds are needed now to convert certain military buildings to civil use and to provide the first unit of a permanent administration building. This is a scheduled stop on PCA and is also used by several

intrastate carriers. At Battle Creek the prewar administration building and certain other facilities are deemed inadequate. They should be rehabilitated or replaced now.

Recommendations have been made, and if we carry out the airport program as voted on last year, irrespective of politics, these objectives will be accomplished.

Both Senators from Massachusetts may be interested in the project at Worcester. There is no adequate administration building at the airport there at the present time. They have set up \$100,000 for that purpose.

I know that both Senators from Nevada are interested in the project at Las Vegas, Nev. The administration building proposed there is an important part of the completely new airport there. The people of the Midwest, where are found the wide-open spaces, need all the airports and all the airport facilities they can obtain, in order to get in and out of that section of the country.

I am sure the Senators from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR and Mr. STEWART] are interested in the situation at Memphis. The Second Region there says that a new administration building is sorely needed in order to accommodate the passengers from 52 scheduled flights daily, provided by five major air lines.

We also find that at Nashville, Berry Field, which is served by two air lines with 52 scheduled flights daily, needs relief from the passenger-handling standpoint, which can be accomplished by the construction of an administration building. We are informed that the existing building is entirely inadequate to accommodate present-day air travel.

Mr. President, to accommodate present-day air travel is what all of us are trying to do.

The two Senators from Maryland no doubt are interested in the construction of a proposed administration building at Cumberland, Md. A temporary frame building there, which is grossly inadequate, serves as an administration building at the present time, so we are informed. That is a class 5 airport, and the TWA has applied to the Board for permission to operate there. If TWA is granted permission to operate there, a permanent administration building will be needed.

A similar situation exists at Salisbury, Md., where there is no administration building at the present time. Chesapeake Airways are now operating interstate schedules there, and several other air lines are interested.

Also from the list we find that there is need for an administration building at Nogales, N. Mex., and Tucson, Ariz. The Senators from those States no doubt are interested in those projects, which also are listed in the report which I have received.

Mr. President, it is only necessary to run down the list to find one place after another where the funds can be used advantageously in the interest of safety, in the interest of security, in the interest of the further development of a program of aviation. Whoever attempts to stop

the development of aviation in this country for a few million dollars, in my humble opinion, will be doing a disservice to the safety and security of the very Nation all of us love.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wish to tell my distinguished friend, the Senator from Illinois, that I entirely agree with him. At this point I should like to call a particular matter to the attention of the Senator from Minnesota.

The Senator from Illinois has been talking about the provision on page 11 of the report. I realize that it is not a part of the act, but at that point in the report the committee states:

The committee is of the opinion Federal funds should not be allocated for building construction at the present time in view of the housing situation in this country.

Then the report goes on to say that administration buildings and other necessary buildings at airports can be deferred.

The Senator from Illinois has given several examples of where the proposed cuts might result in false economy, and I specifically wish to ask the Senator from Minnesota today about that matter. I shall give him an example which I think is even more compelling than some of those the Senator from Illinois has mentioned.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I have picked out only a few, at random. This situation exists all over the United States.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Of course it does.

Mr. President, the Congress has committed itself to a Federal airport program; and relying on the grants-in-aid, many communities, as pointed out by the Senator from Illinois, including the great cities of Chicago and Springfield, Ill., have proceeded in good faith under that program, and have bonded themselves and thus have obtained money with which to build airports.

Out in my section of the country, the city of Seattle and the city of Tacoma, through the medium of the port of Seattle, have spent a great deal of money, and have bonded themselves in that connection, for the purpose of building a huge airport between Seattle and Tacoma, serving a population of approximately 1,000,000 people. There is no adequate airport in Tacoma, a city of 180,000 people. Seattle's Boeing Field is inadequate, because the Boeing Co. itself uses that field most of the time. I think there are approximately 80 schedules a day going in and out of that field to Alaska, Hawaii, and the Orient, and three or four major air lines serve Seattle.

The people of those communities bonded themselves and obtained money with which to build the airport, and the Federal Government gave them a very generous sum—over \$1,700,000, as I recall—for the other parts of the airport. Everything is ready except the buildings; there is nothing there but the runways.

The air lines have made contracts with the port of Seattle to move out there, and all the flights are scheduled there,

into what we call the Bow Lake Airport.

If that airport stands idle for lack of administration buildings, the result will be not only to jeopardize the activity by air through the natural gateway to the Orient, but, in addition, approximately a million people will not have the use of that airport.

As I have said, all that remains to be done is to construct the buildings there. The contracts have already been made.

I appreciate that the language to which I have referred is not an absolute prohibition; but I say to the Senator from Minnesota that I am fearful that when the port of Seattle and the representatives of the other worthy projects which have been mentioned by the Senator from Illinois come to the CAA for an allocation—and in the case at Bow Lake, all that is needed is the administration buildings; everything else is completed—the CAA will say, "Well, we would like to do this for you, but you know what the Senators told us,"—and they will quote page 11 of the report.

I hope the Senator from Minnesota will clear up this matter as it applies to very worthy projects, such as I believe the Bow Lake Airport in Seattle is, and also many of those mentioned by the Senator from Illinois, so that when their representatives appear before the CAA for allocations for those projects, the allocations will be made. That will result in greater economy to the Government and in the Government's keeping faith in the development of great airports, such as the one I have mentioned.

So I hope the Senator from Minnesota will make clear for the record that this is not a prohibition against a grant-in-aid for that project.

I think the Senator from Illinois probably has the same question in mind.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, of course, the language in the report is not an absolute prohibition.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I appreciate that.

Mr. BALL. It was the opinion of the subcommittee, in going over the projects listed for the fiscal year, covering this \$65,000,000 budget request, that an exceptional amount of building and construction was listed. We came across several airports—notably, one at Toledo, I believe—where they have an administration building now, and they need a new one, as many airports do, and they were going to use the funds for that purpose.

The committee was of the opinion that in cutting down the appropriation, such buildings, which are not absolutely essential to the operation of the airport, should be among the first projects cut down.

Of course, the situation the Senator mentions, where an airport is completed insofar as the runways are concerned, and where an administration building and a control tower are needed for the operation of the airport, presents a situation which falls into an entirely different category. I know the committee had no intention of forbidding that kind of project, and of course the language does not do so.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I appreciate the reply of the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, in conclusion, I wish to read one paragraph of a statement which was put into the RECORD a few days ago by the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], in which he challenged the figures contained in the committee report concerning buildings. He contends that the report is misleading. He said:

The \$25,200,000 quoted represents total costs of buildings in a contemplated 1948 budget of \$65,000,000. Actually the Federal money represented in the proposed building construction is approximately \$12,500,000 of the \$65,000,000. With the 1948 appropriation reduced to \$32,500,000 from the \$65,000,000 it is likely that the portion of the funds to be expended on buildings will also be reduced 50 percent or \$6,500,000.

One other point, and then I shall yield the floor.

Paragraph (b) of section 5 of Public Law 377, Seventy-ninth Congress, to provide Federal aid for the development of public airports, is as follows:

For the purpose of carrying out this act with respect to projects in the several States, annual appropriations amounting in the aggregate to \$500,000,000 are hereby authorized to be made to the Administrator over a period of seven fiscal years, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. The appropriation for any such fiscal year shall not exceed \$100,000,000 and shall remain available until June 30, 1953, unless sooner expended.

In other words, Mr. President, Congress solemnly authorized an appropriation for projects in States in the amount of half a billion dollars, to be spent in the next seven fiscal years, no appropriation to be made in any 1 year of over \$100,000,000. The Congress of the United States laid down that law in the way of an authorization of half a billion dollars, to be spent over a period of 7 years, and went throughout this country, to the cities and States, saying, "This is what the law is, and you can depend on the Congress to carry it out," yet the first opportunity we get, we break faith with the States and the communities where these air programs have been established.

Mr. President, that is exactly what the Committee on Appropriations is doing in many cases. It is legislating. The Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate are taking the power of legislation in their own hands, and defying a law which was passed by the Congress of the United States, and they are doing it times without number.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. Just a moment, until I finish. They are doing it times without number, in order to make a record of economy.

Mr. President, of course the Congress can turn this amendment down, or it can follow the edicts of the Congress as laid down in the Seventy-ninth Congress, a year ago. But certainly when Congress said in the law I have quoted that the States and the municipalities throughout the country were entitled to a 7-year program, half a billion dollars to be spent in that length of time, they had a right to rely upon the Congress as passing the law in good faith. Under

the present appropriations, it will take 14 years, instead of 7. This is the wrong approach. The people expecting the program to be carried out according to law will be angry and disappointed.

I now yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois how many times he has heard the argument made on the floor of the Senate, when it was considering a bill authorizing appropriations of various sums of money, that an authorization is not the same as an appropriation. It is a maximum limit, and the Committee on Appropriations and the Congress can later decide how much they think really is needed for a particular activity. The Senator is using the argument in reverse now—that an authorization is the same as an appropriation. I do not know why we have a Committee on Appropriations, if that is true.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the Senator is partially correct and partially wrong. The point I am making is that after we passed this law last year we went out to the States and the cities throughout the country and said, "Here is the program. It is a 7-year program." We said definitely, "We cannot spend over \$100,000,000 a year on this program." It seems to me that if we delay the program by failing to appropriate in line with the authorization made on the 7-year plan, we are breaking faith with the communities throughout America. Congress said, "You can depend on us to go through with a 7-year program. You can have this. We will authorize it, and we authorize it on a 7-year basis." We say to Tulsa, Okla., for example, "You are going to get this money over a period of 7 years in order to take care of this airport of yours." But they do not get it. In other words, the first year they do not get any money at all, after they have gone ahead and laid their plans, in Tulsa, Okla., in line with the money they are supposed to get from the Federal Government. It does seem to me that under those circumstances the people of Tulsa, Okla., would have every right to conclude the Federal Congress was breaking faith with an obligation due their city. I may be wrong about that, but I think I am right. I think I understand the situation. I see the distinguished junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] smiling. I do not know whether there is an airport in Tulsa or not. Perhaps he would like to tell us whether there is one or not.

Mr. MOORE. Yes; we have the finest airport in the world in Tulsa.

Mr. LUCAS. That is wonderful. I am glad to know it, and I am glad the airport was built before he had to depend on this 7-year plan, which is now being postponed to 14 years. I suppose next year it will be postponed to 21 years at the rate we are now proceeding.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The situation is even worse when a city goes ahead with a 2- or 3-year plan, as in the case of a port district or county or State, and gets an airport half built, then the contract is canceled, and the equipment is moved.

It costs more when they have to resume construction.

Mr. LUCAS. The Federal Government lays out a plan for the city of Quincy, Ill., and says, "You go ahead, and we will take care of you next year, because this is what the Congress has said." Men are sent from the CAA to the city of Quincy to make a contract with them, then after the city has voted bonds to prepare for the airport, the Congress comes along and says, "No, we will economize on you," and stops the construction of the airport before it gets started; and it may be made worthless because of the delay.

I think Congress stultifies itself every time it does a thing of this kind to the people of America, when we pass a law providing for a program 1 year and tell the country, "Yes, you can go ahead, and you may depend on it," and then the next year the Congress puts the meat-ax to it and says, "We do not think Quincy is entitled to an airport, and we do not think Seattle is entitled to an airport, because we want to make a record of economy in this Republican Congress."

Mr. President, that is the whole situation in a nutshell. I yield the floor.

Mr. President, at this time I offer my amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 51, line 9, it is proposed to strike out "\$32,500,000" and insert "\$65,000,000", and strike out the remainder of the language under the heading "Federal aid to airport program, Federal Airport Act."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois ask for a vote on his amendment?

Mr. LUCAS. Yes. First I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum?

Mr. LUCAS. Yes.

Mr. MURRAY. I should like to make an inquiry of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], in charge of the bill. What action has been taken with reference to the field offices of the Department of Commerce? Has that matter already been acted upon?

Mr. BALL. That was acted upon yesterday. I may say the Senate increased the House allowance by \$375,000, providing for 17 field offices which were eliminated by the House. The purpose of that increase was to provide for at least one field office in every State.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am informed that the Commerce Department made a very careful study of this matter and decided that the sum of \$4,069,000 was the minimum amount required to continue the services of 77 field offices during the fiscal year 1948. The allowance made by the Senate committee will be totally insufficient to maintain those offices in an efficient manner. It will not provide the proper staffs to enable them to conduct the affairs of those offices in such manner as to be of any service whatever to the small business concerns of the country that use them.

Mr. BALL. I will say to the Senator from Montana that it is proposed to close a number of offices that have been open in the last half of the current fiscal year. The staff will be about the same in the offices that will be left.

I may say that the Senator from Montana is correct in his statement that the Department asked for restoration of the full budget request for the field offices. The Department, however, did not justify the restoration to the satisfaction of the committee. The Department could not show us that there was enough business at the field offices to justify the amount requested.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am informed by the Commerce Department that the offices which will remain and operate under the proposed appropriation will have to function with about 50 percent of the personnel they have had, and consequently will not be able to render the character of service that was intended to be rendered by the Commerce Department. The staff of specialists trained especially to serve the small business concerns will be completely eliminated, the Department informs me. Instead, each larger office that remains would operate with merely two generalized staffs, one dealing with foreign trade and the other with domestic trade and industry. The adoption of the amendment recommended by the Senate committee will not correct this understaffing of the field offices. It seems to me it would be much better to discontinue them entirely than to have offices set up over the country which will not be properly staffed, which will not be able to render efficient and satisfactory service, and which will result in a mere boondoggling program. I, for one, would rather see the program entirely eliminated, if it is not going to be conducted in a manner in which it can render satisfactory and efficient service to the small business concerns of the country.

Mr. BALL. The amount added by the committee for 17 field offices provided for four employees each, which is what the Department of Commerce informed the sponsor of the amendment would be needed. These field offices do not originate the informational material which is furnished the businessmen making inquiries. They are purely service offices. All they do is handle the inquiries. The information is gathered at the Washington office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. MURRAY. Does the Senator assume that under the new arrangement they will be able to furnish the necessary information and assistance and give the needed advice to the small business concerns all over the United States?

Mr. BALL. They cannot furnish all the advice that is necessary to small business, but they can certainly furnish two or three times the amount of service which the Bureau was able to furnish before the war, because they have two or three times as many employees now for the field service as they had then, and more offices.

Mr. MURRAY. I understand that during the war many hundreds of thousands of small concerns disappeared from the scene, and since that time many

hundreds of thousands of new concerns have been brought into operation. The new small-business concerns will not be equipped with the proper managerial advice and understanding that is necessary for them to be successful. The program set up last year by the Commerce Department was intended to assist the small concerns in meeting the problems which will arise as the result of the competition that is now developing, and various other problems that will arise as the result of changing conditions. These small concerns will find themselves unable to cope with present conditions unless they have some very competent advice and assistance.

It seems to me that it is very important to the country that these small concerns be kept in operation. A great many thousand of them will probably go bankrupt in the near future unless they are given this kind of advice and assistance. It will be of no help to them, after they reach the brink of bankruptcy, to try to give them assistance. Now is the time, when they are getting started, to have the kind of assistance which the Commerce Department has gone to a great deal of trouble to provide. It has established and placed in operation an organization to provide such assistance, and now we come along and destroy the whole thing.

It seems to me that the whole purpose is merely to make a record for the Republican Party, to show that they are saving some funds. It seems to me that that is an unwise economy program. It will do a great deal of injury to the small concerns of the country. I think the Senate should reconsider the question, and restore the funds requested by the Commerce Department. Unless we do that, I believe that we should eliminate the entire program, because in my judgment it will become nothing but a boondoggling activity which will bring discredit to the Commerce Department and the Nation, and will do a great deal of damage.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the action—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The pending question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS].

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	McClellan
Baldwin	Gurney	McFarland
Ball	Hatch	McGrath
Barkley	Hawkes	McKellar
Bricker	Hayden	McMahon
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Magnuson
Brooks	Hill	Malone
Bushfield	Hoey	Martin
Butler	Holland	Millikin
Byrd	Ives	Moore
Capper	Jenner	Morse
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Murray
Cooper	Johnston, S. C.	Myers
Donnell	Kilgore	O'Connor
Downey	Knowland	O'Daniel
Dworshak	Langer	O'Mahoney
Ellender	Lodge	Overton
Ferguson	Lucas	Pepper
Flanders	McCarran	Reed
Fulbright	McCarthy	Revercomb

Robertson, Va.	Taft	Wherry
Robertson, Wyo.	Thomas, Okla.	White
Russell	Tydings	Wiley
Saltonstall	Umstead	Williams
Sparkman	Vandenberg	Wilson
Stewart	Watkins	Young

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS].

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I want to take just a few minutes in which to oppose the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois. He is proposing to double the amount in the bill for the Federal Air Force program. The sum of thirty-two and a half million dollars is provided in the bill, and the Senator wants to increase that amount to \$65,000,000, which is the budget estimate. Much of his argument was a reprimand of the Senate Appropriations Committee for having the temerity, apparently, not to appropriate the \$100,000,000 a year which is authorized in the authorizing act. Apparently it is wrong for the Congress not to appropriate the full amount authorized, although it was perfectly all right for the President of the United States to freeze \$41,000,000 of the \$45,000,000 appropriated last year for this program.

Mr. President, on page 383 of the House hearings Representative STEFAN, the chairman of a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, in questioning Mr. Wright, developed the fact of the Presidential freeze of \$41,000,000 of this fiscal year's funds, and also the fact that out of the total of \$110,000,000, \$45,000,000 last year and \$65,000,000 in the budget request of this year, the CAA, which administers this program, actually expected to spend only \$54,000,000. The other \$56,000,000 would be committed during the fiscal year 1948, but not spent until after July 1, 1948. So that all the House and Senate Appropriations Committees have done has been to deduct two and a half million dollars from the \$56,000,000 which might have been obligated in the fiscal year 1948 but not spent under the program proposed by the CAA.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am wondering why the CAA gave the budget an estimate of \$65,000,000 as the amount they could spend for this program if they said they could spend only the amount which the Senator suggests.

Mr. BALL. I cannot explain why the CAA does certain things. I was quoting from the House hearings in which Mr. Wright said that all they expected to be able to spend during 1948 was \$55,000,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. But they asked the budget for even more than \$65,000,000.

Mr. BALL. They asked the budget for \$85,000,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. In other words, they must have estimated that they could spend somewhere in the vicinity of

\$85,000,000; but the budget said the amount should be \$65,000,000.

Mr. BALL. Mr. Wright told the House Appropriations Committee that he could not spend over \$55,000,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. So the Senate committee gave him \$32,000,000?

Mr. BALL. No. I am coming to that point. The CAA incidentally told the staff of the Senate committee last April that they expected to have obligated, of the \$45,000,000 appropriated for this fiscal year, by June 1, \$21,000,000. In the hearings toward the last of May they had obligated exactly \$2,200,116. That is all that has been obligated of the \$45,000,000 appropriated for this fiscal year, plus \$600,000 for administrative expense.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Of course, there is a difference between an obligation and an allotment, but I think the Senator will agree that the Civil Aeronautics Board has been allotted part of this amount.

Mr. BALL. According to their own figures on page 424 of the Senate hearings, they have allocated—which is an entirely different thing from obligated—exactly \$36,284,662, and that includes \$1,000,000 for future administrative expense. That leaves \$9,000,000 of last year's \$49,000,000 unallocated and unobligated and available to go on immediately with the program of the larger airports.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. The only point I want to make with respect to the allocation of this fund is that it is certainly a moral obligation. The Civil Aeronautics Board has contracts with communities, and the communities are still trying to comply with the regulations laid down by the Civil Aeronautics Board. While it is not strictly a legal obligation, it is a moral obligation, and we cannot get away from it.

Mr. BALL. I agree with the Senator, if the community finally goes along. Let me tell the Senator how these funds were committed, as Mr. Wright calls it. The airport plan, which had to be published before any commitments of the fund could be made, was finally published on January 15 of this year, and on that same date Mr. Wright sent out letters committing virtually all the funds. Since that time many of the commitments have fallen through because many of the smaller communities, when they find out how much it is going to cost them to maintain a class 1, 2, or 3 airport according to CAA standards, decide that it is too expensive, that the maintenance cost will be too large, and they abandon the project and decide to get along as best they can with their own funds.

The junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] was just calling to my attention the fact that in Virginia, in a little community of approximately 600 people, CAA has allocated \$100,000 to build an airport. That little village will never be able to afford the \$5,000 or \$6,000 or \$10,000 annual maintenance

cost of that airport, and it is a ridiculous allocation of funds.

A great many of those allocations will not become obligations, because the local communities will cancel out, and those canceled funds then will be available in the Administrator's discretion to be applied to appropriations for class IV and class V airports, where the work, in the opinion of the subcommittee, is most essential.

In the subcommittee we tried to secure the adoption of language which would require the Administrator, as the sponsors to whom funds have been committed cancel out, to use the balance for the larger airports in the same States. Such a provision was objected to on a point of order, because it would lessen the Administrator's discretion, and was not in the bill. But the Administrator has that discretion, and in my opinion he should exercise it as the smaller airports cancel out.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Of course, the reason why many of the funds were not actually allocated and committed was that the program was started only last year. Many of the communities had to issue bonds, and in many cases elections were needed. Materials were hard to obtain. This program was intended to be accelerated as the years go by and as expenditures under the so-called 7-year plan were made.

Under the action of the Senate Appropriations Committee, whereas last year, at the beginning of the plan, \$45,000,000 was given for these purposes, at a time when in many cases the communities were not quite ready to expend the entire amounts, yet today, instead of moving forward with the plan, our committee proposes that the amount of the appropriation be reduced to \$32,000,000 for this year, whereas there will be many more commitments and obligations and actual contracts.

I was just talking to the general manager of the port of Seattle's Bow Lake Airport. They have already contracted for the buildings. The Government already has spent \$4,500,000 there. The big expenditures incident to the completion of the airport, in the interest of that community and in the interest of the Government, should come in the next few years.

It seems to me that to revert to what was done last year does not give an accurate comparison, in view of the conditions.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, the Senator himself has reverted to that.

As a matter of fact, only \$2,500,000 has been obligated from the appropriation made last year, leaving an unobligated balance of approximately \$42,000,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That happened because they were not ready to proceed at that time.

Mr. BALL. In addition, the present bill provides \$32,000,000, which will make a total of approximately \$75,000,000 of unobligated funds which will be available to the CAA for obligation and expenditure in the fiscal year 1948. If that

is not an extensive program, I do not know what it is, particularly in view of Mr. Wright's own statement before the House committee that all they felt they could actually spend in 1948 was \$55,000,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is a far cry from \$32,000,000.

Mr. BALL. But they will have \$74,000,000 in all, and all they believe they will be able to spend is \$55,000,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Much of that is committed.

Mr. BALL. I am sorry; it is not committed. They wrote a letter saying:

If we can reach a sponsor's agreement and sign a contract with you, the money is here.

But they have signed contracts for only approximately \$2,000,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The communities have gone ahead, but it has taken approximately a year for them to get ready. There is a moral obligation. Of course, the contracts have not actually been signed on the dotted line; but many of the communities have held elections, and many of them now are ready to go ahead. It took about a year to get the program started.

Mr. BALL. Yes; and Mr. Wright said, as shown at page 883 of the House committee record, that he expected, even if he received the full budget estimate of \$65,000,000, plus the balance of the \$45,000,000 which was appropriated this year, to actually spend only \$54,000,000 or \$55,000,000 during the fiscal year 1948. He wanted the other \$56,000,000 as a cushion which he could obligate this year, for expenditure after July 1, 1948.

By the action taken by the House and by the action of the Senate committee, that amount is cut down; we have cut down the amount the CAA can obligate this year, for expenditure in future years.

Mr. President, I hope the amendment of the Senator from Illinois will be defeated.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this program was studied over a long period of time. The Congress fixed a specified sum to be spent over a period of years, and specified that not over \$100,000,000 would be spent in any 1 year.

Today the country is, for the first time, beginning to go forward with this program. As stated by the Senator from Minnesota, the program could not be set up, and was not set up until about January of this year. The allocations were made thereafter.

But after the allocations were made, in many instances the communities were required to conduct bond elections. They had to find ways and means to match the Federal money. The beginning of the program has been somewhat retarded because of that fact.

But the program is in the minds of the people, because today in the United States our communities are much more air-minded than ever before.

If we were to tell some of the small communities that they could not have an airport, we would greatly discourage the people of those communities, because they are looking forward to commerce by air, and rightly so. If we are to become a commercial nation—and if we do not, it is highly doubtful that we shall ever

be able to pay off our obligations—we must keep abreast of commerce by air, and the airport program is an important part of that activity.

Mr. President, it seems to me that in keeping with the promises we have made to the people of the respective States and communities, we should carry on the program for this year. The amount of the budget estimate should be restored. There is no question that the restoration of the amount of the budget estimate should take place now. The total amount will be nowhere near \$100,000,000, the amount fixed as a limit for expenditure in any 1 year. This matter has been studied by the Bureau of the Budget and by the communities and by the CAA. Unquestionably the amount of the budget estimate should be restored, and I understand that the amendment of the Senator from Illinois proposes that that be done.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois. On this question the yeas and nays have been demanded and ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business. The Senator from Washington, if present and voting, would vote "nay."

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], who is necessarily absent, has a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER]. The Senator from Kansas, if present and voting, would vote "nay."

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] are unavoidably detained.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], who are unavoidably detained, would vote "yea," if present.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], who are absent on public business, would vote "yea," if present.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], who is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, would vote "yea," if present.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], who is absent because of illness, has a general pair with the Senator

from Kansas [Mr. REED], and would vote "yea," if present.

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—38

Aiken	Johnson, Colo.	O'Connor
Barkley	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Connally	Kilgore	Overton
Downey	Lucas	Pepper
Ellender	McCarran	Russell
Flanders	McCarthy	Sparkman
Fulbright	McClellan	Stewart
Green	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Hatch	McGrath	Tydings
Hayden	McMahon	Umstead
Hill	Magnuson	Watkins
Hoey	Murray	Wilson
Holland	Myers	

NAYS—39

Baldwin	Gurney	Morse
Ball	Hawkes	O'Daniel
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Revercomb
Bridges	Ives	Robertson, Va.
Brooks	Jenner	Robertson, Wyo.
Bushfield	Knowland	Saltonstall
Butler	Langer	Taft
Byrd	Lodge	Vandenberg
Capper	McKellar	Wherry
Cooper	Malone	White
Donnell	Martin	Wiley
Dworshak	Millikin	Williams
Ferguson	Moore	Young

NOT VOTING—18

Brewster	Eastland	Smith
Buck	Eaton	Taylor
Cain	George	Thomas, Utah
Capehart	Kem	Thye
Chavez	Maybank	Tobey
Cordon	Reed	Wagner

So Mr. LUCAS' amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have an amendment on the desk, which I wish to offer.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington offers an amendment, which the clerk will read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 60, line 23, it is proposed to strike out "\$21,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$21,520,000."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the purpose of this amendment, adding \$52,000 to the allocation given by the committee to the Weather Bureau, is to accomplish something that has long been of concern to me. I hope the Senator from Minnesota will accept the amendment. For 12 long years I have been trying to get the Weather Bureau and the Appropriations Committee of both Houses to establish a general weather station in the Pacific Northwest. For 12 long years I have been unsuccessful. I had a measure of success in 1941, but the war broke out, and that ended it. The Weather Bureau, under its annual appropriations maintains a general weather station in San Francisco.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I discussed the amendment with the Senator. I am a little surprised that he did not present it to the committee. I doubt whether we will have much success with it in conference, in view of the fact that there was no presentation of it to the House committee. I do recognize the force of the Senator's argument, and will take the amendment to conference if it is agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Minnesota will take the amendment to conference. I have appeared, I should say, either 9 or 10 times before different appropriations committees on this matter. This year I did not appear before the Appropriations Committee because again I understood that the Weather Bureau, within its budget estimate, would try to work out the station, so I left it with the Bureau. Now, however, I understand that because of the cut in the appropriation the Seattle station again will be cut out, and again we will receive our weather information from a thousand miles away, from San Francisco.

Mr. BALL. I suggest to the Senator that he furnish a detailed memorandum on this item for submission to the conference.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have a statement and a complete breakdown which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

There have been many requests during the past 10 years for the establishment of a Weather Bureau district forecast center in the Pacific Northwest. It is understood that previously the Weather Bureau requested funds for the establishment of such a center in 1941 but funds for this purpose were not provided in the Bureau's appropriations at that time. Owing to the war, the request for the establishment of this forecast center had to be deferred.

During the war, owing to the labor shortage and the excessive demands on agriculture, it became necessary for the Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, to provide special forecasts and information designed especially to assist in every type of operation on the farms and on the ranges. In recent years operators in all branches of business, industry, and commerce have found many additional uses of weather information and forecasts to prevent losses and delays due to weather. An additional item of importance is that the increasing requirements of aviation have made it necessary for the Government to collect a much greater quantity of weather information daily, including frequent soundings of the upper air, than was the case prior to the war. These reports will be even more useful if they can be studied and issued for agriculture and business as well as for aviation. The charting and study of these additional reports and the many new uses of weather information and forecasts for agriculture, business, industry, and commerce have doubled or tripled the work at forecast centers and other offices of the Bureau.

The forecasts, warnings, and advices for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho are prepared in the Weather Bureau forecast center at San Francisco, which also serves California and Nevada. The additional load of public service plus the much larger number of weather reports which must be handled makes it more and more difficult for the forecast center at San Francisco to attend to the requirements in this large area of the Pacific Northwest.

In addition to this service, the important seaports in the Pacific Northwest require

small craft and storm warnings for the protection of shipping from Pacific storms, which are especially dangerous along these northern coasts. The prompt dispatch, display, and distribution of these warnings, plus the urgency for the immediate issue of warnings of dangerous weather to farmers, stockmen, and others, make it imperative that the forecast center for these purposes shall be located at a communications and forecast center within the Pacific Northwest.

The Weather Bureau already has an aviation forecast center at Seattle for service to aircraft operating within the United States and also has a limited forecast staff for protection of aircraft flying between the States and Alaska. Under these conditions it is possible to use the information collected at Seattle for aviation purposes and, with a very moderate expenditure of funds to provide an additional staff, take care of the service which is needed for agriculture, business, industry, and commerce.

The estimated costs of adding forecasts, warnings and advices for agriculture, shipping, industry, business, and commerce to the specialized forecasts which are now supplied to aviation from the center at Seattle are as follows:

5 additional forecasters.....	\$21,060
10 additional aides to the forecasters for charting and preparing reports ¹	22,100
Transportation of household goods and matériel.....	1,500
Travel.....	1,125
Communications (teletype service and telegraph tolls).....	4,327
Office supplies and materials.....	1,095
Office equipment (machines, furniture, etc.).....	1,052
Total.....	52,259

¹This would provide the minimum staff required for 24-hour service during a 7-day week.

Of this amount approximately \$2,500 for some of the costs of transportation of household goods, office equipment, and other items would be nonrecurring, making the cost after the first year approximately \$49,749 per annum.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
Washington, April 30, 1946.

Mr. WARREN HARDY,
Seattle, Washington.

DEAR MR. HARDY: We have your letter of April 19 regarding weather forecasts for the Seattle area and regret to learn that you consider these unsatisfactory.

It is true that forecasts for your State originate in our forecast center at San Francisco. There are 12 district forecast centers for the United States which means that each center must serve a number of States. The area embraced in the San Francisco district includes central and southern California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Estimates have been submitted for establishment of a separate forecast center at Seattle for the Pacific Northwest but funds have not been made available. To set up a district forecast center at Seattle would entail considerable expense for quarters, communication facilities and personnel and could not be undertaken in the absence of a specific appropriation for that purpose.

Although the general forecast for Washington is issued at San Francisco, the forecast for Seattle and vicinity is issued by our office at Boeing field. This forecast is an adaptation of the general State forecast to fit local conditions. We can assure you that our Seattle officials fully realize the importance of accurate forecasts to Seattle in-

terests and are endeavoring to provide the best possible service. A copy of your letter is being sent them for their information.

Yours very truly,

I. R. TANNEHILL,
Chief, Division of Synoptic Reports
and Forecasts.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, a few moments ago the Senate defeated the amendment which I offered to the bill, which was as follows:

On page 51, line 9, strike out "\$32,500,000" and insert "\$65,000,000", and strike out the remainder of the language under the heading "Federal aid to airport program, Federal Airport Act."

That amendment was defeated by only one vote. That vote definitely indicates that many Senators are interested in carrying out, as far as we possibly can the language and the allocations of the Airport Act, as it was passed by Congress during the last session.

Mr. President, I am for economy, but I say again I believe the cutting of the appropriation represents false economy. I am sure that as a gesture toward economy the Senate should agree to the amendment I am now about to offer. Instead of an increase to \$65,000,000, I offer the following amendment:

On page 51, line 9, strike out "\$32,500,000" and insert "\$50,000,000," and strike out the remainder of the language under the heading "Federal Aid to Airport Program, Federal Airport Act."

I offer the amendment, Mr. President, as a gesture toward economy, by reason of the closeness of the vote just had. It seems to me that by reason of the attitude of the Senate, represented in the vote just taken, the Senator from Minnesota could well afford to agree to the amendment and take it to conference.

Mr. President, I offer the amendment and ask that it be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 51, line 9, it is proposed to strike out "\$32,500,000" and insert "\$50,000,000," and to strike out the remainder of the language under the heading "Federal aid to airport program, Federal Airport Act."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Minnesota. Does the item in question in any way involve the matter of air safety, the safety of passengers traveling by airplane?

Mr. BALL. It does not. It is purely an item for Federal assistance in the construction and improvement of airports.

Mr. LODGE. As one who flies all the time I am, naturally, interested in the matter of air safety. From what I can read it is not so much a question of more airports as it is a question of having the airports we now use improved, that is, by installation of ground control, approach, and all the devices of modern science. Does the item in any way involve the improvement of our existing airports?

Mr. BALL. It involves improvements in some cases, the lengthening of runways, and items like that. It does not involve landing devices, ILS, ground control, approach lights, and all that sort of thing. That is contained in another item in the bill. The maintenance and

operation of the airways are not included.

Mr. LODGE. Then this is not an air-safety item?

Mr. BALL. It is not directly.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I do not agree with the Senator from Minnesota. The item does go in the direction the Senator from Massachusetts is talking about. Any time the Federal Government aids in the construction of an airport by furnishing the equipment that is necessary to operate that airport, the Government is aiding in the safety of it. For instance, in Quincy, Ill., we need financial aid for final construction work to make the airport safe. However we do not receive any money from the appropriation for this class of airport. If the Senate should raise the amount contained in this item even to \$50,000,000, as now suggested by me, the chances are that the airport at Quincy, Ill., which was built during the war for military purposes, but not quite completed until the war was over, will receive the necessary equipment to complete it, so that a four-motored bomber can land there at any time. That is an example of what I am talking about. I still contend that there are spots all over the country, like Quincy, Ill., that ought to be taken care of by appropriating a few million dollars, but which is not provided under the pending appropriation bill. If the Senate will agree even to the \$50,000,000 now proposed by me it will do much toward increasing the safety and the security of those who travel by air.

Mr. President, I simply do not agree with the Senator from Minnesota at all when he says that the money provided in this item will not in any way affect the safety of airports. One of the reasons for appropriating the money is to provide greater safety.

Not only that, Mr. President, but something more is involved. Chicago has for years needed a class-5 airport. We need it now, and the need may soon be even greater, if some generals who should know what they are talking about are giving us correct information about the future of the country and the world. Yet at a time when the world is in such troubled condition, and when other countries are becoming more and more dependent upon the United States, we in Congress quarrel about a few millions of dollars to take care of an aviation program which is essential to the defense and safety of the country.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, the Senator from Minnesota made a statement a few moments ago which struck with some force upon my ear, and that was that the amount proposed in the amendment of the Senator from Illinois could be used for the lengthening of runways. There come to my mind quite impressively two airports in this country, and I know there must be others, which within the last 2 years have been dropped from commercial travel because of the length of the runways. If the amount of the proposed increase were kept in the appropriation and used for the purpose of lengthening the runways of the airports, I must say that I would feel very much inclined to

support the amendment. I want to put this question to the Senator from Minnesota. Is there any other appropriation in the bill that will permit the lengthening or extending of some of the runways of existing airports?

Mr. BALL. I will say to the Senator that this is the only appropriation covering actual construction of airports, but as I pointed out in commenting on the previous amendment, Mr. Wright's own testimony before the House committee was that all he could spend on this airport program during the fiscal year 1948 is \$54,000,000. He has an unobligated balance of \$42,000,000 from this year's appropriation, \$41,000,000 of which was because the President froze it and would not let him expend it. He will have in addition to that \$42,000,000, the \$32,500,000 contained in the bill, or a total of \$74,500,000, as compared to his own estimate of \$54,000,000, as what he can spend. So if the amount were increased in the bill, all the Senate would be doing would be to give the CAA another \$17,500,000 of Federal aid which they can keep on their shelf and dish out later on.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Let me ask the able Senator, what is the amount of money that is carried over and is now in the hands of the Government?

Mr. BALL. Forty-two million dollars is unobligated.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That is unobligated money. Can any part of that \$42,000,000 be used for the extension and lengthening of the runways of existing airports?

Mr. BALL. All of it can.

Mr. REVERCOMB. All of it can be used for that purpose?

Mr. BALL. It is all in the discretion of the Civil Aeronautics Administrator. He can allocate it to any project he sees fit, and he is directed in the act to allocate it to projects which are essential to improvement of the Federal airways system.

Mr. REVERCOMB. How much is added by the bill to the \$42,000,000?

Mr. BALL. Thirty-two and one-half million dollars.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Making a total of how much?

Mr. BALL. Seventy-four and a half million dollars, which is available for expenditure this year, whereas Mr. Wright's own estimate is that the maximum he can spend is \$54,000,000.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I want to ask again, so that we may have it perfectly clear in the Record. Any part of that \$74,500,000 may be used for the lengthening of the runways of existing airports?

Mr. BALL. Of course.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Any part of it can be used, but there is nothing to say that it shall be used for that purpose; is that not correct?

Mr. BALL. No; the act itself guides that. We cannot dictate in the appropriation bill what particular project shall be approved. The Civil Aeronautics Administrator is given that discretion in the authorizing act, which, of course,

directed him to establish a priority list of projects in the order in which they are necessary to improve the Federal airways system.

Mr. LODGE. But under that act the Administrator could use some of it for lengthening runways, or he could use none of it for lengthening of runways, if he so desired?

Mr. BALL. He must sign a project agreement with the sponsor, and that probably covers a number of things beside lengthening runways and building runways.

Mr. LODGE. Exactly. There are those who think that it does not help air safety to increase the number of airports, but that it does help air safety to increase the length of runways. I ask the Senator whether or not he can confirm this statement: We have no assurance that this money will be used for lengthening runways. It could be used for other things not so directly related to air service.

Mr. BALL. As a matter of fact, in the original \$65,000,000 budget request \$12,500,000 was allocated to building construction.

Mr. LODGE. We could place a limitation in the bill—

Mr. BALL. No; we cannot. That is legislation. We tried to place a similar limitation in the bill in committee, and a point of order was raised. It would limit the discretion guaranteed to the Administrator by law.

Mr. LODGE. It boils down to this: If we vote for the funds we have no assurance that they will be devoted to improving air safety.

Mr. BALL. Not at all. As a matter of fact, the project which the Senator from Illinois is discussing has nothing to do with runways. The entire two-million-dollars-plus which was allocated to the Douglas Airport in Chicago is being used for the purchase of land.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The able Senator, in conducting the hearings upon this appropriation, certainly received some testimony with respect to how the money would be used. I should like to ask him at this point if there was any indication from the testimony that some of the money would be used for lengthening runways. Was any estimate made before the committee by those who were seeking the appropriations that any part of the seventy-four and a half million would be used for the lengthening of runways?

Mr. BALL. Yes. Quite a few projects were submitted to the committee, as well as to the House committee, which involved the lengthening of runways. I invite the Senator's attention to the language in the committee report on page 11:

The committee is of the opinion Federal funds should not be allocated for building construction at the present time in view of the housing situation in this country. Administrative buildings and other necessary buildings at airports can be deferred until the veterans of World War II are properly housed, and the funds allowed by the House can be used for improving landing strips, extending runways, and other projects that are vital to the safety of flying.

In other words, the committee recommended to the CAA that it use the funds appropriated for projects which are vital to flying safety.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It seems to me that when one of the established air lines removes its planes from two airports to which it had been flying for 40 months or more, giving as the sole reason that the runways were not sufficiently long for safety, we have definite proof that the lengthening of runways contributes to air safety. I have referred to two instances in which it would be a safety measure to lengthen the runways. It follows as a proved fact that the runways should be lengthened for the sake of safety in the use of those airports for commercial and private flying.

I should like to ask the able Senator a question, so that we may have a clear statement in the RECORD. Did those seeking appropriations before the committee indicate that in such cases as the two I have mentioned the money would be used for the extension of runways?

Mr. BALL. They had a number of other projects besides actual improvement of runways and landing strips. It was the recommendation of the committee—which I hope they will pay some attention to—that they give priority to that kind of project. As I have previously pointed out, in hurrying to get all of the \$36,000,000 of the \$45,000,000 appropriation of last year committed, they have allocated hundreds of thousands of dollars to build airports at little villages of less than 1,000 population, which cannot possibly raise the funds by taxation to maintain them after they are built. I do not think that makes good sense.

Mr. REVERCOMB. We have no argument upon that point. I am speaking of airports of substantial size. The point I am interested in is this: Was it indicated in the hearings that the \$74,500,000 which will be available under the bill as proposed by the committee will be used for the extension and lengthening of runways at the larger airports?

Mr. BALL. Yes; and it was so recommended by the committee.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, it seems to me that this is a pretty poor place to try to economize in our expenditures. As I understand, virtually every dollar appropriated under authority of the Airport Act of 1946 can be and undoubtedly will be used to promote safety in air travel. This money cannot only be used to extend runways, but in many places it must be used to strengthen runways so that larger planes with heavier loads can land. It can be used to cut down hills and forests and to remove other obstructions which now constitute hazards to flying.

It has been said that there is a backlog of money available. Is there not always a backlog of money available in our highway-construction program? All the money cannot be used in the year in which it is allocated. It must be allocated a year or two ahead so that the various towns and cities may plan to develop airports in their communities in order to expand their economy and make life and industry better in those communities.

Furthermore, Mr. President, I do not like to hear anyone say that we should

not pay attention to airports in small communities. One of the reasons why they are small is that they do not have transportation. If we are to construct airports and develop our program in accordance with plans for national security, it is essential that airports be well distributed all over the country. I believe that we ought to appropriate at this time the \$50,000,000 suggested by the Senator from Illinois. I think we should have appropriated \$65,000,000. Of course, it will not be spent this year; but until the money is appropriated the various towns and cities, whether they have large or small airports, are not going to make plans and call special town and city meetings to raise money and look ahead to the development of better transportation facilities for their communities.

I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Vermont for the statement which he has made. I concur in all that he has said.

I should like to direct my remarks to the able Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] and the able Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] in connection with the points which they were discussing a moment ago. I can cite an example at Quincy, Ill. As I understand the facts, during the war a wonderful airport was constructed at the city of Quincy, Ill. It was not quite completed. As I recall, approximately \$100,000 is needed for aprons and to complete the runways at that particular airport.

Under the provisions of the bill as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, Quincy would not get a dime of this money. At least, that is what I am told by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Springfield needs approximately \$75,000 or \$100,000 to complete a magnificent airport. It will not get a nickel under this bill.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. The Senator is speaking of airports and needs in the State of Illinois. I trust that the figures which he has given us would not consume all of the additional appropriation. We may need some of it in other States.

Mr. LUCAS. I mentioned Quincy, Ill., because I presume it is the kind of airport which the Senator from West Virginia had in mind. The question of safety is involved in these airports. The Quincy Airport has applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board for a license for commercial planes to land there. It was built on the basis of having bombers land there, if necessary, in wartime.

It seems to me an utter shame that for the sake of saving a few million dollars airports like the ones at Quincy and Springfield, Ill., and others throughout the country, cannot be completed now, instead of waiting for another year or two years.

We all know what would happen if an emergency should arise. We would all rush in here pell mell and appropriate billions of dollars to construct airports in every section of the globe. But when we attempt to do the same thing in time

of peace, at a time when we are all thinking of economy—and it is proper that we should do so—we meet with resistance. It seems to me that we should be thinking a little about the future so far as the aviation program is concerned. We ought to adopt this amendment.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hayden	O'Connor
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	O'Daniel
Ball	Hill	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Hoey	Overton
Bricker	Holland	Pepper
Bridges	Ives	Revercomb
Brooks	Jenner	Robertson, Va.
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Wyo.
Bushfield	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Butler	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Byrd	Knowland	Smith
Capper	Langer	Sparkman
Chavez	Lodge	Stewart
Connally	Lucas	Taft
Cooper	McCarthy	Taylor
Cordon	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Donnell	McFarland	Tydings
Downey	McGrath	Umstead
Dworshak	McKellar	Vandenberg
Eaton	McMahon	Watkins
Ellender	Magnuson	Wherry
Ferguson	Malone	White
Flanders	Martin	Wiley
Fulbright	Millikin	Williams
Green	Moore	Wilson
Gurney	Morse	Young
Hatch	Murray	
Hawkes	Myers	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BALDWIN in the chair). Eighty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President—

Mr. LUCAS. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire was addressing the Chair at the time the clerk was about to call the roll.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the only thing I want to say is that the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee on State, Justice, and Commerce, under the able leadership of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], did a very painstaking and thorough job on all the subjects under their jurisdiction. The matters were gone into in great detail. The subcommittee did a concentrated job, because the bill was very late in arriving from the House. Then, in turn, the full committee considered the recommendations; and I think all the recommendations, under the general circumstances, were fair and just, and they certainly will work no hardship on anyone.

I hope very much that as long as we have appropriations committees and subcommittees which do long, tedious, hard, and conscientious work, the Senate will back up committee action. For that reason I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business. The Senator from Washington, if present and voting, would vote "nay."

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] has a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER]. The Senator from Kansas is necessarily absent. If present and voting, he would vote "nay."

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], who are absent on public business, would vote "yea" if present.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], who is detained on official business, would vote "yea" if present.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], who is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, would vote "yea" if present.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], who is absent because of illness, has a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. If present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 39, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—39

Aiken	Holland	O'Connor
Barkley	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Overton
Connally	Kilgore	Pepper
Downey	Lucas	Revercomb
Ellender	McCarthy	Russell
Flanders	McClellan	Sparkman
Fulbright	McFarland	Stewart
Green	McGrath	Taylor
Hatch	McMahon	Thomas, Okla.
Hayden	Magnuson	Tydings
Hill	Murray	Umstead
Hoey	Myers	Wilson

NAYS—43

Baldwin	Ferguson	O'Daniel
Ball	Gurney	Robertson, Va.
Bricker	Hawkes	Robertson, Wyo.
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Brooks	Ives	Smith
Buck	Jenner	Taft
Bushfield	Knowland	Vandenberg
Butler	Langer	Watkins
Byrd	Lodge	Wherry
Capper	McKellar	White
Cooper	Malone	Wiley
Cordon	Martin	Williams
Donnell	Millikin	Young
Dworshak	Moore	
Eaton	Morse	

NOT VOTING—13

Brewster	Kem	Thye
Cain	McCarran	Tobey
Capehart	Maybank	Wagner
Eastland	Reed	
George	Thomas, Utah	

So Mr. Lucas' amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H. R. 3311) was passed.

Mr. BALL. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BALL, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. MCKELLAR, and Mr. TYDINGS conferees on the part of the Senate.

FREIGHT-CAR SHORTAGE (S. DOC. NO. 73)

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I desire to make a few observations concerning a situation which is of vital interest to the country as a whole, but of particular interest to all of the Western States, namely, the actual and impending serious freight-car shortage.

In my judgment, this subject is not receiving the attention it deserves. This is probably because it is less spectacular than many of the international and domestic issues which have been absorbing the attention of the public, the press, and the Congress in recent weeks.

Mr. President, the freight-car shortage is of especial interest to the citizens of our Western States. Our agricultural and mineral activities in the far West are almost wholly dependent upon the mass transportation normally provided by the railroads. We have no alternative water routes, such as the Great Lakes, coastal, and river areas enjoy. If we cannot get freight cars to haul our products, our business diminishes in proportion.

We legislators here in Washington may think that the freight-car shortage is a dry subject made up of statistics and red tape. But to the people of the West the freight-car shortage is a matter of bread and butter, of business success or failure.

As of the moment, the freight-car shortage is not as acute as it was last spring. The reason for this is that the old crop has been moved and the new crop is just now beginning to move. Normally, car shortages reach their peak in October and November; their low point, in June and July.

Mr. President, the outlook for the months ahead is very dark. The estimated crop of wheat for this year in the western States far surpasses anything we have seen before. For example, it is estimated that the five States of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska will produce 690,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. It is interesting to note the comparison of the normal crop in these States with the 1946 crop and

the forecast of the current crop. In Texas, the average production of winter wheat is 41,000,000 bushels. Last year, Texas raised 63,000,000 bushels, and this year the crop on June 1 was indicated at 142,000,000 bushels—100,000,000 bushels over the average, or over three times the normal crop. Oklahoma, whose ordinary crop is about 58,000,000 bushels, last year harvested 88,000,000 bushels, and this year the indication is for 115,000,000 bushels. In Kansas, where the normal crop is 158,000,000 bushels, production last year was 217,000,000 bushels, and this year it is going to be 278,000,000 bushels, according to estimates prepared by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture.

The movement of a crop of that size would be a tremendous task in normal times with plenty of boxcars available to be distributed throughout the wheat-producing country ahead of the harvesting of the crop. In the late thirties there were years when the railroads had as many as 40,000 to 45,000 cars on lines in the West waiting for the harvest to begin. During the war years it was not possible to do much of that. Last year the most the railroads could accumulate was only 7,000 cars to receive the wheat harvest. This year they were able to marshal about 17,000 cars in anticipation of the big crop estimated. But even with this number, now that the crop is starting to move, the backlog is being rapidly absorbed.

Car shortage and surplus statistics reflect cars that have been ordered by shippers and not furnished by the railroads. This spring, the shortages were running around 30,000 to 35,000 cars a day on lines all over the country—far worse than the worst shortages during the war. Statistics for the week ending Saturday, June 14, 1947, show an average daily car shortage of 14,223.

Mr. President, to appreciate the significance of these statistics on freight-car shortages, we should realize that at no time during the war, until the end of 1944, did the maximum freight-car shortage exceed 8,000 cars. (In the first quarter of 1945, the minimum shortage was 5,053 and the maximum shortage 19,397.) It should be noted that these 1945 and prior figures are minimum and maximum figures of car shortages, whereas the current figures I have used are the average daily shortages for 1 week. In other words, even at the present time, when the freight-car shortage is less acute than it was last spring and is far less acute than it is certain to be when the grain crops in the Western States begin to move in volume, we are worse off than we were during the war when our transportation system was thought to be strained to its maximum.

No one can forecast with any degree of accuracy, in terms of statistics of cars demanded by shippers which the railroads are unable to supply, the extent of the impending freight-car shortage. It is possible to say, however, that unless there is a substantial decline in the demand for cars for the movement of non-agricultural products resulting from some national emergency, such as a serious and prolonged coal strike or an

economic recession, the tremendous 1947 crop of grain products will produce a far more serious shortage of freight cars than during the corresponding months of 1946. Indeed, it is most likely to become the most serious car shortage this country has ever seen.

Therefore, Mr. President, if we are to take action which will have any beneficial effect in minimizing the severe impending shortage of freight cars, we must act at once.

All the important wartime powers for the control of the movement of traffic remain in effect. We still have the heavier loading orders and the demurrage penalties provided by wartime orders of the Office of Defense Transportation. We even have an Interstate Commerce Commission agent, appointed by order No. 534, with authority to divert cars from one railroad line to another and distribute cars as between railroads. From all the information that I can gather, the shippers of the country, as they did in the war, have cooperated wholeheartedly, even though the observance of the wartime Office of Defense Transportation orders increases their cost as, of course, do the heavy demurrage charges.

Freight-car production is lagging. Responsibility for producing at the rate of only about one-half of what was forecast lies somewhere between the steel companies and the car-manufacturing companies. Appropriate congressional committees should ascertain where the bottleneck in this program is and focus the spotlight of public attention on it.

But the relief from increased production of freight cars cannot help very much this fall. Even if the rate is stepped up from the present 4,000 cars a month to the 7,000 a month goal previously set, the alleviation of the car shortage will be only slight. At the present time, old, worn-out cars are going out of service more rapidly than the new ones are coming in.

The only substantial contribution to the alleviation of the impending car shortage is the more efficient utilization of our existing fleet of freight cars. In view of the existence of the wartime traffic orders affecting shippers and their cooperation in observing these orders to date, it is doubtful if any further substantial savings of car days can be squeezed out of the shippers. This means that the only area where savings can be made is while cars are in the possession of the railroads in transit.

Mr. President, it should be ascertained whether the railroads are moving cars speedily and with dispatch when they have been loaded or unloaded and turned over to the railroads by the shipper. It also should be ascertained whether or not solicitation of freight for unduly circuitous routes is resulting in an unnecessary wastage of car-days.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is competent to ascertain whether or not the operating efficiency of the railroads, or rather the lack of it, is contributing to the impending car-shortage crisis. If the Interstate Commerce Commission ascertains that the efficiency of the railroads can be improved and can tend to alleviate the car shortage, then the Interstate

Commerce Commission has the power to compel corrective action. But, as legislators, it is our responsibility to the people to find out whether the Interstate Commerce Commission is diligently pursuing this inquiry and promptly and forthrightly exercising the powers we gave it in order to protect the public interest.

A caucus of 112 Members of the House of Representatives from 19 Western States has established an executive committee under the chairmanship of the Honorable CECIL R. KING, of California, to examine into the causes of the present continuing shortage of freight cars and to seek to point the way to corrective measures to alleviate the present crisis and at the same time to make progress toward exposing the underlying and more permanent defects in our transportation system and in Government controls of transportation which have been responsible for decades for the plague of recurrent freight-car shortages.

I wish the best of success to the endeavors of this House committee and shall assist their inquiries in every way that I can.

Mr. President, I have the privilege of being a member of the Special Senate Committee To Investigate the National Defense Program. I am one of its newer members. However, Mr. President, I recalled that during the war and before I became a Senator, this committee—which at that time was known as the Truman committee—had conducted an investigation of transportation insofar as it affected war production. During this most recent crisis in freight-car shortages, I inquired of the staff of our committee if any studies of the transportation system had been conducted subsequent to the issuance of the Transportation Report in late 1943. I learned that the committee had followed the recommendations which it had made in that report and had collected material which had been summarized in a memorandum prepared by a member of the staff. I asked to see this memorandum for the purpose of ascertaining whether that study might be useful in connection with the situation we are facing today.

Mr. President, this memorandum was prepared on May 7, 1945—the week following VE-day. It contained statistics bringing up to date, at that time, certain of the phases of transportation which had been of interest to the committee and which had been the subject of comment in its previous reports to the Senate.

Of particular interest to me was an analysis contained in that memorandum reporting on waybill studies conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Office of Defense Transportation seeking to ascertain the extent to which unnecessary circuitous routing of car-load rail shipments was constituting an unreasonable burden on our railroad system and limiting the usefulness of the Nation's fleet of freight cars. To the best of my knowledge, this analysis of waybill studies of shipments on May 27, 1942, and January 12, 1944, has never been published. I believe this informa-

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3311

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 1, 1947

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 ~~(1) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE~~

3 DEPARTMENT SERVICE

4 Salaries and expenses, Department of State: For neces-
 5 sary expenses, including personal services in the District of
 6 Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000;
 7 ~~(2)~~*employment of aliens; temporary employment of persons*
 8 *in the United States, without regard to civil service and*
 9 *classification laws (not to exceed \$9,000); health service*
 10 *program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946*
 11 *(Public Law 658); not to exceed (3)\$26,000 \$30,000 for*
 12 *expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work*
 13 *of the Department of State; purchase of uniforms for*
 14 *chauffeurs; purchase of fourteen passenger motor vehicles,*
 15 *including one at not to exceed \$3,000; and dues for library*
 16 *membership in societies or associations which issue publica-*
 17 *tions to members only, or at a price to members lower than*
 18 *to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype*
 19 *rentals, and tolls (not to exceed (4)\$15,000 \$65,000); rental*
 20 *of tie lines; stenographic reporting and translating services by*
 21 *contract and services for the analysis and tabulation of tech-*
 22 *nical information and the preparation of special maps, globes,*
 23 *and geographic aids by contract, all without regard to section*
 24 *3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; expenses as au-*
 25 *thorized by title VII (except section 705), of the Foreign*

1 Service Act of 1946; (5) acquisition, production and free
2 distribution of informational materials for use in connection
3 with the operation, independently or through individuals,
4 including aliens, or public or private agencies (foreign or
5 domestic), and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
6 Statutes of an information program outside of the continental
7 United States, including the purchase of radio time (except
8 that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase
9 more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting
10 time from any person or corporation holding an international
11 short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communica-
12 tions Commission without the consent of such licensee), and
13 the purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance,
14 and operation of facilities for radio transmission and recep-
15 tion; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural
16 nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and
17 consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other
18 cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, dis-
19 tribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equip-
20 ment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-
21 picture projector operators, and all other necessary services
22 by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the
23 Revised Statutes; not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment;
24 refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of
25 passports as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a); not to

1 exceed \$40,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
2 for cost of penalty mail of the Department of State as required
3 by the Act of June 28, 1944; the examination of estimates
4 of appropriations in the field; and maintenance and operation
5 of passport and despatch agencies established by the Secretary
6 of State; ~~(6)\$20,000,000~~ \$30,567,250, of which \$2,000 is
7 for claims determined and settled pursuant to part 2 of the
8 Federal Tort Claims Act (Act of August 2, 1946, Public
9 Law 601): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this
10 appropriation may be expended for necessary expenses,
11 except personal services, in carrying out the provisions of
12 section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act
13 of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended (19 U. S. C.
14 1354) ~~(7)~~: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the pro-
15 visions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C.
16 665), the Department of State is authorized in making con-
17 tracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations
18 and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to
19 indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations
20 and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appro-
21 priated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of
22 injury to persons or property arising from such use of said
23 radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That not to
24 exceed \$1,157,000 of the funds allocated to the International

1 *Broadcasting Division from this appropriation shall be avail-*
2 *able for personal services.*

3 Printing and binding, Department of State: For printing
4 and binding in the Department of State except as otherwise
5 provided for, ~~(8)\$720,000~~ \$960,000.

6 Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the
7 United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-
8 ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the
9 Territories of the United States, including personal services
10 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, and travel-
11 ing expenses, as provided by the Act of July 31, 1945 (5
12 U. S. C. 168d), \$30,000.

13 Surplus property disposal: For necessary expenses
14 to enable the Department of State to carry out its functions
15 and activities relative to disposition of surplus property
16 pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of
17 1944 (50 U. S. C. 1611-1646), as amended, including
18 personal services in the District of Columbia and employ-
19 ment of persons outside the continental limits of the United
20 States without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
21 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
22 activity for which this appropriation is made; cost of living
23 and living quarters allowances and transportation of families
24 and effects including cost of living allowance for military

1 personnel assigned or detailed to the Department, all under
 2 such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe;
 3 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
 4 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); payment of rent in
 5 foreign countries in advance; printing and binding, includ-
 6 ing printing and binding outside the continental limits of
 7 the United States without regard to section 11 of the
 8 Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passen-
 9 ger motor vehicles; advertising without regard to section
 10 3828 of the Revised Statutes; \$2,650,000.

11 ~~(9)~~ *North Atlantic fisheries: For necessary expenses of sur-*
 12 *veys, discussions, and other preliminary activities incident*
 13 *to the negotiation of an international agreement relating to*
 14 *conservation of the North Atlantic fisheries, \$25,000.*

15 FOREIGN SERVICE

16 Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For necessary
 17 expenses as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
 18 Public Law 724 (except title VII, sections 701, 702,
 19 703, 704, 706, 707, title VIII, ~~(10)~~ and ~~IX~~, section ~~904~~
 20 *and section 901 of title IX*), including repairs, alter-
 21 ations, preservation, and maintenance of Government-
 22 owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties
 23 in foreign countries, including minor construction on Gov-
 24 ernment-owned properties, without regard to section 3709
 25 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; purchase, rental, oper-

1 ation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines,
2 equipment and devices abroad; ice and drinking water for
3 office purposes; the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and pur-
4 chase of ninety, including ten for chiefs of missions at not to
5 exceed \$3,000 each; maintenance, operation, and repair of
6 airplanes; maintenance, operation, repair, and rental of
7 motorboats and launches for use at posts where determined
8 to be necessary by the Secretary of State; insurance of official
9 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of
10 such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments; pur-
11 chase of uniforms; purchase of household furniture and fur-
12 nishings for Government-owned, rented, or leased buildings,
13 except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended
14 (22 U. S. C. 292-299), and the acquisition, by purchase or
15 otherwise, of household equipment for the purpose set forth in
16 section 912 of said Foreign Service Act of 1946, all without
17 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended:
18 loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance
19 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and
20 similar services, including telephone service in residences as
21 authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679);
22 burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness
23 and death of certain native employees, as authorized by
24 the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); for relief.
25 protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen

1 as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45),
2 in foreign countries and in Territories and insular possessions
3 of the United States, and for expenses incurred in the
4 acknowledgement of the services of officers and crews of for-
5 eign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, air-
6 men, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad;
7 for expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco,
8 and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts
9 and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of
10 quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison
11 purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and
12 transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane;
13 for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing
14 home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime,
15 as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18
16 U. S. C. 659) ; and the operation and maintenance of commis-
17 sary and mess service (not to exceed ~~(11)~~\$200,000 \$275,-
18 000) ; ~~(12)~~\$46,830,000 \$49,437,750: *Provided*, That the
19 payment for rent of Foreign Service quarters may be made in
20 advance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may
21 lease or rent, for periods not exceeding ten years, offices,
22 buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the For-
23 eign Service, and may furnish heat, fuel, light, gas, and elec-
24 tricity for Government-owned, leased, or rented offices, build-

ings, grounds, and living quarters, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*, That pursuant to section 8 of Public Law 600 approved August 2, 1946, automobiles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales applied to replacement of an equal number of passenger vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,300 in the case of all other passenger vehicles except station wagons, and such replacements shall not be charged against the numerical limitation hereinbefore set forth.

Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service: To provide for allowances as authorized by section 901 (1) and (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724),

(13) ~~\$7,600,000~~ \$8,130,000.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724).

(14) ~~\$500,000~~ \$1,000,000.

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724), \$2,-

1 085,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of
2 the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund".

3 Printing and binding, Foreign Service: For printing and
4 binding for the Foreign Service, ~~(15)\$155,000~~ \$180,000:
5 *Provided*, That printing and binding outside continental
6 United States may be without regard to section 11 of the
7 Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111).

8 Foreign Service buildings fund: For carrying into effect
9 the Act of May 25, 1938 (22 U. S. C. 295a), and the Act
10 of July 25, 1946 (Public Law 547), including the initial
11 alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under
12 said Act, \$51,500,000, of which \$50,000,000 is exclusively
13 for expenditure under the provisions of said Public Law 547
14 and shall be immediately available.

15 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
16 Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
17 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-
18 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to
19 the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31
20 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of
21 Columbia, \$11,000,000: *Provided*. That all refunds, repay-
22 ments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under
23 this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this
24 purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such
25 amounts are received: *Provided further*, That the Secretary

1 of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority
 2 vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes per-
 3 taining to certification of expenditures.

4 The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in con-
 5 nection with the operation of diplomatic and consular estab-
 6 lishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of
 7 section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).

8 ~~(16)~~INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

9 *INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND ACTIVITIES*

10 United States contributions to international commissions,
 11 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual con-
 12 tributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange
 13 in discharge of the obligations of the United States in con-
 14 nection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus,
 15 and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts
 16 as follows: American International Institute for the Pro-
 17 tection of Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000; Bureau
 18 of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section
 19 (49 Stat. 2391, 54 Stat. 1417), \$6,983; Bureau of Interpar-
 20 liamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration,
 21 including participation by the United States in the work of
 22 the Bureau (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a), ~~(17)~~\$20,000
 23 \$30,000, ~~(18)~~of which \$10,000 shall be expended
 24 under the direction of the Speaker of the House of Repre-
 25 sentatives of which \$15,000 shall be expended under the

1 *direction of the President and the Executive Secretary of the*
 2 *American group; Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of*
 3 *Morocco (14 Stat. 679), \$800; Central Bureau of the*
 4 *International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale*
 5 *(22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50; Emergency Advisory Committee*
 6 *for Political Defense, including participation by the United*
 7 *States in the Committee (Act of June 19, 1943, Public Law*
 8 *80), \$25,000; Food and Agriculture Organization of the*
 9 *United Nations (22 U. S. C. 279-279d), \$1,250,000;*
 10 *Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a,*
 11 *278b), \$50,000; Inter-American Coffee Board (Convention*
 12 *of November 28, 1940), \$8,000; Inter-American Economic*
 13 *and Social Council (57 Stat. 159), \$23,000; Inter-Amer-*
 14 *ican Indian Institute (Convention of November 29, 1940),*
 15 *\$4,800; Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences*
 16 *(Convention of January 15, 1944), \$159,773; Inter-Amer-*
 17 *ican Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), \$6,720; Inter-American*
 18 *Statistical Institute (56 Stat. 20), \$31,955; International*
 19 *Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property (53 Stat.*
 20 *1748), \$2,491; International Bureau for Publication of*
 21 *Customs Tariffs (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233; International*
 22 *Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (32 Stat.*
 23 *1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,723; International Bureau of*
 24 *Weights and Measures (20 Stat. 714, 43 Stat. 1687),*
 25 *(19)~~\$7,354~~ \$8,314; International Civil Aviation Organiza-*

tion (Convention ratified by the Senate July 25, 1946),
 (20) ~~\$350,000~~ \$510,000; International Council of Scientific
 Unions and Associated Unions (22 U. S. C. 274) as follows:
 International Council of Scientific Unions, (21) ~~\$33~~ \$163;
 International Astronomical Union, \$1,046; International
 Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920; International
 Scientific Radio Union, \$392; International Union of Chemis-
 try, \$675; (22) *International Geographical Union*, \$552; in
 all, (23) ~~\$6,066~~ \$6,748; International Hydrographic Bureau
 (22 U. S. C. 275), \$9,147; International Labor Organization
 (22 U. S. C. 271), \$522,000; International Office of Public
 Health (35 Stat. 2061), \$5,105; International Penal and
 Penitentiary Commission (37 Stat. 692), \$4,922; Interna-
 tional Statistical Bureau at The Hague (22 U. S. C. 269c),
 \$2,500; Pan American Institute of Geography and History
 (22 U. S. C. 273), \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau
 (44 Stat. 2041), \$63,909; Pan American Union (Treaty of
 February 20, 1928; 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282),
 \$379,488, including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and
 binding; Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat.
 2238, 53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000; total, (24) ~~\$3,386,016~~ \$3,-
 557,661, together with such additional sums, due to increase
 in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine
 and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to
 pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions

1 required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws estab-
2 lishing the amount of the obligation.

3 United States participation in United Nations: For
4 necessary expenses authorized by section 7 of the United
5 Nations Participation Act of 1945 incident to the partici-
6 pation by the United States in the United Nations pursuant
7 to the provisions of said Act, including attendance at
8 meetings of societies or associations concerned with the
9 work of the United Nations; hire of passenger motor
10 vehicles ~~(25)~~ and purchase of six, including one at not to ex-
11 ceed \$3,000; purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs;
12 and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of
13 the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; \$12,578,240,
14 of which amount \$10,949,805 shall be available for
15 contribution to the United Nations: *Provided*, That the
16 Department of State, when requested by the United Nations,
17 is authorized to acquire surplus property in accordance with
18 the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58
19 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby appro-
20 priated for the United States contribution to the United
21 Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value
22 of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including
23 transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof.

24 United States participation in the United Nations Edu-
25 cational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization: For neces-

1 sary expenses incident to the participation by the United
2 States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and
3 Cultural Organization pursuant to the provisions of the
4 Act of July 30, 1946 (Public Law 565), including attend-
5 ance at meetings of societies and associations concerned with
6 the work of the Organization; hire of passenger motor
7 vehicles; rental of halls, facilities, and services requisite for
8 or incident to sessions and conferences of the National Com-
9 mission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation,
10 by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of
11 the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5);
12 \$3,703,385, of which amount \$3,500,385 shall be available
13 for contribution to and advance to the revolving fund of that
14 Organization.

15 International activities: For necessary expenses, with-
16 out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as
17 amended, of participation by the United States upon ap-
18 proval by the Secretary of State, in international activities
19 which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs
20 and for which specific appropriations have not been pro-
21 vided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of
22 Congress, including personal services in the District of Co-
23 lumbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and
24 classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses
25 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel

1 Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as
 2 amended; transportation of families and effects under such
 3 regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; steno-
 4 graphic and other services; rent of quarters by contract or
 5 otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions
 6 for the share of the United States in expenses of interna-
 7 tional organizations; printing and binding without regard
 8 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.
 9 111); ~~(26)~~entertainment, and representation allowances
 10 ~~(27)~~~~(not to exceed \$50,000)~~ as authorized by section 901
 11 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 724)
 12 ~~(28)~~~~(not to exceed \$100,000)~~; ~~(29)~~~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,700,000.
 13 International Boundary and Water Commission, United
 14 States and Mexico: For expenses necessary to enable the
 15 United States to meet its obligations under the treaties
 16 of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the
 17 United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act
 18 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-
 19 277d), including operation and maintenance of the Rio
 20 Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protec-
 21 tion, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examinations,
 22 preliminary surveys, and investigations; detail plan prepara-
 23 tion and construction (including surveys and operation and
 24 maintenance and protection during construction); and Rio
 25 Grande emergency flood protection; construction and opera-

tion of gaging stations; purchase of map-reproduction machines and other equipment and machinery; personal services in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600, at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem; travel expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commissioner, expenses (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activities of the International Boundary and Water Commission which may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission; printing and binding; purchase of eighteen ~~((30))~~*eight* for replacement only) passenger motor vehicles; hire, with or without personal services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); as follows:

1 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regu-
2 lar boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary
3 surveys, and investigations, \$950,000.

4 Construction: For detail plan preparation and construc-
5 tion of projects authorized by the Convention concluded
6 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,
7 the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22
8 U. S.-C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392),
9 June 4, 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22
10 U. S. C. 277f), and the projects stipulated in the treaty
11 between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington
12 on February 3, 1944, \$4,000,000, to be immediately avail-
13 able, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
14 That no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande
15 flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or
16 easement in connection with this project except such as has
17 been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been
18 approved by the Attorney General of the United States:
19 *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande
20 bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions and
21 conditions contained in the appropriation for said project
22 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (Public
23 Law 40): *Provided further*, That no expenditures shall
24 be made for the acquisition of lands or easements for sites
25 for boundary fences except for procurement of abstracts or

1 certificates of title, payment of recording fees, and examina-
2 tion of titles: *Provided further*, That unexpended balances
3 of appropriations for construction under the International
4 Boundary and Water Commission available for the fiscal
5 year 1947 shall be merged with this appropriation and
6 shall continue available until expended.

7 Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency
8 flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and
9 repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Interna-
10 tional Boundary and Water Commission, United States and
11 Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the Rio
12 Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and erected
13 under the provisions of treaties between the United States
14 and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing
15 improvements on the Rio Grande, \$25,000, to be imme-
16 diately available, to be merged with the unobligated balance
17 of the appropriation for this purpose in the Department of
18 State Appropriation Act 1947, and to remain available
19 until expended.

20 (31) *Appropriations for the International Boundary and*
21 *Water Commission, United States and Mexico, are hereby*
22 *made available for payment of claims pursuant to part 2*
23 *of the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946, Public Law 601.*

24 Salaries and expenses, American sections, international
25 commissions: For necessary expenses to enable the President

1 to perform the obligations of the United States under certain
2 treaties between the United States and Great Britain in re-
3 spect to Canada, including personal services in the District
4 of Columbia; stenographic reporting services by contract;
5 printing and binding; and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
6 as follows: For the International Joint Commission, United
7 States and Canada, under the terms of the treaty between
8 the United States and Great Britain signed January 11,
9 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including the salary of one Com-
10 missioner on the part of the United States who shall serve
11 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to
12 serve in that capacity without compensation therefor); sal-
13 aries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Com-
14 missioners on the part of the United States with the approval
15 solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compen-
16 sation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission
17 at such places in the United States and Canada as the
18 Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine
19 to be ~~(32) necessary; \$37,200:~~ *necessary, \$37,200*; for
20 special and technical investigations in connection with matters
21 falling within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Com-
22 mission, United States and Canada, including the purchase of
23 three passenger automobiles; and the Secretary of State
24 is authorized to transfer to any department or independent
25 establishment of the Government, with the consent of the

1 head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure
2 by such department or establishment for the purposes set forth
3 in this ~~(33) clause;~~ *clause*, \$191,017; for the International
4 Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and
5 Alaska, under the terms of the treaty between the United
6 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada signed
7 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), including the com-
8 pletion of such remaining work as may be required under
9 the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing
10 treaties between the United States and Great Britain;
11 commutation of subsistence to employees while on field
12 duty not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not to exceed
13 \$3 per day each when a member of a field party and subsist-
14 ing in camp; hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles
15 from temporary field employees; and for payment for timber
16 necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line ~~(34) clear;~~
17 *clear*, \$57,700; for the share of the United States of the
18 expenses of the International Fisheries Commission under
19 the convention between the United States and Canada, con-
20 cluded January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), \$30,000; for the
21 share of the United States of the expenses of the International
22 Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention
23 between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26,
24 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), including the purchase of four pas-

1 senger automobiles, \$99,500, in all, \$415,417, to be dis-
2 bursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

3 Cooperation with the American Republics: For ex-
4 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet
5 the obligations of the United States under the Convention
6 for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations
7 between the United States and the other American Re-
8 publics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and
9 to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to
10 authorize the President to render closer and more effective
11 the relationship between the American Republics", ap-
12 proved August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to supple-
13 ment appropriations available for carrying out other
14 provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the
15 establishment and operation of agricultural and other ex-
16 periment and demonstration stations in other American
17 countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration
18 of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction
19 of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include
20 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
21 \$150,000 for printing and binding; temporary services
22 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
23 1946 (Public Law 600); (35) *not to exceed \$12,000 for*
24 *entertainment*; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of
25 attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and

1 associations concerned with the furtherance of the pur-
2 poses hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary
3 of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, allowances
4 and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident
5 to training, including traveling expenses in the United States
6 and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government
7 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended,
8 of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and profes-
9 sors, students, internes, and persons possessing special scien-
10 tific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the
11 United States or the other American Republics; and the
12 actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former
13 homes the remains of such persons, not United States Gov-
14 ernment employees, who may die while away from their
15 homes under the authority of this appropriation: *Provided,*
16 That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regu-
17 lations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation
18 expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of sub-
19 sistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American
20 Republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, with-
21 out regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regu-
22 lations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding
23 section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended by
24 the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600; traveling
25 expenses of members of advisory committees in ac-

1 cordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939;
2 (36) *purchase of six and hire of passenger motor vehicles;*
3 rental of boats, (37) ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$4,300,000; and the Secre-
4 tary of State, or such official as he may designate is hereby
5 authorized, in his discretion, and, subject to the approval of
6 the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other
7 departments, agencies, and independent establishments of
8 the Government for expenditure in the United States and
9 in the other American Republics any part of this amount for
10 direct expenditure by such department or independent estab-
11 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such
12 expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein
13 contained or under the authority governing the activities of
14 the department, agency, or independent establishment to
15 which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That this
16 appropriation shall be available to make contracts with, and
17 grants of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in
18 the United States and the other American Republics, in-
19 cluding the distribution of materials and other services in
20 the fields of education and travel, arts and sciences, publica-
21 tions, the radio, the press, and the cinema.

22 Philippine rehabilitation: For expenses necessary to
23 carry out the provisions of title III and V of the Philippine
24 Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (Public Law 370, hereinafter
25 called the Act), without regard, outside the United States.

1 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, in-
2 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia, and
3 employment of personnel outside the continental United
4 States without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
5 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
6 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); purchase of nine
7 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance,
8 operation, and repair of aircraft; ~~(38)~~*purchase of health and*
9 *accident insurance for trainees (for whom such benefits are*
10 *not otherwise allowed) while in the United States in*
11 *pursuance of training programs; actual expenses of pre-*
12 *paring and transporting to their former homes the remains*
13 *of trainees who may die while away from such homes under*
14 *the authority of this Act; advances of funds to trainees,*
15 *such advancements to be deducted from allowances due to*
16 *such trainees; ~~(39)~~not to exceed \$35,500 for a health-service*
17 *program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public*
18 *Law 658); not to exceed \$1,100 for deposit in the*
19 *general fund of the Treasury for cost of handling penalty*
20 *mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; printing and*
21 *binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1,*
22 *1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses of attendance at meetings*
23 *of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the pur-*
24 *poses hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the*

1 Philippine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports,
2 and publications pertaining to the various programs set forth
3 in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of addi-
4 tional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings
5 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act;
6 and acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house
7 employees of the United States Government, includ-
8 ing military personnel, by purchase, rental (without
9 regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932,
10 as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a)), lease, or construc-
11 tion and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance
12 of such quarters; amounts as follows: (a) For carrying out
13 the provisions of sections 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III
14 of the Act, ~~(40)\$42,786,150~~ \$40,286,150; and (b) for
15 carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 311
16 of said title III, \$2,213,850; in all, ~~(41)\$45,000,000~~
17 \$42,500,000, to be available on July 1, 1947, and to
18 remain available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That
19 no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging
20 in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of
21 activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
22 1946 that would result in obligating the Government of the
23 United States in any sense or respect to the future payment
24 of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appro-
25 priated in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation

1 be available for expanding any public works project author-
2 ized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such as
3 may be justified by sound engineering practice and which
4 can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be
5 appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total amount that
6 may be obligated for the entire accomplishment of section
7 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000:
8 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available to
9 make contracts with nonprofit institutions in the United States
10 and the Philippines in connection with training programs:
11 *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing applicable
12 appropriations may be transferred directly to and merged with
13 the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b) of the
14 Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for expenditures
15 therefrom for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
16 the construction of diplomatic and consular establishments of
17 the United States in the Philippine Islands shall be with-
18 out regard to the proviso contained in twenty-two United
19 States Code 295a: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of
20 State, or such official as he may designate, is authorized to
21 transfer from any of the foregoing amounts to any depart-
22 ment or independent establishment of the Government for
23 participation in the foregoing programs, sums for expendi-
24 ture by such department or establishment for the purposes
25 hereof, and sums so transferred shall be available for ex-

1 penditure in accordance with the provisions hereof and, to
 2 the extent determined by the Secretary of State, in accord-
 3 ance with the law governing expenditures of the department
 4 or establishment to which transferred: *Provided further,*
 5 That transfers of funds to participating agencies for the
 6 programs set forth in sections 302 to 305 of the Act shall
 7 be approved by the President prior to such transfer.

8 **(42)***Information and cultural program—Liquidation: To*
 9 *enable the Department of State to meet the necessary expenses*
 10 *incident to the termination, suspension, or curtailment of cer-*
 11 *tain international information and cultural activities,*
 12 *\$1,430,000: Provided, That the Secretary of State may, in*
 13 *his discretion, transfer the funds herein appropriated to any*
 14 *other appropriation or appropriations under this title for*
 15 *merger with such appropriation or appropriations for the*
 16 *purposes hereof, and such funds shall be available for obliga-*
 17 *tion and expenditure under the authority contained in the*
 18 *appropriation to which transferred.*

19 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving
 20 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations shall
 21 not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised
 22 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

23 **(43)***The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of*
 24 *United States registry by any officer or employee of the*
 25 *United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to any*

1 *travel or transportation of effects payable from funds appro-*
2 *priated, allocated, or transferred to the Secretary of State*
3 *or the Department of State.*

4 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act
5 of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any
6 other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute
7 discretion, on or before June 30, 1948, terminate the
8 employment of any officer or employee of the Department
9 of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States when-
10 ever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable
11 in the interests of the United States ~~(44), but such termina-~~
12 ~~tion shall not affect the right of such officer or employee to~~
13 ~~seek or accept employment in any other department or agency~~
14 ~~of the Government if declared eligible for such employment~~
15 ~~by the United States Civil Service Commission.~~

16 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
17 Appropriation Act, 1948".

18 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

19 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

20 For personal services in the District of Columbia,
21 including a health service program as authorized by the
22 Act of August 8, 1946, Public Law 658, and for special
23 attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General
24 as follows:

25 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor Gen-

1 eral, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor
2 General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals,
3 and Board of Parole, \$772,500.

4 For the Administrative Division, \$1,275,000.

5 For the Tax Division, \$810,000.

6 For the Criminal Division, \$890,000.

7 For the Claims Division, \$1,500,000.

8 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations
9 for personal services shall be available for the employment,
10 on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,
11 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard
12 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

13 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency
14 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General
15 or his Administrative Assistant, including stenographic re-
16 porting services by contract as authorized by section 15
17 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), a health
18 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8,
19 1946 (Public Law 658), and examination of estimates of
20 appropriation in the field; \$205,000.

21 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses
22 not otherwise provided for, \$140,000.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
24 \$470,000.

25 Penalty mail: For deposit in the general fund of the

1 Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act
2 of June 28, 1944, \$140,000.

3 Damage claims: For payment of claims pursuant to
4 part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$25,000.

5 Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary
6 expenses, including travel expenses and employment of
7 special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of com-
8 pensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney
9 General or his Administrative Assistant, \$187,000.

10 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
11 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
12 including traveling expenses, services as authorized by section
13 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and
14 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,400,000, of
15 which \$250,000 shall be available exclusively for activities
16 in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Provided,*
17 That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the
18 establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices
19 of the Antitrust Division.

20 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
21 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
22 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,
23 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for
24 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets
25 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the

1 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the
2 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees
3 of such courts: travel expenses, \$95,000, to be expended
4 under the direction of the Attorney General.

5 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal
6 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary
7 expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized
8 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
9 600) and notarial fees or like services, ~~(45)\$2,550,000~~
10 \$2,500,000.

11 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
12 not otherwise specifically provided for, and such other
13 expenses for the field service, including travel expenses,
14 a health service program as authorized by the Act of August
15 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), temporary services as authorized
16 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
17 600), and notarial fees or like services; firearms and ammu-
18 nition therefor; \$500,000.

19 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
20 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States
21 district attorneys, their regular assistants and other em-
22 ployees, including the office expenses of United States district
23 attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed
24 clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered

1 during vacancy in the office of the United States district
2 attorney, \$5,200,000.

3 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For
4 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attor-
5 ney General and to United States district attorneys not other-
6 wise provided for employed by the Attorney General to aid
7 in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign
8 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,
9 \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign
10 counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons
11 except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice
12 under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of
13 Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation
14 out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed
15 hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per annum: *Provided*
16 *further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the
17 1st day of July and January showing the names of the per-
18 sons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation
19 or amount of any fee paid to each, together with a description
20 of their duties.

21 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
22 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
23 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
24 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska

1 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-
2 cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses,
3 including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the
4 transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals
5 to narcotic farms; purchase of five (for replacement only)
6 station wagons, busses, and vans at not to exceed \$3,500
7 each; \$5,150,000.

8 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems
9 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such
10 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for
11 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section
12 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be
14 available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses
15 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the
16 Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, which
17 approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part
18 of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any
19 witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar
20 day: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the
21 United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness
22 on behalf of the United States in any case involving the
23 activity in connection with which such person is employed,
24 his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable

1 from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel
2 expenses of such employee.

3 (46) Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not
4 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, and meals and lodging
5 for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries
6 when ordered by the court, \$230,000: *Provided*, That none
7 of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when
8 deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties
9 ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to
10 be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

11 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

12 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
13 crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and prose-
14 cution of crimes against the United States; for the protection
15 of the person of the President of the United States; the
16 acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of
17 identification and other records and their exchange with
18 the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of
19 States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investi-
20 gations regarding official matters under the control of the
21 Department of Justice and the Department of State as may
22 be directed by the Attorney General; including personal
23 services in the District of Columbia; a health service pro-
24 gram as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946, Public

1 Law 658; purchase of five hundred (for replacement only)
2 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to
3 exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor
4 vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000
5 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set
6 forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including
7 expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance
8 at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau when
9 authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to ex-
10 ceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal
11 Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically
12 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading
13 to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to
14 exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a con-
15 fidential character, to be expended under the direction of the
16 Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount
17 of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to
18 specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a suffi-
19 cient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been
20 expended; \$34,900,000: *Provided*, That the compensation
21 of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000 per annum
22 so long as the position is filled by the present incumbent:
23 *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1948, such
24 funds as may be determined by the Atomic Energy Com-
25 mission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be neces-

1 sary to carry out the duties imposed on that Bureau
2 by Public Law 585, approved August 1, 1946, shall be
3 transferred from funds available to the Atomic Energy
4 Commission and the amounts so transferred shall be merged
5 with the funds provided under this head.

6 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an
7 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the
8 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding
9 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-
10 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank
11 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts
12 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

13 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
14 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
15 civil-service employee.

16 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

17 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
18 Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary
19 for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating
20 to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; per-
21 sonal services in the District of Columbia; a health service
22 program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946, Public
23 Law 658; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and
24 other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and

1 exclusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or
2 in foreign countries; payment of rewards for information
3 leading to the apprehension or conviction of violators of the
4 immigration laws; traveling expenses, including not to ex-
5 ceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the
6 purposes of this appropriation; purchase for replacement
7 only of two hundred and twenty-five and hire of pas-
8 senger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four),
9 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; firearms and am-
10 munition; citizenship textbooks for free distribution; re-
11 funds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and
12 other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who
13 become public charges and deposits to secure payment of
14 fines and passage money; mileage and fees of witnesses sub-
15 penaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting
16 services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
17 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; and operation, mainte-
18 nance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase
19 of equipment incident thereto; ~~(47)\$27,445,000~~ \$27,-
20 000,000: *Provided, (48)That none of the funds appro-*
21 *priated for the Immigration and Naturalization Service*
22 *shall be used to pay compeusation for overtime services other*
23 *than as provided in the Federal Employees Pay Act of*
24 *1945 (Public Law 106, Seventy-ninth Congress, first ses-*
25 *sion) and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public*

1 *Law 390, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session*): *Provided*
2 *further*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or
3 reimburse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal,
4 State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be
5 necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in
6 rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice
7 in connection with the administration and enforcement of said
8 laws; for all necessary expenses, incident to the maintenance,
9 care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of
10 alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, includ-
11 ing transportation and other expenses in the return of such
12 persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place
13 as may be authorized by the Attorney General, advance of
14 cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route, and for
15 the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work
16 performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva Con-
17 vention: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Immi-
18 gration and Naturalization may contract with officers and
19 employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned
20 horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibiting
21 or restricting the employment of aliens in the Government
22 service shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in
23 the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed
24 ten permanent and such temporary employees as are required:

1 from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are
2 not available.

3 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

4 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
5 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-
6 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance
7 and care of United States prisoners, \$420,000: *Provided*,
8 That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available
9 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
10 work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written
11 authorization of the Attorney General.

12 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-
13 tions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners,
14 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and
15 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at
16 prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased
17 inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States,
18 transporting persons released from custody of the United
19 States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide
20 residence within the United States or to such place within
21 the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney
22 General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the
23 discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money
24 not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; including
25 purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles; purchase of

1 one bus at not to exceed \$5,000; not to exceed \$10,000
 2 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
 3 work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in
 4 writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses; fur-
 5 nishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel
 6 necessary for employees in the performance of their official
 7 duties; not to exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land
 8 adjacent to any Federal penal or correctional institution
 9 when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the additional
 10 land is essential to the protection of the health or safety of
 11 the institution; firearms and ammunition; purchase and ex-
 12 change of farm products and livestock; ~~(49)\$18,750,000~~
 13 ~~\$18,646,730~~: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised
 14 Statutes, as amended, shall not be construed to apply to any
 15 purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when
 16 the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

17 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for
 18 inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances
 19 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-
 20 trict of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uniforms
 21 and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the em-
 22 ployees in the performance of their official duties,
 23 ~~(50)\$1,430,000~~ \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That there may be
 24 transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, com-
 25 missioned officers, Public Health Service", \$106,850 with-

1 out limitation accounts, and to other appropriations of the
2 Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary,
3 in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expendi-
4 ture by that Service.

5 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction,
6 remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at
7 existing penal and correctional institutions and all necessary
8 expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the direction
9 of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of material
10 and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United
11 States prisoners as the Attorney General may direct,
12 \$162,000.

13 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
14 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in
15 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and
16 medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from
17 custody of the United States to place of conviction or place
18 of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other
19 place within the United States as may be authorized by the
20 Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable
21 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an
22 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of
23 sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and mainte-
24 nance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein,
25 occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of

1 May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prison-
 2 ers becoming insane during imprisonment and who con-
 3 tinue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no rela-
 4 tives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains
 5 of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the
 6 United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose
 7 remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying,
 8 pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards
 9 for their capture; and for repairs, betterments, and im-
 10 provements of United States jails, including sidewalks;
 11 (51) ~~\$1,850,000~~ \$1,750,000.

12 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

13 Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such
 14 officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out
 15 of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or
 16 transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading
 17 with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50
 18 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out
 19 the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General
 20 pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,700,-
 21 000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1948 for the
 22 general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Prop-
 23 erty, including the salary of the Director of the Office at
 24 \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed
 25 \$5,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for

1 cost of penalty mail; rent in the District of Columbia; not to
2 exceed \$70,000 for temporary services as authorized by
3 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ;
4 personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling ex-
5 penses, including attendance at meetings of organizations con-
6 cerned with the work of the agency: *Provided further*, That
7 on or before November 1, 1947, the Attorney General shall
8 make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the
9 Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed
10 information on all administrative and nonadministrative ex-
11 penses incurred during the fiscal year 1947, in connection
12 with the activities of the Office of Alien Property.

13 None of the money appropriated by this title shall be
14 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem
15 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more than
16 one of such capacities on the same day.

17 None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used
18 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed
19 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and
20 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a
21 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

22 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of
23 the United States district attorney and the United States
24 marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
25 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any

1 funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of
2 the District of Columbia.

3 In the procurement of lawbooks, books of reference, and
4 periodicals, the Department of Justice is authorized to ex-
5 change or sell similar items and apply the exchange allow-
6 ances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part
7 payment therefor.

8 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
9 Appropriation Act, 1948".

10 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
13 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title
14 referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in
15 the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15
16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates
17 for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; teletype news
18 service (not exceeding \$1,000); purchase of one passenger
19 motor vehicle (not exceeding \$3,000); ~~(52)~~ *and not to exceed*
20 *\$1,000 for the entertainment of representatives of other*
21 *countries by officials of the Department when specifically*
22 *authorized and approved by the Secretary or the Under*
23 *Secretary; ~~(53)~~\$800,000 \$944,483.*

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
25 the Department, except for technical and scientific services

1 in the Office of the Secretary and for the Patent Office,
2 the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field
3 printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the
4 Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the
5 Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220),
6 \$1,000,000.

7 (54) *Technical and scientific services: For necessary ex-*
8 *penses in the performance of activities and services relating*
9 *to technological development as an aid to business in the de-*
10 *velopment of foreign and domestic commerce, including all the*
11 *objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,*
12 *Office of the Secretary", is available (not to exceed \$25,000),*
13 *for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August*
14 *2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and not to exceed \$60,000 for*
15 *printing and binding, \$790,000: Provided further, That the*
16 *Secretary is authorized, upon request of any public or private*
17 *organization or individual, to reproduce by appropriate*
18 *process, independently or through any other agency of the*
19 *Government, any scientific or technical report, document, or*
20 *descriptive material, foreign or domestic, which has been re-*
21 *leased for public dissemination, and to sell such reproductions*
22 *at a price not less than the estimated total cost of reproducing*
23 *and disseminating same as may be determined by the Secre-*
24 *tary, the moneys received from such sale to be deposited in*
25 *a special account in the Treasury, such account to be avail-*

1 *able for reimbursing any appropriation which may have*
 2 *borne the expense of such reproduction and dissemination and*
 3 *making refunds to organizations and individuals when en-*
 4 *titled thereto.*

5 Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit
 6 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
 7 of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aero-
 8 nautics Board, as required by the Act of June 28, 1944
 9 (39 U. S. C. 321d), ~~(55)\$600,000~~ \$650,000.

10 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

11 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:
 12 For expenses necessary for searching census records and
 13 supplying information incident to carrying out the pro-
 14 visions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory re-
 15 quirements with respect to age and citizenship certification,
 16 including personal services at the seat of government, travel,
 17 microfilm, and binding records, and photographic supplies,
 18 \$100,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the
 19 furnishing from census records of evidence for the establish-
 20 ment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations
 21 approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security
 22 Board.

23 Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for
 24 collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics
 25 provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be

1 fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the
 2 Classification Act; the cost of obtaining State, municipal,
 3 and other records; preparation of monographs on census
 4 subjects and other work of specialized character by contract;
 5 purchase and rental of office furniture and equipment includ-
 6 ing mechanical and electrical tabulating equipment and other
 7 labor-saving devices; tabulating cards and continuous form
 8 tabulating paper; ~~(56)\$5,000,000~~ \$5,845,000, of which
 9 amount not to exceed ~~(57)\$3,800,000~~ \$4,645,000 may be
 10 expended at the seat of government.

11 Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary
 12 preparatory to the taking of the seventeenth decennial census
 13 in accordance with law (13 U. S. C. 201-219), including
 14 printing and binding, \$200,000, to remain available until
 15 June 30, 1949.

16 Census of ~~(58)manufacturers manufactures~~: For ex-
 17 penses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing
 18 statistics relating to manufacturing industries in accordance
 19 with law (13 U. S. C. 217), including printing and binding,
 20 \$4,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1949.

21 General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-
 22 penses necessary for general administration, including tem-
 23 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the
 24 Census without regard to the Classification Act; purchase
 25 (for replacement only) of two passenger motor vehicles;

1 purchase, construction, repair, and rental of tabulating ma-
 2 chines and other mechanical or electrical equipment, tabu-
 3 lating cards, and continuous form tabulating paper;
 4 ~~(59)\$1,200,000~~ \$1,245,000.

5 The foregoing appropriations "Seventeenth Decennial
 6 Census" and "Census of ~~(60)Manufacturers~~ *Manufactures*"
 7 shall be available for personal services at the seat of govern-
 8 ment and for personal services by contract or otherwise at
 9 rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard
 10 to the Classification Act, and funds from said appropriations
 11 for administrative expenses may be transferred to the appro-
 12 priation "General Administration, Bureau of the Census."

13 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 15 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-
 16 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended
 17 (49 U. S. C. 401), incident to the enforcement of safety
 18 regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation
 19 facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service
 20 to States and other public and private agencies in connection
 21 with the construction or improvement of airports and landing
 22 areas; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
 23 the operation and maintenance of two hundred and twenty-
 24 six aircraft; contract stenographic reporting services; ~~(61)~~*not*
 25 *to exceed \$2,000 for entertainment of representatives of other*

1 *countries when necessary to the development of civil aeronaut-*
 2 *ics and when authorized and approved by the Administrator;*
 3 fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; purchase of
 4 three hundred and twenty-five and hire of passenger
 5 motor vehicles; purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes;
 6 and salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to
 7 attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other
 8 agencies serving aviation; ~~(62)\$71,081,484~~ \$72,923,248,
 9 and the War and Navy Departments are authorized to trans-
 10 fer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration without charge
 11 aircraft, aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and hangar,
 12 line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of such Depart-
 13 ments: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appro-
 14 priation, funds received from States, counties, municipalities,
 15 and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the
 16 maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

17 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
 18 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
 19 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional
 20 civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of
 21 additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and
 22 communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and
 23 modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acqui-
 24 sition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; ~~(63)~~*the con-*
 25 *struction and furnishing of quarters and related accommoda-*

1 tions for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics
 2 Administration and the Weather Bureau stationed at
 3 remote localities not on foreign soil where such accommo-
 4 dations are not otherwise available; personal services in the
 5 District of Columbia; and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
 6 ~~(64)\$17,638,000~~ \$11,109,066 ~~(65)~~, together with the un-
 7 expended balance of the appropriation under this head for the
 8 fiscal year 1947 which is hereby merged with this appropria-
 9 tion: ~~(66)~~ Provided, That the appropriation under this head
 10 for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby consolidated with and
 11 made a part of this appropriation to be disbursed and
 12 accounted for as one fund and to remain available until
 13 June 30, 1948: ~~Provided further, (67)Provided,~~ That
 14 not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation shall be
 15 available for emergency repair and replacement of facilities
 16 damaged by fire, flood, or storm, not to exceed \$125,000
 17 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and ex-
 18 penses, Civil Aeronautical Administration," for necessary
 19 expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and
 20 from and within the Territories and possessions of the United
 21 States of materials and equipment secured under this appro-
 22 priation, and not to exceed ~~(68)\$500,000~~ \$280,000 may be
 23 transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil
 24 Aeronautics Administration," for necessary administrative
 25 costs; and the War and Navy Departments are authorized

1 during the fiscal year 1948, to transfer without charge, sub-
 2 ject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, air
 3 navigation and communication facilities, including appurte-
 4 nances thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

5 Technical development: For expenses necessary in car-
 6 rying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938,
 7 as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such develop-
 8 mental work and service testing as tends to the creation of
 9 improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,
 10 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,
 11 and operation methods, and personal services in the District
 12 of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant;
 13 purchase of ~~(69)one~~ *two* passenger motor ~~(70)vehicle~~
 14 *vehicles*, and operation and maintenance of five aircraft;
 15 ~~(71)\$2,000,000~~ *\$1,600,000*.

16 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
 17 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, main-
 18 tenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,
 19 including not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning,
 20 and repair of uniforms, and not to exceed \$124,900 for
 21 the installation of runway lighting, repairs to existing paving,
 22 and to pave parking lot, ~~(72)\$1,236,000~~ *\$1,102,500*; and
 23 the War and Navy Departments are authorized to transfer
 24 to the Administrator without payment therefor a heavy duty
 25 fire-crash truck, crane, and such other equipment as is

1 commonly used in ground operation at airports for use of
2 the Washington National Airport.

3 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act:

4 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act
5 of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$32,500,000,
6 to be available until June 30, 1953, of which \$29,000,000
7 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sec-
8 tions 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$1,662,500 shall be for
9 projects in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance
10 with section 5 (c) : *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,837,-
11 500 of the said \$32,500,000 shall be available as one fund
12 for necessary planning, research, and administrative ex-
13 penses; including personal services in the District of Colum-
14 bia; the purchase of fifteen and hire of passenger motor
15 vehicles; of which \$1,837,500 not to exceed \$176,000 may
16 be transferred to the "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-
17 nautics Administration", to provide for necessary adminis-
18 trative expenses, including the maintenance and operation
19 of aircraft, and \$26,000 may be transferred to the appro-
20 priation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce":
21 *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head
22 for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby merged with this appro-
23 priation.

24 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

25 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For

1 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, includ-
 2 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; contract
 3 stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary
 4 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section
 5 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and
 6 traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses
 7 of training conducted by the Government or industries serv-
 8 ing aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of
 9 appropriations in the field; not to exceed \$7,500 for deposit
 10 in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty
 11 mail; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle and hire, opera-
 12 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles and aircraft;
 13 (73)~~\$2,500,000~~ \$3,100,000.

14 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
 15 (74)~~\$35,000~~ \$40,000.

16 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

17 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses
 18 necessary for the Survey in the District of Columbia, includ-
 19 ing the compilation of field surveys and other data; the pro-
 20 duction, purchase, or printing of maps and nautical and
 21 aeronautical charts; maintenance of and equipment for an
 22 instrument shop and procurement or exchange of wood-
 23 working supplies and equipment; motion-picture equipment;
 24 chart paper, drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and
 25 printing supplies and equipment; instruments (except sur-

veying instruments) ; stationery for field stations and parties ;
\$3,300,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be
available for personal services.

Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary
to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field
units of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations
required for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast
Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of all
coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United States ;
research in physical hydrography ; geodetic surveying opera-
tions to provide control for national mapping and for other
purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and the
establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and in
other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States ;
gravity surveys in United States territory and adjacent areas ;
operation of two latitude observatories, including replacement
of one observatory and auxiliary buildings ; field surveys
required for the production of aeronautical charts ; pur-
chase of plans and specifications of vessels ; lease of sites
where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic
and seismological buildings ; construction of magnetic and
seismological observatory and auxiliary buildings at Fair-
banks, Alaska ; operation, maintenance, and repair of an
airplane for photographic surveys ; packing, crating, and
transporting personal household effects of commissioned

1 officers when transferred from one official station to an-
2 other, and of commissioned officers who die on active
3 duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as
4 authorized by law; extra compensation at not to exceed
5 \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when
6 assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not
7 to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other
8 Federal agencies while observing tides or currents or tending
9 seismographs; and reimbursement, under rules prescribed by
10 the Secretary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey
11 for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for
12 the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities
13 and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by
14 them (not to exceed a total of \$500) ; \$5,000,000.

15 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
16 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
17 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
18 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment
19 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
20 \$1,250,000.

21 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geo-
22 detic Survey shall be available ~~(75)~~ *for the purchase (not to*
23 *exceed twenty-two), maintenance, operation, and repair of*
24 *vehicles known as station wagons and suburban carry-alls*
25 *without such vehicles being considered as passenger-carrying*

1 *vehicles and* (not to exceed \$2,500) for temporary services
 2 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 3 (Public Law 600).

4 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

5 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-
 6 ices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign
 7 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-
 8 ing the purchase of commercial and trade reports; temporary
 9 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
 10 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) (not exceeding \$50,000);
 11 ~~(76)\$5,000,000~~ \$4,943,537: *Provided*, That expenses, ex-
 12 cept printing and binding, of field studies or surveys conducted
 13 by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable
 14 from the amount herein appropriated.

15 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate
 16 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices
 17 for the collection and dissemination of information useful in
 18 the development and improvement of commerce throughout
 19 the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed
 20 \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 21 ~~(77)\$2,000,000~~ \$2,375,000, of which \$15,000 shall be
 22 available exclusively for the study of economic conditions in
 23 the Virgin Islands.

24 PATENT OFFICE

25 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-

1 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and the
2 salary of the Commissioner at \$10,000 per annum; tem-
3 porary services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946
4 (Public Law 600), at rates for individuals not to exceed
5 \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$50,000); expenses of trans-
6 porting to foreign governments publications of patents
7 issued by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against
8 the Commissioner of Patents; travel; production by photo-
9 lithographic process of copies of weekly issue of drawings of
10 patents and designs, reproduction of copies and drawings
11 and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks,
12 foreign patent drawings, and other papers; photo prints of
13 pending application drawings; and other contingent and
14 miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That
15 the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multi-
16 graphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photo-
17 lithography; \$8,000,000.

18 Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of
19 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations;
20 printing, engraving illustrations for, and binding the Official
21 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices; and for
22 miscellaneous printing and binding, \$1,450,000.

23 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in
25 carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March

1 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and
2 Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the
3 Bureau and the functions set forth under the Bureau of
4 Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation
5 Act, 1935", including personal services in the District of
6 Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field, building of
7 temporary experimental structures; expenses of the visiting
8 committee; demonstration of the results of the Bureau's
9 work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most
10 effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
11 guards; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; contract
12 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
13 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and
14 purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals
15 of articles prepared officially by Government employees.

16 Operation and administration: For the general operation
17 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of
18 the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and protection
19 of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;
20 (78)\$1,000,000 \$1,450,000.

21 Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying
22 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms
23 of the national standards; the preparation and distribution
24 of standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials,
25 and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the

1 improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to gov-
2 ernmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; the
3 maintenance and development of national standards of
4 measurement; the development of improved methods of
5 measurement; the determination of physical constants and
6 the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms
7 and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and
8 safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and
9 heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances,
10 and X-rays; the study of conditions affecting radio trans-
11 mission; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard fre-
12 quency; the development of methods of chemical analysis
13 and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare
14 substances; investigations relating to the utilization of mate-
15 rials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of
16 new processes and methods of fabrication; the solutions of
17 problems arising in connection with standards; cooperation
18 with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and
19 national organizations in developing specifications and facili-
20 tating their use; encouragement of the application of the
21 latest developments in the utilization and standardization
22 of building materials; the development of engineering and
23 safety codes, simplified practice recommendations, and com-
24 mercial standards of quality and performance; and the

1 compilation of and dissemination of scientific and technical
2 data; \$6,000,000.

3 Purchase and installation of betatron: For the purchase
4 and installation of a betatron and auxiliary equipment, and
5 the construction of an annex to the X-radiation laboratory of
6 the National Bureau of Standards with underground cham-
7 bers for housing the betatron, for the purpose of conducting
8 studies of X- and beta-radiation above 1.4 million volts,
9 \$415,000, to remain available until expended.

10 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau
11 shall be available for temporary services as authorized by
12 section 15 of the Act approved August 2, 1946 (Public
13 Law 600).

14 WEATHER BUREAU

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
16 carrying into effect in the United States and possessions, on
17 ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary,
18 the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved
19 October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved
20 October 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), section 803 of
21 the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603) as
22 amended by Public Law 691 dated August 8, 1946, and
23 section 308 of an Act approved April 30, 1946 (Public
24 Law 370), including investigations of atmospheric phe-

1 nomena; cooperation with other public agencies and societies
2 and institutions of learning; personal services at the seat of
3 government; purchase (for replacement only) of seven
4 passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, operation, and repair
5 of one airplane; repair, alterations, and improvements to
6 existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds,
7 including the construction of necessary outbuildings and
8 sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau
9 grounds; the erection of temporary buildings for living and
10 working quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and tele-
11 graphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages,
12 rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the
13 companies performing the service; and establishment, equip-
14 ment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and sta-
15 tions; ~~(79)\$21,000,000~~ \$21,052,000, of which not to exceed
16 \$3,000 may be expended for the contribution of the United
17 States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the Inter-
18 national Meteorological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000
19 for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Wash-
20 ington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars,
21 forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing
22 shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at
23 the Government Printing Office without impairing the serv-
24 ice of said Bureau: *Provided further*, That the War and
25 Navy Departments are authorized, during the fiscal year

1 1948, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau,
2 subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
3 equipment and supplies for upper air soundings: *Pro-*
4 *vided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this ap-
5 propriation may be expended for services as authorized
6 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
7 Law 600): *Provided further*, That in the conduct of
8 meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, pur-
9 suant to Public Law 296, approved February 12, 1946,
10 the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the
11 appointment of employees at rates to be fixed by the Chief
12 of the Weather Bureau without regard to the civil-service
13 laws and Classification Act (80) *and titles II and III of the*
14 *Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945*, but the maximum
15 base rate of pay shall not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum
16 and at no time more than five employees shall be in a pay
17 status at such rate of pay, and no other employees shall
18 receive in excess of the base rate of pay of \$5,000 per
19 annum; the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective cloth-
20 ing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to em-
21 ployees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations;
22 and the War and Navy Departments are authorized in the
23 fiscal year 1948, subject to the approval of the Bureau of
24 the Budget, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau
25 materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to the needs of

1 the War and Navy Departments and necessary for the estab-
2 lishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic weather
3 stations.

4 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may
5 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in
6 Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and
7 transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather
8 Bureau.

9 (81) *The appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-*
10 *navitics Administration"; "Salaries and expenses", Civil*
11 *Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses", Weather*
12 *Bureau, shall be available under regulations to be prescribed*
13 *by the Secretary, for furnishing on a reimbursable basis to*
14 *employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil*
15 *Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and*
16 *other areas outside the United States where determined*
17 *necessary by the Secretary emergency medical services by*
18 *contract or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the pur-*
19 *chase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence*
20 *supplies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such*
21 *resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the*
22 *expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be*
23 *made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for*
24 *such supplies and the proceeds from such resale; and appro-*
25 *priations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the*

1 *Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed*
2 *\$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other*
3 *supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons in*
4 *remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in*
5 *accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.*

6 The appropriations of the Department of Commerce
7 available for salaries and expenses shall be available for
8 health programs as authorized by Public Law 658, Seventy-
9 ninth Congress, and for the payment of claims under part
10 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601, Seventy-
11 ninth Congress).

12 Appropriations of the Department of Commerce avail-
13 able for salaries and expenses shall be available for attend-
14 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
15 activities for which the appropriations are made.

16 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce
17 Appropriation Act, 1948".

18 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

19 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

20 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
21 Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and
22 employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,
23 except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be
24 employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office
25 or work of the Court, \$762,500.

1 including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-
2 ment, and for labor and material and every item incident
3 thereto, \$3,800, to be expended under the direction of
4 the Architect of the Capitol.

5 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

6 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
7 judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and em-
8 ployees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court,
9 including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing
10 and binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge,
11 \$168,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this appro-
12 priation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of
13 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail.

14 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

15 Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding
16 judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of
17 the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including
18 exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and
19 binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$356,-
20 400: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the
21 Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of
22 the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this
23 appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general
24 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail.

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice, four judges, seven regular and five additional commissioners, and all other officers and employees of the court, including the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation', and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930, and as also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944; and necessary expenses of the court including traveling expenses, and printing and binding; \$450,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail.

Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$11,000.

1 TERRITORIAL COURTS

2 Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-
3 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of
4 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of
5 judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

6 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

7 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; dis-
8 trict judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one
9 in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of
10 Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama
11 Canal Zone) ; and judges retired under section 260 of the
12 Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff
13 Act of 1930, \$4,515,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
14 priation shall be available for the salaries of all United
15 States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully en-
16 titled thereto whether active or retired.

17 Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of
18 United States circuit courts of appeals and United States
19 district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, (83)\$3,-
20 600,000 \$3,631,295.

21 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
22 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the
23 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Flor-
24 ence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama; Grand
25 Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango, Colorado;

1 Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton, Illinois;
 2 Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New Mexico;
 3 Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Carolina; Ard-
 4 more, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen, South
 5 Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South Dakota;
 6 Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyoming; or
 7 Lander, Wyoming; (84) Cumberland, Maryland; Charlottes-
 8 ville, Virginia; Big Stone Gap, Virginia; Clarksburg, West
 9 Virginia; Springfield, Massachusetts; Key West, Florida;
 10 Paris, Texas; Victoria, Texas; Richmond, Kentucky; Cairo,
 11 Illinois; New Albany, Indiana; Terre Haute, Indiana; Bates-
 12 ville, Arkansas; Harrison, Arkansas; Chadron, Nebraska;
 13 Bellingham, Washington; Pueblo, Colorado; Pendleton,
 14 Oregon; Medford, Oregon; but this paragraph shall not be
 15 so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of court
 16 of such employees as may be necessary from other offices to
 17 the offices named herein.

18 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of
 19 probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized
 20 by the Act approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726),
 21 \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall
 22 be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to ap-
 23 point probation officers, or to make such orders as may be
 24 necessary to govern probation officers in their own courts:
 25 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall

1 be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation
2 officer who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge
3 certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the
4 official orders of the Attorney General with respect to super-
5 vising or furnishing information concerning any prisoner
6 released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal
7 or correctional institution.

8 Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized
9 by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and
10 Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended
11 (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$320,000.

12 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States
13 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under
14 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), includ-
15 ing fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United
16 States courts, including the objects and subject to the condi-
17 tions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation com-
18 missioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
19 1937, \$475,000.

20 Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;
21 meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and
22 meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section
23 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362);
24 and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not
25 exceeding three days for any one term of court; \$1,400,000:

1 *Provided, That the compensation of jury commissioners for*
2 *the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of*
3 *section 1401, title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, but*
4 *such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.*

5 **(85)***Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and*
6 *employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifi-*
7 *cally provided for, \$1,800,000: Provided, That the com-*
8 *ensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and dis-*
9 *trict judges (exclusive of any additional compensation*
10 *under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any*
11 *other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall*
12 *be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office with-*
13 *out regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,*
14 *except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with*
15 *that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal*
16 *(CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or asso-*
17 *ciate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing*
18 *judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall*
19 *conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2),*
20 *associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional*
21 *grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to*
22 *review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested*
23 *by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise*
24 *to be final: Provided further, That (exclusive of any ad-*
25 *ditional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay*

1 *Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport sub-*
2 *sequently enacted) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries*
3 *and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed*
4 *\$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit*
5 *judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each*
6 *district having five or more district judges, in which case*
7 *the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.*

8 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For mis-
9 cellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their
10 officers; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase
11 of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906
12 (34 Stat. 476) ; and not to exceed \$84,000 for deposit in
13 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
14 for the United States courts and the Administrative Office
15 of the United States Courts; \$500,000.

16 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses,
17 not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, includ-
18 ing traveling expenses of probation officers and their clerks,
19 \$590,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an
20 amount not to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of attendance at
21 meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when
22 incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the
23 Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the

1 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,
2 \$69,000.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding the
4 advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of
5 the Supreme Court of the United States, \$80,250.

6 Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters
7 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by
8 the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222),
9 ~~(86)\$800,000~~ \$865,000.

10 Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized
11 by the Act of June 28, 1946 (Public Law 464), \$350,000.
12 together with \$405,000 to be derived from the referees'
13 salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

14 Miscellaneous expenses of referees: For miscellaneous
15 expenses of referees, United States courts, including the
16 salaries of their clerical assistants, travel expenses, and
17 printing and binding; purchase of envelopes without regard
18 to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to
19 exceed \$30,000 for deposit in the general fund of the
20 Treasury for cost of penalty mail; \$350,000, together with
21 \$325,000 to be derived from the referees' expense fund
22 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (Public
23 Law 464).

1 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
3 Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including
4 personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, adver-
5 tising, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
6 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field,
7 \$400,000.

8 As used in this title, the term "circuit court of appeals"
9 includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District
10 of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the
11 chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
12 District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes asso-
13 ciate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
14 District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

15 The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for
16 the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price ex-
17 ceeding that approved by the court and for not more than
18 \$6.50 per volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased here-
19 under for United States judges and other judicial officers
20 shall be marked plainly "The Property of the United States",
21 and such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their
22 successors in office.

23 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation
24 Act, 1948".

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow

1 of the Government of the United States by force or violence
2 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
3 paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be
4 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
5 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
6 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
7 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
8 provisions of existing law.

9 SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the "Departments
10 of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary Appro-
11 priation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives May 15, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

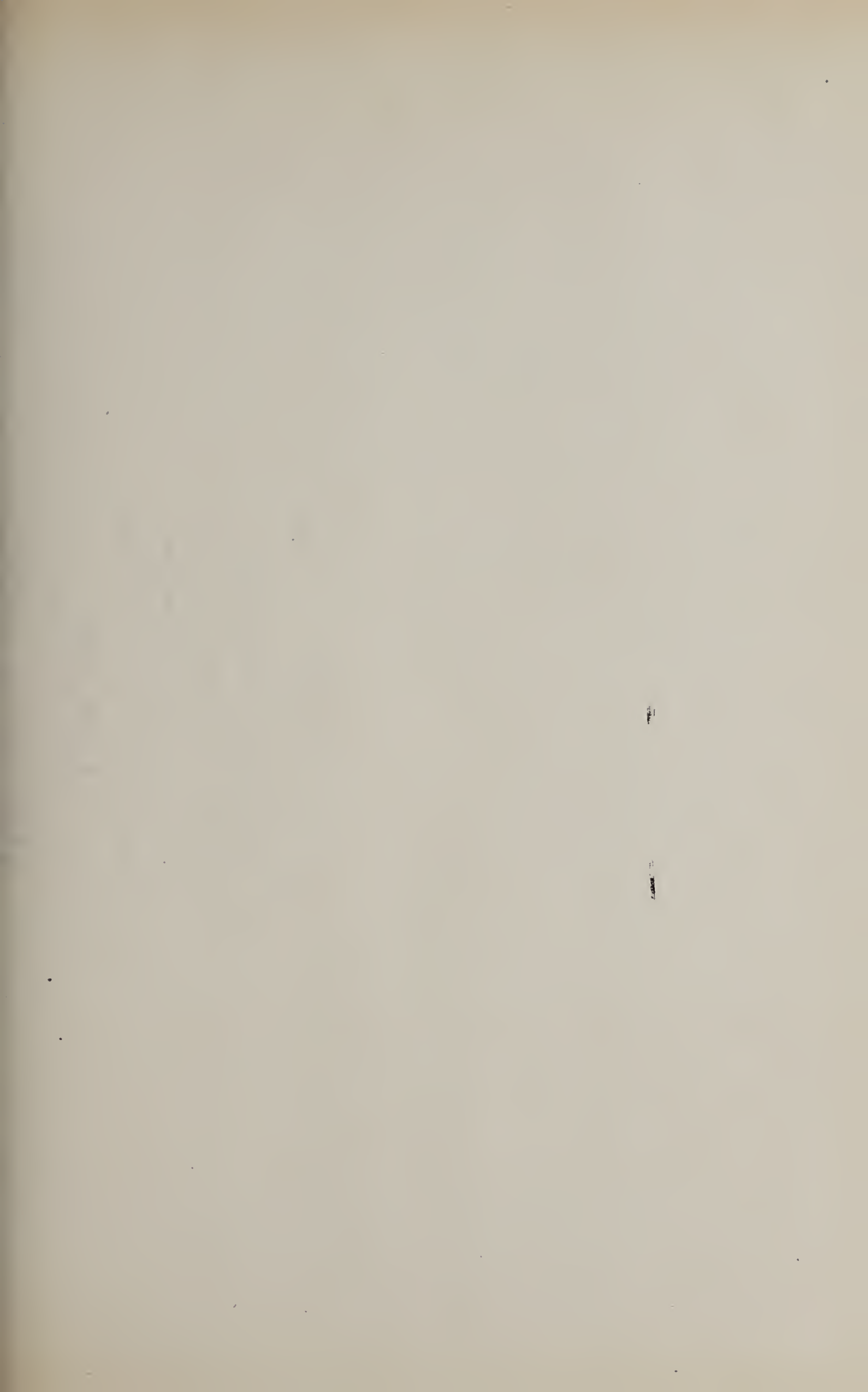
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments July 1 (legislative
day, April 21), 1947.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.



AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 1, 1947

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 3, 1947
For actions of July 2, 1947
80th-1st, No. 126

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	Nomination.....8	Wool.....30

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on emergency appropriation bill which includes emergency items for foot-and-mouth disease, Sugar Rationing Adm., and authorizes obligations in 1948 on new basis. Rep. Hope introduced revised sugar bill which has been approved by committee. Senate committee referred farm-labor bill to subcommittee for further study. Sen. O'Mahoney discussed over-all budget situation, commending President for "sound fiscal policy" and criticizing congressional "delay" in handling appropriation bills. Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill ready for President. House passed War Dept. civil appropriation bill. House committee reported on surplus property investigation. Sens. Tydings and Hickenlooper introduced bill to draft forest-soil conservation program. Sens. Pepper and Aiken introduced bill to donate farm-labor camps to institutions. Rep. Rayburn urged sufficient appropriations for soil conservation, REA, and farm-tenant loans.

SENATE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS CONTINUATION.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H.R. 4031, the emergency appropriation bill (pp. 8301-3, 8243-4). This bill will now be sent to the President. As revised by the conferees, it includes emergency items as provided by the House version (including foot-and-mouth disease, Sugar Rationing Administration, and Office of Government Reports) and authorizes Government agencies to incur obligations for administrative and force account expenses in such amount as may be authorized by the provisions of appropriation bills as passed by the House or Senate amendments thereto or of pending budget estimates for activities for which appropriations were made in 1947.
2. **FARM LABOR.** S. 1334, to provide for a permanent farm-labor program through the Extension Service, was referred by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to a subcommittee for further study and recommendations, with the announcement that the subcommittee will be appointed later (p. D474).
3. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** The appropriations subcommittee on this bill, H. R. 3601, began "marking up" the bill (p. D474).
4. **EDUCATION.** The Labor and Public Welfare Committee approved (but did not actually report) S. 472, the Federal-aid-to-education bill, authorizing \$300,000,000 a year for this purpose (p. D474).
5. **PERSONNEL.** The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1486, to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from Government.

service of persons improperly removed (S. Rept. 414)(p. 8296).

6. HEALTH. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment S. J. Res. 98, providing for U. S. participation in the World Health Organization (S. Rept. 421)(p. 8296).
7. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 2700 (pp. 8300-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. NOMINATION. The Judiciary Committee reported favorably the nomination of Marvin Jones to be Chief Justice of the Court of Clains (p. 8294).
9. REPORTS were received on REC and OPA operations (p. 8295).
10. HOMESTEADS; ROADS. Received a Calif. Legislature memorial favoring additional settlement of veterans on homesteads and Government construction of access roads to such homesteads (pp. 8295-6).
11. BUDGET. Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., discussed the over-all budget situation, announcing a surplus for 1947, stating that "the contrast ought to be drawn between the sound fiscal policy of the Chief Executive...and the delay, ineptitude, the inadequacy with which the appropriation bills are being handled by the Congress," and inserting a statement by the Treasury Department on the fiscal situation (pp. 8309-14).
12. LABOR EXTENSION-SERVICE. Sen. Morse, Oreg., spoke in favor of S. 1390, to provide for an Extension Service for labor in the Labor Department (pp. 8318-20).

HOUSE

13. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 4002 (pp. 8226-62). During the debate Reps. LeCompte, Hoeven, and Martin (Iowa) discussed loss of farm lands and supplies of food in Iowa in connection with recent floods (pp. 8247-8). Most of the debate concerned flood control and the hydroelectric projects.
14. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES LOYALTY. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 3813, to provide for removal from, and the prevention of appointment to, offices or positions in the executive branch of the Government of persons who are found to be disloyal to the U.S. (pp. 8225, 8266).
15. MINERAL RESOURCES. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 1602, to establish within the Interior Department a National Resources Division (pp. 8225, 8266).
16. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 2700 (pp. 8222-4, 8243).
17. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Reps. Stefan, Jones (Ohio), Horan, Fenton, Rooney, Gary, and O'Brien were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 3311 (p. 8222). Senate conferees ~~not yet~~ appointed, 7/1/47.
18. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted, pursuant to H.Res. 90 and 100, a report of investigations of the disposition of surplus property (H.Rept. 782) (p. 8266).
19. HEALTH. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted, pur-



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No. 126

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the Lord God of all mankind, in this moment of prayer, wilt Thou touch our minds and hearts with a reassuring sense of Thy nearness, Thy peace, and Thy power.

Grant that in our deliberations and decisions we may be sensitive to the leading of Thy spirit and find strength of soul in the glorious assurance that where Thou dost guide Thou wilt also provide.

May we daily walk and work together in the fear of the Lord and at eventide receive the benediction which Thou dost bestow upon the faithful.

To Thy name we ascribe the praise.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On June 30, 1947:

H. R. 3203. An act relative to maximum rents on housing accommodations; to repeal certain provisions of Public Law 388, Seventy-ninth Congress, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3769. An act to amend the Bankruptcy Act with respect to qualifications of part-time referees in bankruptcy;

H. R. 2369. An act providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the Territory of Alaska;

H. J. Res. 221. Joint resolution to provide for permanent rates of postage on mail matter of the first class, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution authorizing the presentation of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Rear Adm. Charles E. Rosendahl, United States Navy;

H. J. Res. 96. Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue posthumously to the late Roy Stanley Geiger, lieutenant general, United States Marine Corps, a commission as general, United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 167. Joint resolution to recognize uncompensated services rendered the Nation under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 407. An act for the relief of Claude R. Hall and Florence V. Hall;

H. R. 1318. An act for the relief of Mrs. Fuku Kurokawa Thurn;

H. R. 1362. An act to permit certain naval personnel to count all active service rendered under temporary appointment as warrant or commissioned officers in the United States Navy and the United States Naval Reserve, or in the United States Marine Corps and the United States Marine Corps Reserve, for purposes of promotion to commissioned warrant officer in the United States Navy or the United States Marine Corps, respectively;

H. R. 1807. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant to the county of Pittsburg, Okla., a perpetual easement for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a public highway over a portion of the United States naval ammunition depot, McAlester, Okla.;

H. R. 2339. An act to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the designation of Army mail clerks and assistant Army mail clerks," approved August 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 656), and for other purposes;

H. R. 2411. An act to authorize patenting of certain lands to Public Hospital District No. 2, Clallam County, Wash., for hospital purposes;

H. R. 2545. An act to provide funds for co-operation with the school board of the Moclips-Aloha District for the construction and equipment of a new school building in the town of Moclips, Grays Harbor County, Wash., to be available to both Indian and non-Indian children;

H. R. 2654. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, State of Maryland, a permanent easement for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and servicing a subterranean water main in, on, and across the land of the United States Coast Guard station called Lazaretto Depot, Baltimore, Md.;

H. R. 2655. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, State of Maryland, a permanent easement for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and servicing two subterranean water mains in, on, and across the land of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Md.;

H. R. 2915. An act for the relief of Mrs. Frederick Faber Wesche (formerly Ann Maureen Bell); and

H. R. 3124. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the eighty-first

national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 10 to 14, 1947.

On July 1, 1947:

H. R. 381. An act for the relief of Allen T. Fearmster, Jr.;

H. R. 577. An act to preserve historic graveyards in abandoned military posts;

H. R. 1358. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the management and operation of naval plantations outside the continental United States," approved June 28, 1944;

H. R. 1371. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint, for supply duty only, officers of the line of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1376. An act to amend the acts of October 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 786), as amended, and November 28, 1943 (57 Stat. 593), as amended, so as to authorize transportation of dependents and household effects of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard to overseas bases;

H. R. 1514. An act for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1628. An act relinquishing to the State of Illinois certain right, title, or interest of the United States of America, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1742. An act for the relief of Mary Lomas;

H. R. 1997. An act to provide seniority benefits for certain officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia who are veterans of World War II and lost opportunity for promotion by reason of their service in the armed forces of the United States;

H. R. 2237. An act to correct an error in section 342 (b) (8) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended;

H. R. 2436. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1067. An act for the relief of S. C. Spradling and R. T. Morris;

H. R. 1845. An act to amend existing laws relating to military leave of certain employees of the United States or of the District of Columbia so as to equalize rights to leave of absence and reemployment for such employees who are members of the Enlisted or Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, or the Naval Reserve, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2248. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to grant an easement and to convey to the Louisiana Power & Light Co. a tract of land comprising a portion of Camp Livingston in the State of Louisiana; and

H. J. Res. 193. Joint resolution to grant authority for the erection of a permanent build-

ing for the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia Chapter, Washington, D. C.

On July 2, 1947:

H. R. 3629. An act to authorize the transfer to the Panama Canal of property which is surplus to the needs of the War Department or Navy Department; and

H. R. 1144. An act for the relief of Samuel W. Davis, Jr.; Mrs. Samuel W. Davis, Jr.; and Betty Jane Davis.

On July 1, 1947:

H. R. 1375. An act to further amend section 10 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, so as to provide for the clothing allowance of enlisted men of the Army, Marine Corps, and Marine Corps Reserve; and

H. R. 2276. An act to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to pay certain expenses incident to training, attendance, and participation of personnel of the Army of the United States and of the naval service, respectively, in the seventh winter sports Olympic games and the fourteenth Olympic games and for future Olympic games.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3311. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BALL, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, and Mr. TYDINGS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4031. An act making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BALL, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. CORDON, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN H. TOLAN

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was unavoidably absent yesterday when the announcement of the passing of Hon. John H. Tolan was made by his successor, Hon. JOHN J. ALLEN, JR., so I, too, could have joined in a tribute of respect to a man who was held in the

highest esteem by those who knew him both in public and private life.

I never knew a man more devoted to his family, and who in turn was adored by his wife, his children, and his grandchildren. His sudden ending was brought on by a shock and overexertion resulting from the disappearance of one of his grandchildren in the beautiful wild foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

John Tolan not only loved his family, but he loved his fellow man. This fact was evidenced in his chairmanship of the Tolan committee authorized by Congress which gave months to exhaustive hearings and study in an effort to help the thousands of unfortunate migratory workers in this country during the depth of the depression.

Our hearts go out to his devoted family in their loss.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TWYMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Mr. George Sokolsky.

Mr. YOUNGBLOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SOMERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1948

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. STEFAN, JONES of Ohio, HORAN, FENTON, ROONEY, GARY, and O'BRIEN.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1948

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4031) making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate; and that the managers on the part of the House have authority to agree to the amendments of the Senate with amendments, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2 of rule XX, and that the conference report may be considered at any time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, ENGEL of Michigan, STEFAN, CASE of South Dakota, KEEFE, KERR, and MAHON.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the American Legion chairman of the housing committee.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include three various subject matters and one resolution.

Mr. REDDEN, Mr. BURLESON, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. GAVIN, and Mr. WILLIAMS asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement on the part of the managers of the House may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House July 1, 1947.)

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, this is the conference report on H. R. 2700, making appropriations for the Federal Security Agency and the Department of Labor. An inspection of the conference report would indicate that the House has receded on a great many items. An examination of the estimates, however, indicates that the recessions which we made were those that were incidental to and necessary in any conference in order that an agreement might be reached. They relate purely to items in the bill in which the Senate had increased the amount agreed upon by the House and the recession on the part of the House represents in most cases a 50-percent cut on the increase offered in the Senate bill; so we met them halfway in order to arrive at a bill and get the bill passed and get it through to the President.

There are one or two things in this bill that I think should be discussed for just a moment in order that it may be clear. One relates to the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor. You will observe that the managers on the part of the House have brought back amendments Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 in disagreement. They relate to the Conciliation Service and relate to the amounts carried in the House bill for that Service. Much ado has been made of the fact—and it has been alleged—that the House carried language in its bill attempting to dismiss one Edgar L. Warren and a number of other employees of the Conciliation Service. The bill as passed by the House carried no such language. It is true that in the report accompanying the bill the

13. FLOOD CONTROL; SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendment S. 1515, to make surplus property available for the alleviation of damage caused by flood or other catastrophe (S.Rept. 435) (p. 8400).
14. FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendment S. 472, to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools, and for the general welfare (S.Rept. 425) (p. 8400).
15. AUDITING. Received the GAO audit report of the Defense Homes Corporation for the fiscal year 1946. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 8398).
16. SUGAR. Received a Mich. Legislature resolution urging increased sugar allotments for home consumption and removal of all sugar controls (pp. 8398-9).
17. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Received a Wis. Legislature resolution favoring this project (p. 8399).
18. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 7 (p. 8491).

HOUSE

19. SUGAR. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4075, the proposed Sugar Act of 1948 (H.Rept. 796) (p. 8372).
The Daily Digest states that this bill will be considered on the floor Thurs., July 10 (p. D486).
20. LANDS. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendments H.R. 3043, to transfer the Crab Orchard Creek Land Utilization project, Ill., to Interior Department for use as a wildlife management area (H.Rept. 790) (p. 8372).
21. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 3311, and to the amendments in disagreement (pp. 8349-53, 8405-6). The amount for cooperation with Latin America was set at \$3,900,000 by the conferees (House figure, \$3,000,000; Senate figure, \$4,300,000). This bill will now be sent to the President.
22. SOIL CONSERVATION; FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee ordered* reported S. 512, to extend the SCS, ACP, and FHA programs to the Virgin Islands (p. D484).
23. PLANT QUARANTINE. The Agriculture Committee ordered* reported S. 336, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to limit the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries to that needed for propagation purposes in order to protect American interests from insects and plant diseases, and authorize the Secretary to require such stock to be grown in post-entry quarantine (p. D484).
24. NATIONAL FORESTS. The Agriculture Committee ordered* reported H.R. 1809, to facilitate the use and occupancy of national-forest lands by authorizing the Secretary to grant long-term occupancy permits for summer homes, hotels, etc., for a wider variety of purposes, and by extending the acreage limitation from 5 to 80 acres (p. D484).

* Copies of these bills and reports will not be available until the bills are actually reported, when this Digest will include statements to that effect.

25. RUBBER; ALCOHOL; FARM PRODUCTS. Rep. Curtis, Nebr., spoke in favor of continuing our plants for the manufacture of "farm-produced synthetic rubber," expanding markets for alcohol produced from farm products, and discussed four proposals for overcoming the price-disadvantage problem (pp. 8355-60).
26. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee ordered* reported with amendments S.J.Res. 123, to declare the termination of certain emergency and war powers (p. D435).
27. LANDS. The Public Lands subcommittee ordered* reported to the full committee H.R. 1330, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument (p. D435).
- * Copies of these bills and reports will not be available until the bills are actually reported, when this Digest will include statements to that effect.
28. GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA. Rep. Miller, Conn., criticized propaganda in connection with three newspaper articles on public utilities, which he inserted and which he said made "plain implication...that ...the subcommittee had reached a conclusion even before hearing the testimony in opposition to the proposals" (pp. 8361-3).
29. TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3950, the individual income tax-reduction bill which would become effective Jan. 1, 1948 (p. 8372).
30. RESEARCH; INFORMATION. Rep. Shafer, Mich., called attention to a Department press release on clothing stains that may come from scorched ironing-board covers, and stated "I would be very much interested to know how many people the United States Department of Agriculture has had to keep on its pay roll in order to discover this important fact and to convey it to the public" (p. 8370).
31. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 7 (p. 8372). The Daily Digest lists the following program for this week: Mon., consent calendar and consideration of bills under suspension of the rules; Tues., income-tax reduction bill; Wed., D.C. appropriation bill and Presidential succession bill; Thurs., H.R. 4075, proposed Sugar Act of 1948; and Fri. and Sat., employees' loyalty, National Science Foundation, repeal of emergency and war powers, and National Mineral Resources Division bill (p. D436).

BILLS INTRODUCED

32. WATER UTILIZATION. H.J.Res. 225, by Rep. Sheppard (Calif.), H.J.Res. 226, by Rep. Phillips (Calif.), and S.J.Res. 145, by Sen. McCarran (Nev.), for himself and others, to authorize commencement of an action by the U.S. to determine interstate water rights in the Colorado River. To House Judiciary Committee. Senate measure not referred to committee. (pp. 8400, 8373). Remarks of Sen. McCarran (pp. 8400-1).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

33. PRICES; MEAT SHORTAGE. Speech in the House by Rep. Murray, Wis., analyzing the meat situation, giving reasons for shortages and high prices, and pointing out USDA's part in the responsibility for the present meat situation (pp. A3534-4).
34. APPROPRIATIONS. Speech in the House by Rep. McCormack, Mass., criticizing appropriation reductions which would cause a loss in revenue and failure of service to farmers, particularly soil conservation (p. A3516).
- Rep. Price, Ill., inserted a St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial criticizing appropriation reductions (pp. A3531).

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE,
AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

JULY 3, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. STEFAN, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3311]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 36, 52, and 61.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 58, 60, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 76, 78, 79, 83, 84, and 86, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$30,067,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$48,737,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$700,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$75,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *thirteen*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: \$3,900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not exceeding one bailiff in each court, and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when ordered by the court, \$50,000: Provided, That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals or court criers are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,700,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,240,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,155,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 5, 7, 9, 26, 35, 38, 43, 54, 63, 66, 75, 80, 81, 82, and 85.

KARL STEFAN,
WALT HORAN,
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STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CORRECTIONS, ETC.

The following amendments are in correction of citation, totals, punctuation, text, spelling, and so forth: Amendments Nos. 1, 10, 16, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 41, 58, 60, and 67.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 3, relating to expenses of attendance at meetings: Provides \$30,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$26,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4, relating to tolls: The House provided \$15,000; the Senate, \$65,000; the House recedes.

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Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$2,500,000 for the Lands Division as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,550,000 as proposed by the House.

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of class 1 and class 2 employees shall stand. A survey shall be conducted forthwith by the Civil Aeronautics Administration to determine the extent to which the State and municipal governments, the commercial air lines and the military should participate in the maintenance and operation of air traffic control towers.

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Amendment No. 83: Appropriates \$3,631,295 for salaries, clerks of courts, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 84: Strikes from the bill language proposed by House to close certain offices of clerks of courts.

Amendment No. 86: Appropriates \$865,000 for salaries of court reporters as proposed by the Senate instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the House.

MOTIONS WITH RESPECT TO AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House have directed that the following motions be made with respect to the amendments reported in disagreement:

To recede from disagreement and concur in Senate amendments Nos. 7, 9, 38, 43, 54, 63, 66, 75, 80, 81, 82, and 85.

Amendment No. 2: That the House recede from disagreement and concur with an amendment to correct punctuation.

Amendment No. 5: That the House recede from disagreement and concur with an amendment striking out of the proposed language authority to expend \$5,000 for entertainment.

Amendment No. 26: That the House recede from disagreement and concur with an amendment striking out a comma.

Amendment No. 35: That the House recede from disagreement and concur with an amendment reducing the amount proposed from \$12,000 to \$5,000.

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The gentleman is doing something which is most unusual. He is going to have the hearings printed for the subcommittee that has been appointed to go over the draft of the bill and consider the bill in subcommittee before it goes to the full committee. This print is very voluminous. I got the hearings only last night, with the request from the clerk of the committee to return them. I was glad to see them. They wanted to get them back by 12 o'clock.

Now, that is what the gentleman has been doing. Every bit of evidence that I have seen is that the gentleman from Michigan, no matter what his views might be on the bill as chairman of the committee, and I believe in giving credit where credit is due—has been doing everything possible to expedite the hearings on the bill, and I am glad, only too glad, to publicly subscribe to that fact and to see that the truth from that angle, that being one of the issues raised, is proclaimed as widely as I possibly can proclaim it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Nothing would have been said about this matter had it not been for the fact that over the past few weeks the press, on several occasions, has seized the opportunity to charge that this measure was being delayed.

When that untrue charge put out by way of propaganda and for pressure purposes was followed by the receipt of a copy of a letter written to the press, repeating the false charge, and I learned from the members of the committee that they had received copies of the letter vilifying me, it was just a little too much.

In my opinion, it is only fair, there being at the moment no other business ready for the consideration of the House, to advise the Members of the falsity, the littleness and the meanness of the charge.

Of course, as stated before, it has taken some time, but everything is now ready for the subcommittee to mark up the bill. As soon as the hearings were ended, the very day the hearings were ended, a subcommittee was appointed, the next Monday, July 7, was fixed as the first day of the hearings for the subcommittee.

I call this matter to the attention of the Members of the House for the benefit of some of the newer Members, those who came in with the Eightieth Congress, because they will find as time goes on that if you follow your conscience and express your thoughts you will always find someone finding fault with what you are doing, as they have a right to do, and then going beyond that and charging you with a lack of patriotism, which no one has the right to do until a Member of this body has demonstrated beyond controversy that he is doing something that is not in the interest of the country.

Over the years, because I demanded fair and equitable labor legislation, I was bitterly opposed to the New Deal, what I considered its waste, its spending, and its inefficiency, such assassins of character as Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson have repeatedly viciously and meanly vilified and slandered me, both in the press and over the air. Against such attacks a Congressman has no effective remedy.

But where he lives in a district where the people, as they are in the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, are intelligent, patriotic, and sound in their thinking, their opinions, their words carry little if any weight.

Time and again the CIO and the PAC have circulated illustrated pamphlets containing false and unfair statements.

In 1942, because I made on the floor of this House two talks protesting the abandonment of any portion of our sovereignty, the hauling down of the Stars and Stripes, I was summoned to appear before a grand jury here in Washington because some folks who were more enthusiastic than discreet, who were intensely American but had peculiar views on some other subjects than those pertaining to our national welfare, circulated some of those speeches.

These matters are referred to so that those of you who came to the Congress for the first time in January of this year may be advised not to take too seriously what someone says about you, what the press may write, or how your actions may be criticized or characterized.

The only suggestion I have to offer to the newer Members of this Congress is to, as I am sure you all will, listen to the advice of all who care to offer it, form your own opinion, follow your own judgment. You will then, when you come to the end of your service, have at least pleased yourself, have nothing to regret.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DEVITT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. STEFAN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 36, 52, and 61.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 58, 60, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 76, 78, 79, 83, 84, and 86, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$30,067,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$48,737,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "thirteen"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert the following: "\$3,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not exceeding one bailiff in each court, and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when ordered by the court, \$50,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals or court criers are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,240,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,155,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 5, 7, 9, 26, 35, 38, 43, 54, 63, 66, 75, 80, 81, 82, and 85.

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Amendment No. 84: Strikes from the bill language proposed by the House to close certain offices of clerks of courts.

Amendment No. 86: Appropriates \$865,000 for salaries of court reporters as proposed by the Senate instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the House.

MOTIONS WITH RESPECT TO AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House have directed that the following motions be made with respect to the amendments reported in disagreement:

To recede from disagreement and concur in Senate amendments Nos. 7, 9, 38, 43, 54, 63, 66, 75, 80, 81, 82, and 85.

Amendment No. 2: That the House recede from disagreement and concur with an amendment to correct punctuation.

Amendment No. 5: That the House recede from disagreement and concur with an amendment striking out of the proposed language authority to expend \$5,000 for entertainment.

Amendment No. 26: That the House recede from disagreement and concur with an amendment striking out a comma.

Amendment No. 35: That the House recede from disagreement and concur with an amendment reducing the amount proposed from \$12,000 to \$5,000.

KARL STEFAN,
WALT HORAN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 3311.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MICHENER). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments Nos. 7, 9, 38, 43, 54, 63, 66, 75, 80, 81, 82, and 85 be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendments in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 7: Page 4, line 14, insert the following: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,157,000 of the funds allocated to the International Broadcasting Division from this appropriation shall be available for personal services."

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 6, line 11, insert the following:

"North Atlantic fisheries: For necessary expenses of surveys, discussions, and other preliminary activities incident to the negotiation of an international agreement relating to conservation of the North Atlantic fisheries, \$25,000."

Senate amendment No. 38: Page 25, line 8, insert the following: "purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees (for whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in the United States in pursuance of training programs."

Senate amendment No. 43: Page 28, line 23, insert the following: "The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to any travel or transportation of effects payable from funds appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secretary of State or the Department of State."

Senate amendment No. 54: Page 46, line 7, insert the following:

"Technical and scientific services: For necessary expenses in the performance of activities and services relating to technological development as an aid to business in the development of foreign and domestic commerce, including all the objects for which the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary,' is available (not to exceed \$25,000), for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and not to exceed \$60,000 for printing and binding, \$790,000: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is authorized, upon request of any public or private organization or individual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independently or through any other agency of the Government, any scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive material, foreign or domestic, which has been released for public dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a price not less than the estimated total cost of reproducing and disseminating same as may be determined by the Secretary, the moneys received from such sale to be deposited in a special account in the Treasury, such account to be available for reimbursing any appropriation which may have borne the expense of such reproduction and dissemination and making refunds to organizations and individuals when entitled thereto."

Senate amendment No. 63: Page 50, line 24, insert the following: "the construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and

the Weather Bureau stationed at remote localities not on foreign soil where such accommodations are not otherwise available."

Senate amendment No. 66: Page 51, line 9, insert the following: "*Provided*, That the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and to remain available until June 30, 1948: *Provided further*."

Senate amendment No. 75: Page 56, line 22, insert the following: "for the purchase (not to exceed 22), maintenance, operation, and repair of vehicles known as station wagons and suburban carry-alls without such vehicles being considered as passenger-carrying vehicles and."

Senate amendment No. 80: Page 63, line 13, insert the following: "and titles II and III of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945."

Senate amendment No. 81: Page 64, line 9, insert the following:

"The appropriations 'Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration'; 'Salaries and expenses', Civil Aeronautics Board; and 'Salaries and expenses', Weather Bureau, shall be available under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing on a reimbursable basis to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and other areas outside the United States where determined necessary by the Secretary emergency medical services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary."

Senate amendment No. 82: Page 66, line 1, insert the following:

"Preparation of rules for civil procedure: For expenses of the Supreme Court incident to proposed amendments or additions to the rules of civil procedure for the district courts of the United States pursuant to the act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), including personal services in the District of Columbia and printing and binding, to be expended as the Chief Justice in his discretion may approve, including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses for subsistence at rates to be fixed by him not to exceed \$10 per day, \$5,420."

Senate amendment No. 85: Page 73, line 5, insert:

"Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,800,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and

the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 7, 9, 38, 43, 54, 63, 66, 75, 80, 81, 82, and 85, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 2, line 7, insert the following: "employment of aliens; temporary employment of persons in the United States, without regard to civil service and classification laws (not to exceed \$9,000)."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and concur therein with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. STEFAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 2 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: "In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "employment of aliens; temporary employment of persons in the United States, without regard to civil service and classification laws (not to exceed \$20,000)."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 3, line 1, insert the following: "acquisition, production, and free distribution of informational materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through individuals, including aliens, or public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of an information program outside of the continental United States, including the purchase of radio time (except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee), and the purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission and reception; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without

regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. STEFAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 5 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: "In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following: 'acquisition, production, and free distribution of informational materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through individuals, including aliens, or public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of an information program outside of the continental United States, including the purchase of radio time (except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee), and the purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission and reception; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.'"

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, in bringing up this conference report, I want to state to the House that while neither side was completely satisfied with the results obtained, we are in complete accord. The major issue involved was, of course, the information and cultural activities of the Department of State for which the Senate has recommended the amount of \$13,400,000 which, however, included \$1,430,000 for terminal-leave payments made necessary because of the fact that under the limited funds provided a great portion of the employees will have to be terminated. The House was successful, however, in reducing this over-all amount by \$1,000,000, leaving a net of \$12,400,000 for this activity. It was the thought of the conferees that if this activity was to be continued at all, this was about the minimum that should be provided. I should also like to tell the House that the major portion or \$6,387,250 is for the international broadcasting. In other words, the amount provided definitely limits the amount for other activities that are presently being carried on by this organization.

Other items were mostly a matter of compromise. We were successful, for instance, in saving \$300,000 in the representation allowance of the State Department Foreign Service. With respect to the Office of Technical Services in the Commerce Department, the House conferees went along with the greatly reduced amount for this activity but with the understanding that the Department is to give serious consideration to the liquidation of this activity as such when the bulk of German scientific and tech-

nical data is processed. The House conferees feel that by and large, the intent of the House in its original enactment of this bill have been carried out.

Mr. Speaker, several Members have asked me to explain that the matter of the court offices in which some of them were interested remains in the bill as the Senate has included in the bill the clerks and other assistants for the Federal courts over which some of the Members have been concerned and which was stricken out of the bill on a point of order in the House because it was legislation on an appropriation bill. That has been restored and the matter taken care of.

Every member of the committee signed the report and it comes to you as a unanimous report.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of consuming the time of the House on this report. I do, however, want to emphasize what the chairman of our committee has said, that none of us are entirely satisfied with the results that have been accomplished. There are some items in which we yielded very reluctantly. I am greatly distressed that the bill carries only \$12,400,000 for the information and cultural program of the Department of State. I personally am convinced that the amount is wholly inadequate to carry on a satisfactory program. However, in appropriation bills we have to give and take. The Democratic conferees, believing that they have gotten the best agreement possible, have signed the report so that the appropriations of the various departments will not be longer delayed. We desire the record to show, however, that although we present a unanimous report as to certain items we signed with great reluctance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 16, line 9, insert "entertainment."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 26 and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert "entertainment."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 35: Page 22, line 23, insert the words "not to exceed \$12,000 for entertainment."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. STEFAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 35 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: "In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the

Senate amendment insert the following: 'not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment.'"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 270, Rept. No. 788), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 1639, to amend the Employers' Liability Act so as to limit venue in actions brought in United States district courts or in State courts under such act. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SCHICK GENERAL HOSPITAL, CLINTON IOWA

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 271, Rept. No. 789), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the concurrent resolution H. Con. Res. 54 to provide for the use of Schick General Hospital at Clinton, Iowa, for the Veterans' Administration. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the concurrent resolution and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the concurrent resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the concurrent resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the concurrent resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I take this time in order to announce the program for next week.

On Monday the Consent Calendar will be called. There is a considerable number of bills on the calendar and it will

probably take some time to dispose of that.

It is then proposed to take up such suspensions as the Speaker may recognize.

On Tuesday it is hoped we can dispose of the tax bill.

For the balance of the week, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, we will plan to take up the District of Columbia appropriation bill; S. 564, the succession bill; H. R. 4075, the sugar bill; H. R. 4051, to amend the Natural Gas Act; H. R. 3813, the loyalty bill; S. 526, the scientific-foundation bill; Senate Joint Resolution 123, repealing certain emergency laws; House Concurrent Resolution 54, having to do with the Schick Hospital; H. R. 1639, amending the Employers Liability Act; H. R. 1602, the mineral-resources bill.

Conference reports, of course, may be called up at any time they are ready; and, in addition, any urgent rules, not listed, may be called up during the week if time permits.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield.

Mr. RAYBURN. The terminal-leave-pay bill will be taken up Monday?

Mr. HALLECK. I suspect that is one of the suspensions that will be called on Monday.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'HARA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include excerpts from a newspaper.

Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous special order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, we Americans were once a carefree and happy people. When we earned a dollar we could do with it as we pleased. That was before the New Deal Era; before the New Deal levied the present burdensome income tax upon 45,000,000 taxpayers that had never before paid a direct Federal tax; before Uncle Sam started reaching into the pay envelopes of the working men of America and extracting "his cut" of the amount found therein. Today Uncle Sam takes from 20 cents to 80 cents out of every dollar earned, depending upon the size of the person's income and the tax bracket in which he is placed. That is how we pay today for the something-for-nothing program of the past decade.

The following interesting comparison shows plainly to what extremes we have gone with our Federal income tax.

In 1748, when George Washington was 16 years old, the German barons of Prussia issued a partial emancipation proclamation which stated that from then on the German serfs could have 2 days each week to work for themselves and their families, that hereafter they would

only be required to work 4 days per week for their masters—the German Government of that day. This was equivalent to reducing the 100 percent tax upon a serf's time to a 66⅔ percent tax upon his time.

On the basis of 300 working days per year the American citizen today in the lower brackets—below \$3,000—is required to work only 17 days per year for the Government; in the \$3,000 to \$5,000 bracket, 36 days per year; \$5,000 to \$10,000, 52 days; \$25,000 to \$50,000, 126 days; \$250,000 to \$700,000, 230 days; and over \$700,000, 260 days per year. So the American citizen in the top income bracket today is required to work for his Government more days per year than the German serf of 200 years ago. He is actually required to work for his Government 5 out of 6 days every week in the year.

Mr. Speaker, there is no more pertinent statement in the field of taxation than "The power to tax is the power to destroy." I am opposed to high taxes, not primarily because they place a burden upon the rich, but because they prevent the poor from becoming rich. The ambitious individual—the Fords and Edisons—who dreamed dreams and launched out on some business venture in the days of low taxes has already made his mark. He has accumulated his capital, and become a captain of industry. The acid test of a system of taxation is not its effect upon the man who has already achieved, but rather its effect upon the ambitious young man just starting out to achieve.

Collecting taxes is like taking blood from a human body for a blood bank. If we take too much at a time we run the risk of weakening the patient so that he cannot give blood another day. Whenever a tax takes too much or too often from the channels of business, business is weakened and the Treasury loses. When virile, forward, venturesome young men are permitted to grow and expand in a favorable tax climate, the Treasury gains. High-tax rates produce an economic anemia that prevents business expansion and makes it impossible for an ambitious, venturesome young man to achieve.

Mr. Speaker, jobs and taxes are tied together. They cannot be separated. They are closely related. High tax rates mean a contracting national economy, fewer jobs, and increasing unemployment. Low tax rates mean an expanding national economy, more jobs, and little if any unemployment.

Our present tax rates are confiscatory; they have passed the point of diminishing returns; they are drying up the streams of investment capital; they are discouraging business expansion and preventing new enterprises from being established. When manufacturers are forced to hand over to Uncle Sam 80 cents out of every dollar they make in profit—as many of them are required to do today—there is no incentive to expand, to create new jobs, to produce more goods for a hungry consuming public. Our tax rates should not discourage new ventures and the taking of business risks. The present tax rates do just that. When over-all taxes take

more than one-fourth the total national income as they do today, the tax load is too heavy upon the average taxpayer. When the tax load in the higher brackets takes 80 cents out of every dollar the taxpayer receives, as it does today, it kills the goose that lays the golden eggs—the golden eggs in this case being more jobs and additional pay rolls for the workingmen of America.

The present over-all tax load upon the average American taxpayer must be lightened considerably, and the extra heavy tax load upon the taxpayer in the high brackets must also be lightened considerably if 60,000,000 jobs are to be created and maintained. Any Boy Scout knows that the proper adjustment of the pack on his back will enable him to carry a load that would otherwise become unbearable upon a long hike. The job of the Congress today is not only to lighten the tax load upon the average American taxpayer but also to adjust the tax load in such a way that jobs will be created and maintained.

Mr. Speaker, the Ways and Means Committee is at present holding public hearings on a long overdue revision of our Federal tax laws. The present laws are the result of compromise developed over many years of piecemeal tax legislation. They constitute today a Federal tax system resembling the patchwork of a crazy quilt. These public hearings will continue for several months and will cover the following fields of taxation:

First. Business taxes: Corporate rates, taxation of dividends, taxation of small business, taxation of partnerships, and taxation of cooperatives.

Second. Individual income taxes: Rates, exemptions, family income, pensions and annuities, and earned income.

Third. Excise taxes: Rates, luxury taxes, liquor taxes, tobacco taxes, transportation and communication taxes.

Fourth. Social-security taxes: Extension of present coverage, and rates necessary to make funds actuarially sound.

Fifth. Estate and gift taxes: Rates and incentive to accumulate.

Sixth. Technical tax matters: Administration difficulties, simplification and clarification of language, and so forth.

The committee has set a gigantic task for itself. If the task is to be completed, the committee must receive the fullest cooperation from all quarters and from all interested groups. As a result of these hearings a comprehensive tax bill will be prepared, ready for introduction in the House next January.

In connection with tax revision the Congress must take into account and decide upon: First, the Federal budget; second, reduction of Government expenditures; third, substantial and regular payments upon the national debt.

The President's budget estimate of \$37,500,000,000 is based upon the present national income of \$166,000,000,000. That is the highest national income in our history. As recently as 1940 our national income was only 77.6 billions. The President's budget estimate is also based upon the most burdensome tax rates ever known in peacetime. His budget therefore presupposes the continuation of an inflated national income and oppressive war tax rates, neither of

which can be expected to continue. The Federal budget must be drastically cut before tax revision can be accomplished.

The first steps in expenditure reduction are now being taken. When the Congress gets through with the appropriations for the next fiscal year there will be a reduction of about \$5,000,000,000. An estimated surplus for this year of three or four billion dollars, plus the expected reduction in next year's expenditures, should provide ample funds to balance the budget, to make a substantial payment on the national debt, and to take care of a tax-reduction program.

Mr. John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, in testifying before the Ways and Means Committee defined a sound tax program as one that:

(a) Will produce adequate revenue for Government needs.

(b) Will be equitable in its treatment of different groups.

(c) Will interfere as little as possible with incentives to work, to save, and to invest.

(d) Will maintain broad consumer markets so essential for high-level production and employment.

(e) Will be simple to administer and easy to comply with.

(f) Will be flexible so as to avoid frequent revisions of the basic tax structure. This means a stable tax structure with flexibility confined to changes in rates and exemptions.

I agree fully with the items listed by Secretary Snyder as essential qualities of a sound tax structure.

Mr. Speaker, the following are interesting facts and figures in connection with our present tax system that must be considered in any tax-revision program:

First. Forty-seven million persons who pay Federal income taxes have incomes of \$5,000 per year or less; they receive 80 percent of the total national income, but pay only 56 percent of the total tax collected.

Second. Two million persons who pay Federal income taxes have incomes of more than \$5,000 per year; they receive 20 percent of the total national income, but pay 44 percent of the total tax collected.

Third. Under present law an individual receiving an income of \$50,000 pays a tax 27 times as large as that paid on a \$5,000 income; and an individual receiving an income of \$300,000 pays a tax 255 times as large as that paid on a \$5,000 income. These tax loads are out of all proportion, and should be adjusted properly.

Under the Knutson tax-reduction bill, passed by the Congress, but vetoed by the President, the average American family of four would have paid taxes as follows:

A yearly income of \$2,000 or below, no tax.

Yearly income	Yearly tax	Percent of income
\$2,100.....	\$13	0.6
\$2,500.....	67	2.7
\$5,000.....	471	9.4
\$10,000.....	1,490	14.9
\$50,000.....	19,289	27.2
\$100,000.....	49,841	49.8
\$500,000.....	341,300	68.2
\$1,000,000.....	728,050	72.8

Mr. Speaker, when a tax bill takes less than 1 percent of the income of a person in the lowest tax-paying bracket and 72.8 percent of the income of a person in the upper tax-paying bracket, how can anyone honestly call it a rich man's tax bill? Yet that is exactly what President Truman did in his veto message.

It is interesting to note in this connection that less than 2 years ago President Truman signed the Revenue Act of 1945, which was a Democratic tax measure sponsored by Congressman ROBERT DOUGHTON, then chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The Revenue Act of 1945 provided tax relief totaling \$6,000,000,000 per year, most of which went to corporations, and this was done in the face of a \$20,000,000,000 budget deficit. Now President Truman has vetoed a Republican tax reduction bill that proposed to give 49,000,000 individuals tax relief amounting to \$4,000,000,000, most of which would have gone to taxpayers in the lower brackets. The bill was vetoed in spite of the fact that a Treasury surplus of several billion dollars is expected during the present fiscal year.

In taking this action President Truman brushed aside the advice of such Democratic leaders as Senator GEORGE and Congressman DOUGHTON, who told him the country needed tax relief now. These two men are outstanding tax authorities, each having been chairman of the respective tax committees of the Senate and the House. President Truman preferred to follow the advice of lesser men who do not understand that this Nation cannot long maintain full employment, full production, and a sound economy, and at the same time carry the present excessive wartime tax load. President Roosevelt vetoed a tax bill, the first tax bill ever to be vetoed by an American President. At that time President Truman, then Senator Truman, joined Senator BARKLEY in denouncing the veto message and helped by his vote to override that veto.

Mr. Speaker, America was once famous the world over as the land of opportunity, the land where there was no limit to the progress that might be made by the intelligent, industrious, and ambitious youth. We boasted of our Henry Fords and our Thomas Edisons who started with almost nothing and built up industrial empires. Under our present income-tax structure such advancement has been rendered virtually impossible. Our Federal tax system must be completely overhauled with a view to once again making it possible for ambitious young men to achieve. It is the ambitious young man with an idea that builds industrial empires, provides thousands of jobs for the workingmen of America, increases productivity per man-hour, and makes possible the highest wage scales and the highest standard of living in the world. He cannot do this, however, without a favorable tax climate that permits growth and expansion. It is the responsibility of Congress to provide that favorable tax climate. Not until we do so will America deserve again the title "the land of opportunity."

(Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, ETC.—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 3311, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and so forth, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The conference report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 36, 52, and 61.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 58, 60, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 76, 78, 79, 83, 84, and 86, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$30,067,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$48,737,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$3,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert "thirteen"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$3,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of

bailiffs, not exceeding one bailiff in each court, and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when ordered by the court, \$50,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals or court criers are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,240,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,155,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 5, 7, 9, 26, 35, 38, 43, 54, 63, 66, 75, 80, 81, 82, and 85.

JOSEPH H. BALL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
PAT MCCARRAN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

KARL STEFAN,
WALT HORAN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the report, and I wish to make a brief statement regarding what has been agreed upon by the conferees.

In respect to the information and cultural program, for which the House allowed nothing and the Senate appropriated \$13,400,000, we had to reduce the appropriation by \$1,000,000 in the conference; but the conferees agreed to leave the appropriation for the shortwave broadcasting program untouched and to make the reduction in other items.

The House also insisted on deleting the authorization passed by the Senate to permit the OIC to spend \$5,000 for entertainment purposes.

As to the regular activities of the State Department, where the Senate allowed

an increase of \$1,500,000, the conferees agreed on \$1,400,000.

The Senate also had increased the allowance for the research and intelligence program for the State Department by \$500,000, and the conferees agreed on a \$400,000 increase over the appropriation allowed by the House.

In respect to the representation allowances for Foreign Service officers, as to which the Senate had restored the amount of \$500,000, placing this item at \$1,000,000, the conferees agreed on \$700,000.

In respect to the appropriation for international activities, with respect to which the Senate had increased the appropriation from \$3,000,000 to \$3,700,000, the conferees agreed upon \$3,600,000.

With respect to the program of cooperation with the American Republics, the Senate had increased the appropriation from \$3,000,000 to \$4,300,000. The conferees agreed upon \$3,900,000.

Those are the major items. The conferees reduced by \$2,470,000 the allowances made in the bill as passed by the Senate, and increased by \$50,000 the allowances as made by the Senate, making a net reduction from the allowances made by the Senate of \$2,420,000.

Mr. President, I may state that in the appropriations for the Census Bureau, the House committee at one time proposed language, which went out on a point of order on the floor of the House, requiring the Census Bureau to consolidate in New York City the gathering of foreign-trade statistics. That language went out on the floor of the House, and in place of it they inserted a limitation on the amount which could be spent for personal services in the National Capital. The managers on the part of the House in their report state that it is their intention that the Census Bureau consolidate in New York City the gathering of foreign-trade statistics. However, in the conference the conferees on the part of the Senate stated very plainly that it was their intention to leave with the Secretary of Commerce discretion as to where these particular statistics should be gathered. I think that should be made clear at this time in presenting the matter on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Was any change made with respect to the amount which was restored by the Senate to take care of clerks and stenographers for Federal judges?

Mr. BALL. No; that provision was adopted by the House. That was new language, and the conferees on the part of the House approved that amendment, and took it back separately.

Mr. LUCAS. Very well. Let me ask what is the actual difference between the appropriations as passed by the House and the appropriations as finally agreed upon by the conferees?

Mr. BALL. The net increase over what the House originally allowed is \$12,199,440. However, our major increases were made in the items for the Department of State. I think the net total increases for the State Department in conference, were about \$16,000,000 but some of that

was offset by a reduction of \$2,500,000 in the amount allowed for Philippine rehabilitation, due to the fact that that program is moving so slowly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 3311, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
July 3, 1947.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 9, 38, 43, 54, 63, 66, 75, 80, 81, 82, and 85 to the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert: "employment of aliens and temporary employment of persons in the United States, without regard to civil service and classification laws (not to exceed \$20,000)."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the said amendment insert: "acquisition, production and free distribution of informational materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through individuals, including aliens, or public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of an information program outside of the continental United States, including the purchase of radio time (except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 percent of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee), and the purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission and reception; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the said amendment insert: "entertainment."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 35 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the said amendment insert the following: "not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment."

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 5, 26, and 35.

These are merely technical changes in language, which do not change the effect.

The motion was agreed to.

NOMINATION OF JOE B. DOOLEY

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD certain letters and communications relating to the confirmation of the nomination of Joe B. Dooley.

There being no objection, the letters and communications were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ENDORSEMENT OF JOE B. DOOLEY BY MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS
THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS,
Austin, June 18, 1947.

Hon. ALEXANDER WILEY,
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I have been intending to write you for some time concerning the confirmation of the Honorable Joe B. Dooley, of Amarillo, for United States district judge for the northern district of Texas, but have postponed writing because I had hoped the Senate would confirm this appointment without further delay.

I have known Mr. Dooley for approximately 15 years. I know him to be one of the outstanding, high class, reputable lawyers of this State.

As evidence of his reputation for outstanding ability, the Supreme Court of Texas in 1940 appointed him as one of a committee of 21 members to rewrite the rules of civil procedure of this State. I served with him on that committee and I know that he rendered outstanding service to his State. As evidence of his standing among the members of the bar of this State, he was elected president of the State Bar of Texas in 1944 by popular vote of the more than 8,000 members of this bar.

Mr. Dooley is conservative in his views. He is possessed of a judicial temperament, and by training and experience is fully qualified for the position. Certainly you and your colleagues could have no objection to him on this score.

It seems to me that it would have a very demoralizing effect on the judiciary of this Nation if a fine, outstanding, reputable, unblemished lawyer could not secure confirmation by the Senate to an appointment on the Federal judiciary. I fear that this would be construed by those inexperienced in public affairs as evidence that legal ability and honorable reputation are not of controlling importance in the selection of men for the judiciary.

I hope you will see your way clear to use your influence in bringing about the confirmation of Mr. Dooley.

Most sincerely yours,

JAMES P. ALEXANDER.

THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS,
Austin, June 26, 1947.

Hon. JOE DOOLEY,
Care, Senator Tom Connally,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DOOLEY: I heartily desire that the Senate adopt the majority report of its Judiciary Committee recommending your selection to succeed District Judge Wilson, of Fort Worth. I know of no better selection that could be made.

Please make such use of this letter as a recommendation in your behalf as you deem will be most helpful.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add what is already known to you, that this recommendation is given wholly without your solicitation.

Yours sincerely,

W. M. TAYLOR,
Associate Justice of
Supreme Court of Texas.

THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS,
Austin, June 25, 1947.

Hon. TOM CONNALLY,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR TOM: I understand that the Senate will soon vote on the confirmation of Joe B. Dooley as United States district judge for the northern district of Texas.

I have known Joe Dooley for many years. He is one of the outstanding lawyers of Texas. He has been honored by the bar many times, and was elected president of the Texas Bar Association. He filled that office with ability and distinction. He enjoys the confidence and respect of a great majority of the lawyers of Texas, and is preeminently fitted to fill this office. He has the patience, the ability, the courage, and the fairness to make an ideal judge. I heartily recommend him to the Senate of the United States for confirmation.

Your friend,

JOHN H. SHARP.

THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS,
Austin, June 25, 1947.

Hon. ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: I understand that the confirmation of Joe B. Dooley as United States district judge for the northern district of Texas will soon come before the Senate for a vote. I want to say that I have known Joe Dooley for many years. He is one of the outstanding lawyers of this State. He has been honored by the lawyers of this State in many instances, and only a short while ago he was elected president of the Texas Bar Association. He filled that office with ability and distinction.

Joe Dooley is an exceptionally able lawyer. He has the poise, ability, character, courage, and fairness that will make him an ideal judge. In my judgment, there will be no mistake made if the Senate confirms Joe Dooley for this position.

With best regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

JOHN H. SHARP.

THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS,
Austin, June 25, 1947.

Senator TOM CONNALLY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CONNALLY: The difficulty you have been experiencing in obtaining a speedy confirmation of the appointment of Hon. Joe B. Dooley as United States district judge for the northern district of Texas has occasioned me great concern, because it rather occurs to me that if Mr. Dooley is not qualified for the position, scarcely any lawyer at the Texas bar would be. I have known him and known of him for a long time, and I know of not the slightest factual reason, nor have I observed any suggested in the newspaper dispatches concerning the hearings on his confirmation, which would argue at all against the Senate's confirming him. He is an able, honorable, and patriotic citizen. I earnestly hope his appointment is confirmed soon.

Sincerely yours,

GORDON SIMPSON.

THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS,
Austin, June 25, 1947.

Hon. TOM CONNALLY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CONNALLY: For what it may be worth, I want to add to the many you have doubtless received my expression of the hope that the Senate will confirm the appointment of Joe Dooley as United States district judge.

[PUBLIC LAW 166—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 211—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 3311]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Department of State: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; employment of aliens and temporary employment of persons in the United States, without regard to civil service and classification laws (not to exceed \$20,000); health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State; purchase of uniforms for chauffeurs; purchase of fourteen passenger motor vehicles, including one at not to exceed \$3,000; and dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$65,000); rental of tie lines; stenographic reporting and translating services by contract and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; expenses as authorized by title VII (except section 705), of the Foreign Service Act of 1946; acquisition, production and free distribution of informational materials for use in connection with the operation, independently or through individuals, including aliens, or public or private agencies (foreign or domestic), and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of an information program outside of the continental United States, including the purchase of radio time (except that funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee), and the purchase, rental, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of facilities for radio transmission and reception; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for

presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports as authorized by law (22 U. S. C. 214a); not to exceed \$40,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of State as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and maintenance and operation of passport and despatch agencies established by the Secretary of State; \$30,067,250, of which \$2,000 is for claims determined and settled pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 601) : *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for necessary expenses, except personal services, in carrying out the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended (19 U. S. C. 1354) : *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose, against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,157,000 of the funds allocated to the International Broadcasting Division from this appropriation shall be available for personal services.

Printing and binding, Department of State: For printing and binding in the Department of State except as otherwise provided for, \$960,000.

Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding, and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act of July 31, 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d), \$30,000.

Surplus property disposal: For necessary expenses to enable the Department of State to carry out its functions and activities relative to disposition of surplus property pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (50 U. S. C. 1611-1646), as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and employment of persons outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to civil-service and classification laws; attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activity for which this appropriation is made; cost of living and living quarters allowances and transportation of families and effects including cost of living allowance for military personnel assigned or detailed to the Department, all under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); payment of rent in foreign countries in advance; printing and binding, including printing and

binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; advertising without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; \$2,650,000.

North Atlantic Fisheries: For necessary expenses of surveys, discussions, and other preliminary activities incident to the negotiation of an international agreement relating to conservation of the North Atlantic fisheries, \$25,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service: For necessary expenses as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, Public Law 724 (except title VII, sections 701, 702, 703, 704, 706, 707, title VIII, and section 901 of title IX), including repairs, alterations, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment and devices abroad; ice and drinking water for office purposes; the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and purchase of ninety, including ten for chiefs of missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; maintenance, operation, and repair of airplanes; maintenance, operation, repair, and rental of motorboats and launches for use at posts where determined to be necessary by the Secretary of State; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments; purchase of uniforms; purchase of household furniture and furnishings for Government-owned, rented, or leased buildings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), and the acquisition, by purchase or otherwise, of household equipment for the purpose set forth in section 912 of said Foreign Service Act of 1946, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services, including telephone service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized by the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1943 (57 Stat. 45), in foreign countries and in Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and for expenses incurred in the acknowledgement of the services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; for expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime, as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659); and the operation and maintenance

of commissary and mess service (not to exceed \$275,000) ; \$48,737,750: *Provided*, That the payment for rent of Foreign Service quarters may be made in advance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may lease or rent, for periods not exceeding ten years, offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, and may furnish heat, fuel, light, gas, and electricity for Government-owned, leased, or rented offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*, That pursuant to section 8 of Public Law 600 approved August 2, 1946, automobiles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales applied to replacement of an equal number of passenger vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,300 in the case of all other passenger vehicles except station wagons, and such replacements shall not be charged against the numerical limitation hereinbefore set forth.

Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service: To provide for allowances as authorized by section 901 (1) and (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724), \$8,130,000.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724), \$700,000.

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724), \$2,085,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund."

Printing and binding, Foreign Service: For printing and binding for the Foreign Service, \$180,000: *Provided*, That printing and binding outside continental United States may be without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111).

Foreign Service buildings fund: For carrying into effect the Act of May 25, 1938 (22 U. S. C. 295a), and the Act of July 25, 1946 (Public Law 547), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, \$51,500,000, of which \$50,000,000 is exclusively for expenditure under the provisions of said Public Law 547 and shall be immediately available.

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows: American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section (49 Stat. 2391, 54 Stat. 1417), \$6,983; Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, including participation by the United States in the work of the Bureau (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a), \$30,000, of which \$15,000 shall be expended under the direction of the President and the Executive Secretary of the American group; Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco (14 Stat. 679), \$800; Central Bureau of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50; Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, including participation by the United States in the Committee (Act of June 19, 1943, Public Law 80), \$25,000; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (22 U. S. C. 279-279d), \$1,250,000; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a, 278b), \$50,000; Inter-American Coffee Board (Convention of November 28, 1940), \$8,000; Inter-American Economic and Social Council (57 Stat. 159), \$23,000; Inter-American Indian Institute (Convention of November 29, 1940), \$4,800; Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (Convention of January 15, 1944), \$159,773; Inter-American Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), \$6,720; Inter-American Statistical Institute (56 Stat. 20), \$31,955; International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property (53 Stat. 1748), \$2,491; International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233; International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (32 Stat. 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,723; International Bureau of Weights and Measures (20 Stat. 714, 43 Stat. 1687), \$8,314; International Civil Aviation Organization (Convention ratified by the Senate July 25, 1946), \$510,000; International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions (22 U. S. C. 274) as follows: International Council of Scientific Unions, \$163; International Astronomical Union, \$1,046; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392; International Union of Chemistry, \$675; International Geographical Union, \$552; in all, \$6,748; International Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275), \$9,147; International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271), \$522,000; International Office of Public Health (35 Stat. 2061), \$5,105; International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (37 Stat. 692), \$4,922; International Statistical Bureau at The Hague (22 U. S. C. 269c), \$2,500; Pan American Institute of Geography and History (22 U. S. C. 273), \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat. 2041), \$63,909; Pan American Union (Treaty of Feb. 20, 1928; 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282), \$379,488, including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238, 53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000; total, \$3,557,661, together with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary

of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

United States participation in United Nations: For necessary expenses authorized by section 7 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 incident to the participation by the United States in the United Nations pursuant to the provisions of said Act, including attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the United Nations; hire of passenger motor vehicles and purchase of six, including one at not to exceed \$3,000; purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$12,578,240, of which amount \$10,949,805 shall be available for contribution to the United Nations: *Provided*, That the Department of State, when requested by the United Nations, is authorized to acquire surplus property in accordance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby appropriated for the United States contribution to the United Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof.

United States participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization: For necessary expenses incident to the participation by the United States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization pursuant to the provisions of the Act of July 30, 1946 (Public Law 565), including attendance at meetings of societies and associations concerned with the work of the Organization; hire of passenger motor vehicles; rental of halls, facilities, and services requisite for or incident to sessions and conferences of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); \$3,703,385, of which amount \$3,500,385 shall be available for contribution to and advance to the revolving fund of that Organization.

International activities: For necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organization; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertainment and representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (Public Law 724) (not to exceed \$75,000); \$3,600,000.

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: For expenses necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), including operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protection, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations; detail plan preparation and construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction); and Rio Grande emergency flood protection; construction and operation of gaging stations; purchase of map-reproduction machines and other equipment and machinery; personal services in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600, at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem; travel expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commissioner, expenses (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activities of the International Boundary and Water Commission which may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission; printing and binding; purchase of eighteen (thirteen for replacement only) passenger motor vehicles; hire, with or without personal services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, regular boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$950,000.

Construction: For detail plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$4,000,000, to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40): *Provided further*, That no expenditures shall be made for the acquisition of lands or easements for sites for boundary fences except for procurement of abstracts or certificates of title, payment of record-

ing fees, and examination of titles: *Provided further*, That unexpended balances of appropriations for construction under the International Boundary and Water Commission available for the fiscal year 1947 shall be merged with this appropriation and shall continue available until expended.

Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande, \$25,000, to be immediately available, to be merged with the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the Department of State Appropriation Act 1947, and to remain available until expended.

Appropriations for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, are hereby made available for payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946, Public Law 601.

Salaries and expenses, American sections, international commissions: For necessary expenses to enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States under certain treaties between the United States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, including personal services in the District of Columbia; stenographic reporting services by contract; printing and binding; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; as follows: For the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the United States and Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine to be necessary, \$37,200; for special and technical investigations in connection with matters falling within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, including the purchase of three passenger automobiles; and the Secretary of State is authorized to transfer to any department or independent establishment of the Government with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes set forth in this clause, \$191,017; for the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska, under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), including the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp;

hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, \$57,700; for the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), \$30,000; for the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), including the purchase of four passenger automobiles, \$99,500, in all, \$415,417, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Cooperation with the American Republics: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics", approved August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$150,000 for printing and binding; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); not to exceed \$5,000 for entertainment; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American Republics; and the actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of such persons, not United States Government employees, who may die while away from their homes under the authority of this appropriation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American Republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Act of August 2, 1946, Public Law 600; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939; hire of passenger motor vehicles; rental of boats, \$3,900,000; and the Secretary of State,

or such official as he may designate is hereby authorized, in his discretion, and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American Republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available to make contracts with, and grants of money or property to, nonprofit institutions in the United States and the other American Republics, including the distribution of materials and other services in the fields of education and travel, arts and sciences, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema.

Philippine rehabilitation: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of title III and V of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (Public Law 370, hereinafter called the Act), without regard, outside the United States, to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and employment of personnel outside the continental United States without regard to civil-service and classification laws; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); purchase of nine and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees (for whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in the United States in pursuance of training programs; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of trainees who may die while away from such homes under the authority of this Act; advances of funds to trainees, such advancements to be deducted from allowances due to such trainees; not to exceed \$35,500 for a health-service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); not to exceed \$1,100 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of handling penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the Philippine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports, and publications pertaining to the various programs set forth in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of additional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employees of the United States Government, including military personnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a)), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts as follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$40,286,150; and (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 311 of said title III, \$2,213,850: in all, \$42,500,000, to be available on July 1, 1947, and to remain available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation

shall be available for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 that would result in obligating the Government of the United States in any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation be available for expanding any public works project authorized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such as may be justified by sound engineering practice and which can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be obligated for the entire accomplishment of section 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available to make contracts with nonprofit institutions in the United States and the Philippines in connection with training programs: *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing applicable appropriations may be transferred directly to and merged with the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b) of the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for expenditures therefrom for the purpose hereof: *Provided further*, That the construction of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall be without regard to the proviso contained in twenty-two United States Code 295a: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate, is authorized to transfer from any of the foregoing amounts to any department or independent establishment of the Government for participation in the foregoing programs, sums for expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes hereof, and sums so transferred shall be available for expenditure in accordance with the provisions hereof and, to the extent determined by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the law governing expenditures of the department or establishment to which transferred: *Provided further*, That transfers of funds to participating agencies for the programs set forth in sections 302 to 305 of the Act shall be approved by the President prior to such transfer.

Information and cultural program—Liquidation: To enable the Department of State to meet the necessary expenses incident to the termination, suspension, or curtailment of certain international information and cultural activities, \$1,430,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may, in his discretion, transfer the funds herein appropriated to any other appropriation or appropriations under this title for merger with such appropriation or appropriations for the purposes hereof, and such funds shall be available for obligation and expenditure under the authority contained in the appropriation to which transferred.

Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to any travel or transportation of effects payable from funds appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secretary of State or the Department of State.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary

of State may, in his absolute discretion, on or before June 30, 1948, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1948".

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For personal services in the District of Columbia, including a health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946, Public Law 658, and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General as follows:

For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals, and Board of Parole, \$772,500.

For the Administrative Division, \$1,275,000.

For the Tax Division, \$810,000.

For the Criminal Division, \$890,000.

For the Claims Division, \$1,500,000.

Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, including stenographic reporting services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), a health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), and examination of estimates of appropriation in the field; \$205,000.

Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses not otherwise provided for, \$140,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$470,000.

Penalty mail: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944, \$140,000.

Damage claims: For payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, \$25,000.

Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary expenses, including travel expenses and employment of special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, \$187,000.

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,400,000, of which \$250,000 shall be available exclusively for activities in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended

for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts; travel expenses, \$95,000, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) and notarial fees or like services, \$2,500,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries not otherwise specifically provided for, and such other expenses for the field service, including travel expenses, a health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and notarial fees or like services; firearms and ammunition therefor; \$500,000.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth: For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants and other employees, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States district attorney, \$5,200,000.

Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases, \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their duties.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms; purchase of five (for replacement only) station wagons, busses, and vans at not to exceed \$3,500 each; \$5,150,000.

Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems of wit-

nesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity in connection with which such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not exceeding one bailiff in each court, and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when ordered by the court, \$50,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals or court criers are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; including personal services in the District of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946, Public Law 658; purchase of five hundred (for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice: and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; \$34,900,000: *Provided*,

That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000 per annum so long as the position is filled by the present incumbent: *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1948, such funds as may be determined by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be necessary to carry out the duties imposed on that Bureau by Public Law 585, approved August 1, 1946, shall be transferred from funds available to the Atomic Energy Commission and the amounts so transferred shall be merged with the funds provided under this head.

Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kidnapping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946, Public Law 658; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards for information leading to the apprehension or conviction of violators of the immigration laws; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase for replacement only of two hundred and twenty-five and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four), maintenance, and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; citizenship textbooks for free distribution; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; \$27,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated for the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall be used to pay compensation for overtime services other than as provided in the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 (Public Law 106, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session) and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (Public Law 390, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session): *Provided further*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by

them in rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice in connection with the administration and enforcement of said laws; for all necessary expenses, incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General, advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route, and for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, \$420,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners, and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States, transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within the United States or to such place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; including purchase of fifteen passenger motor vehicles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed \$5,000; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; not to exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to the protection of the health or safety of the institution; firearms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; \$18,646,730: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances necessary for patients including personal services in the District of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the employees in the performance of their official duties; \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", \$106,850 without limitation accounts, and to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expenditure by that Service.

Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions and all necessary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General may direct, \$162,000.

Support of United States prisoners: For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d); support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their capture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks; \$1,750,000.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 3, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,700,000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1948 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including the salary of the Director of the Office at \$10,000 per annum; printing and binding; not to exceed \$5,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail; rent in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$70,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15

of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1, 1947, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1947, in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property.

None of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem for any one day's service, even though he serves in more than one of such capacities on the same day.

None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States district attorney and the United States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

In the procurement of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, the Department of Justice is authorized to exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1948".

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; teletype news service (not exceeding \$1,000); purchase of one passenger motor vehicle (not exceeding \$3,000); \$944,483.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department, except for technical and scientific services in the Office of the Secretary and for the Patent Office, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), \$1,000,000.

Technical and scientific services: For necessary expenses in the performance of activities and services relating to technological development as an aid to business in the development of foreign and domestic commerce, including all the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", is available (not to exceed \$25,000), for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and not to exceed \$60,000

for printing and binding, \$790,000: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is authorized, upon request of any public or private organization or individual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independently or through any other agency of the Government, any scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive material, foreign or domestic, which has been released for public dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a price not less than the estimated total cost of reproducing and disseminating same as may be determined by the Secretary, the moneys received from such sale to be deposited in a special account in the Treasury, such account to be available for reimbursing any appropriation which may have borne the expense of such reproduction and dissemination and making refunds to organizations and individuals when entitled thereto.

Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aeronautics Board, as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$650,000.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification: For expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship certification, including personal services at the seat of government, travel, microfilm, and binding records, and photographic supplies, \$100,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Board.

Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act; the cost of obtaining State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract; purchase and rental of office furniture and equipment including mechanical and electrical tabulating equipment and other labor-saving devices; tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper; \$5,700,000, of which amount not to exceed \$4,500,000 may be expended at the seat of government.

Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary preparatory to the taking of the seventeenth decennial census in accordance with law (13 U. S. C. 201-219), including printing and binding, \$200,000, to remain available until June 30, 1949.

Census of manufactures: For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing statistics relating to manufacturing industries in accordance with law (13 U. S. C. 217), including printing and binding, \$4,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1949.

General administration, Bureau of the Census: For expenses necessary for general administration, including temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act; purchase (for replacement only) of two passenger motor vehicles; purchase, construction, repair, and rental of tabulating

machines and other mechanical or electrical equipment, tabulating cards, and continuous form tabulating paper; \$1,240,000.

The foregoing appropriations "Seventeenth Decennial Census" and "Census of Manufactures" shall be available for personal services at the seat of government and for personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act, and funds from said appropriations for administrative expenses may be transferred to the appropriation "General Administration, Bureau of the Census."

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), incident to the enforcement of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service to States and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction or improvement of airports and landing areas; including personal services in the District of Columbia; the operation and maintenance of two hundred and twenty-six aircraft; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; purchase of three hundred and twenty-five and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; \$72,923,248, and the War and Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration without charge aircraft, aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of such Departments: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; the construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau stationed at remote localities not on foreign soil where such accommodations are not otherwise available; personal services in the District of Columbia; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$11,109,066: *Provided*, That the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and to remain available until June 30, 1948: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation shall be available for emergency repair and replacement of facilities damaged by fire, flood, or storm, not to exceed \$125,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautical Administration," for necessary expenses

in connection with the transportation by air to and from and within the Territories and possessions of the United States of materials and equipment secured under this appropriation, and not to exceed \$280,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," for necessary administrative costs; and the War and Navy Departments are authorized during the fiscal year 1948, to transfer without charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation and communication facilities, including appurtenances thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Technical development: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such developmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods, and personal services in the District of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles and operation and maintenance of five aircraft; \$1,600,000.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For expenses incident to the care, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport, including not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms, and not to exceed \$124,900 for the installation of runway lighting, repairs to existing paving, and to pave parking lot, \$1,102,500; and the War and Navy Departments are authorized to transfer to the Administrator without payment therefor a heavy duty fire-crash truck, crane, and such other equipment as is commonly used in ground operation at airports for use of the Washington National Airport.

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), \$32,500,000, to be available until June 30, 1953, of which \$29,000,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$1,662,500 shall be for projects in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in accordance with section 5 (c): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,837,500 of the said \$32,500,000 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses; including personal services in the District of Columbia; the purchase of fifteen and hire of passenger motor vehicles; of which \$1,837,500 not to exceed \$176,000 may be transferred to the "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", to provide for necessary administrative expenses, including the maintenance and operation of aircraft, and \$26,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Commerce": *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1947 is hereby merged with this appropriation.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries

and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; not to exceed \$7,500 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty mail; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles and aircraft; \$3,000,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$40,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses necessary for the Survey in the District of Columbia, including the compilation of field surveys and other data; the production, purchase, or printing of maps and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of and equipment for an instrument shop and procurement or exchange of woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment; instruments (except surveying instruments); stationery for field stations and parties; \$3,300,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available for personal services.

Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field units of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations required for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of all coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United States; research in physical hydrography; geodetic surveying operations to provide control for national mapping and for other purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and the establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States; gravity surveys in United States territory and adjacent areas; operation of two latitude observatories, including replacement of one observatory and auxiliary buildings; field surveys required for the production of aeronautical charts; purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings; construction of magnetic and seismological observatory and auxiliary buildings at Fairbanks, Alaska; operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic surveys; packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers when transferred from one official station to another, and of commissioned officers who die on active duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by law; extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs; and reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them (not to exceed a total of \$500); \$5,000,000.

Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law, \$1,250,000.

The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the purchase (not to exceed twenty-two), maintenance, operation, and repair of vehicles known as station wagons and suburban carry-alls without such vehicles being considered as passenger-carrying vehicles and (not to exceed \$2,500) for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600).

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal services and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, including the purchase of commercial and trade reports; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), (not exceeding \$50,000); \$4,943,537: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,155,000, of which \$15,000 shall be available exclusively for the study of economic conditions in the Virgin Islands.

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and the salary of the Commissioner at \$10,000 per annum; temporary services as authorized by the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$50,000); expenses of transporting to foreign governments publications of patents issued by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; travel; production by photolithographic process of copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs, reproduction of copies and drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, foreign patent drawings, and other papers; photo prints of pending application drawings; and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography; \$8,000,000.

Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; printing, engraving illustrations for, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices; and for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$1,450,000.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the Bureau and the functions set forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field, building of temporary experimental structures; expenses of the visiting committee; demonstration of the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals of articles prepared officially by Government employees.

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and protection of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto; \$1,450,000.

Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation and distribution of standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; the maintenance and development of national standards of measurement; the development of improved methods of measurement; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards; cooperation with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing specifications and facilitating their use; encouragement of the application of the latest developments in the utilization and standardization of building materials; the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified practice recommendations, and commercial standards of quality and performance; and the compilation of and dissemination of scientific and technical data; \$6,000,000.

Purchase and installation of betatron: For the purchase and installation of a betatron and auxiliary equipment, and the construction of an annex to the X-radiation laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards with underground chambers for housing the betatron, for the purpose of conducting studies of X- and beta-radiation above 1.4 million volts, \$415,000, to remain available until expended.

Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau shall be available for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act approved August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600).

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603) as amended by Public Law 691 dated August 8, 1946, and section 308 of an Act approved April 30, 1946 (Public Law 370), including investigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with other public agencies and societies and institutions of learning; personal services at the seat of government; purchase (for replacement only) of seven passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, operation, and repair of one airplane; repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary buildings for living and working quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the companies performing the service; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations; \$21,052,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau: *Provided further*, That the War and Navy Departments are authorized, during the fiscal year 1948, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, equipment and supplies for upper air soundings: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this appropriation may be expended for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600): *Provided further*, That in the conduct of meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, pursuant to Public Law 296, approved February 12, 1946, the funds herein appropriated shall be available for the appointment of employees at rates to be fixed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau without regard to the civil-service laws and Classification Act and titles II and III of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, but the maximum base rate of pay shall not be in excess of \$7,500 per annum and at no time more than five employees shall be in a pay status at such rate of pay, and no other employees shall receive in excess of the base rate of pay of \$5,000 per annum; the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to employees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and the War and Navy Departments are authorized in the fiscal year 1948, subject to the approval of the

Bureau of the Budget, to transfer without charge to the Weather Bureau materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to the needs of the War and Navy Departments and necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic weather stations.

Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.

The appropriations "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration"; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing on a reimbursable basis to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and other areas outside the United States where determined necessary by the Secretary emergency medical services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

The appropriations of the Department of Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be available for health programs as authorized by Public Law 658, Seventy-ninth Congress, and for the payment of claims under part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress).

Appropriations of the Department of Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be available for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activities for which the appropriations are made.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1948".

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$762,500.

Preparation of rules for civil procedure: For expenses of the Supreme Court incident to proposed amendments or additions to the rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States pursuant to the Act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), including personal services in the District of Columbia and printing and binding,

to be expended as the Chief Justice in his discretion may approve, including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses for subsistence at rates to be fixed by him not to exceed \$10 per day, \$5,420.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Supreme Court of the United States, \$25,000, of which amount not to exceed \$18,000 shall be available immediately, to be expended as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed by such printer as the Court may designate.

Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$40,000, of which amount not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail.

Structural and mechanical care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709, as amended, and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16); \$122,800.

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, \$11,200, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the United States Court of Appeals Building, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, \$3,800, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employes of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$168,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the presiding judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$356,400: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail.

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the chief justice, four judges, seven regular and five additional commissioners, and all other officers and employees of the court, including the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation', and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930, and as also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944; and necessary expenses of the court including traveling expenses, and printing and binding; \$450,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail.

Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$11,000.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama Canal Zone); and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930, \$4,515,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully entitled thereto whether active or retired.

Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$3,631,295.

No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Florence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama;

Gadsden, Alabama; Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango, Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton, Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Carolina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyoming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall not be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of court of such employees as may be necessary from other offices to the offices named herein.

Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized by the Act approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General with respect to supervising or furnishing information concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$320,000.

Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), including fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$475,000.

Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors; meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362); and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court; \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of section 1401, title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, but such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,800,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall deter-

mine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their officers; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$84,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail for the United States courts and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; \$500,000.

Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling expenses of probation officers and their clerks, \$590,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$6,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Administrative Office and Courts of the United States, \$69,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, \$80,250.

Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222), \$865,000.

Salaries of referees: For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946 (Public Law 464), \$350,000, together with \$405,000 to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

Miscellaneous expenses of referees: For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel expenses, and printing and binding; purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$30,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail; \$350,000, together with \$325,000 to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (Public Law 464).

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, advertising, rent in the District

of Columbia and elsewhere, and examination of estimates for appropriations in the field, \$400,000.

As used in this title, the term "circuit court of appeals" includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased hereunder for United States judges and other judicial officers shall be marked plainly "The Property of the United States", and such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors in office.

This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1948".

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1948".

Approved July 9, 1947.

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